

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE 'BENGAL' PRESIDENCY

FOR 1867-68.



CALCUTTA:

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BÈNGAL PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR 1867-68.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

THE British territory under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, comprises Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa including the Tributary Mchals, Assam, Chôta Nagpore, and the native states of Hill Tipperah and Cooch Behar.

It extends from the meridian 82° to 97° east of Greenwich, and lies within the parallels of $19^{\circ} 40'$ and $28^{\circ} 10'$ north latitude.

From the Chumparun District as far eastwards as the recently annexed Bootan Dooars, the Himalaya range, running through the independent states of Nepal, Sikkim, Thibet, and Bootan, forms the northern boundary of the Province. Further east, along the northern frontier boundary of Assam, lies a tract inhabited by the Akhas, Duffas, Meeries, Mishmees, and other wild tribes; along the eastern frontier lies a part of the independent Province of Burmah; below that the Munipore State; still lower are various hill tribes, such as the Nagas, Looshais, Khyens, Meekirs, &c.; and at the extreme south-east is British Burmah. On the south of Chittagong, which is the south-eastern district of the Province, is the Akyab District of Arracan. Between Chittagong and Orissa lies the Bay of Bengal. In the south-west Orissa is bounded on the south by the Madras Presidency; and on the west by certain Tributary Estates, and by the Sumbulpore and Belaspore Districts of the Central Provinces. Further north, abutting on the western frontier of the Lieutenant-Governorship, are the native state of Rewah in the Indore Agency, and the districts of Mirzapore, Ghazepore, and Goruckpore of the North-Western Provinces.

The area is given in Table A. in the Appendix. The figures have this year been furnished by the Surveyor-General, as the result of the Surveys.

The entire territory of the Lower Provinces, as was stated in

last year's report, comprises both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces, the former being divided into eight Commissionerships and the latter into three. The eight divisions of the Regulation Provinces comprise 36* districts, each of which is under a Magistrate-Collector. The Non-Regulation districts are 19† in number, including the native state of Cooch Behar, now under the management of our Government; and each of them is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, with the exception of the Garrow Hills District, which is under the management of an Assistant Commissioner.

BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	{ Bhaugulpore. Monghyr. Purneah.
BURDWAN DIVISION.	{ Bancoorah. Beerbhoom. Burdwan. Hooghly. Howrah. Midnapore.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	{ Bhulloolah. Chittagong. Tipperah.
CUTTACK DIVISION.	{ Balasore. Cuttack. Pooree.
ASSAM DIVI- SION.	† { Cossyah Hills. Durrung. Kamroop. Luckimpore. Nowgong. Scebsaugor. Naga Hills.
IN BHAUGUL- PORE DIVISION.	{ Sonthal Pergunnahs.
IN CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	{ Hill Tracts of Chitta- gong.
DACCA DIVISION.	{ Backorgunge. Dacca. Furreedpore. Mymensing. Sylhet.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	{ Jessore. Nuddea. 24 Pergunnahs.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	{ Bograh. Dinagapore. Malda. Moorshedabad. Pubna. Rajshahye. Rungpore.
PATNA DIVI- SION.	{ Chumparun. Gya. Patna. Sarun. Shahabad. Tirhoot.
CHOYA NAG- PORE DIVISION.	{ Hazareebaugh. Lohardugga. Maunbhoom. Singbhoom.
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	{ Western Doorgs. Darjeeling. Gowalparah. Garrow Hills. Cooch Behar.
IN DACCA DIVISION.	{ Cachar.

The late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Cecil Beadon, retired on the 23rd April 1867, and was succeeded by Mr. W. Grey.

The following statement shows the staff of officers who were employed on the 31st March 1868 in the administration of justice and in ordinary duties connected with the Land Revenue. It does not include the Police, nor the officers employed in the smaller special departments, such as Salt, Customs, Opium, &c.

Number of Officers.	Designation of Officers.	Attached to	REMARKS.
12	Judges of the High Court of Judicature.		
1	Registrar to the High Court.		
2	Members of the Board of Revenue.		
2	Secretaries to the Board of Revenue.		
1	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.		
8	Divisional Commissioners ...	Regulation Provinces.	
3	Ditto ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
26	Civil and Sessions Judges ...	Regulation Provinces.	
4	Additional Civil and Sessions Judges ...	Ditto.	
2	Judicial Commissioners ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
23	Magistrates and Collectors, 1st Grade ...	Regulation Provinces.	
13	Magistrates and Collectors, 2nd Grade ...	Ditto.	
4	Deputy Commissioners, 1st Grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
6	Ditto, 2nd Grade	Ditto.	
6	Ditto, 3rd Grade	Ditto.	
2	Ditto, 4th Grade	Ditto.	
2	Magistrates of Calcutta ...	Regulation Provinces.	
1	Coroner of Calcutta*	Ditto ...	* Held by one of the Magistrates.
22	Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 1st Grade ...	Ditto.	
11	Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 2nd Grade ...	Ditto.	
3	Cantonment Magistrates ...	Ditto.	
56	Honorary Magistrates, Calcutta ...	Ditto.	
61	Honorary Magistrates, Mofussil ...	Ditto.	
32	Ditto ditto ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
5	Small Cause Court Judges, Calcutta ...	Regulation Provinces.	
16	Small Cause Court Judges, Mofussil ...	Ditto.	

Number of Officers.	Designation of Officers.	Attached to	REMARKS.
27	Principal Sudder Ameens ...	Both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.	} Since named Subordinate Judges under Act XVI. of 1868.
13	Temporary ditto ...		
29	Sudder Ameens ...		} Since included under the head of 1st Grade Moonsiffs.
8	Moonsiffs, 1st Grade ...		
13	Ditto, 2nd Grade ...		
77	Ditto, 3rd Grade ...		
8	Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
1	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade ...	Ditto.	
16	Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade ...	Ditto.	
49	Covenanted Assistants passed by 2nd Standard ...	Regulation Provinces.	
19	Covenanted Assistants passed by 1st Standard ...	Ditto.	
17	Covenanted Assistants not passed by 1st Standard ...	Ditto.	
3	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
2	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Grade ...	Ditto.	
5	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade ...	Ditto.	
8	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 4th Grade ...	Ditto.	
10	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 1st Grade ...	Both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.	
17	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 2nd Grade ...		
28	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 3rd Grade ...		
45	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 4th Grade ...		
56	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 5th Grade ...		
65	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 6th Grade, including Probationers ...	Regulation Provinces.	
2	Extra Deputy Collectors ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
1	Ditto ditto ...	Regulation Provinces.	
6	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
3	Supernumerary Deputy Magistrates, (late City Cazees and Pundits) ...	Ditto.	
5	Supernumerary Deputy Magistrates, (late Law Officers) ...	Ditto.	

A portion of the salary of the Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division is paid from the revenues of the independent state of that name, which is under his management during the minority of the Rajah.

Of the 26 Civil and Sessions Judges, 17 have jurisdictions which embrace one district each, eight* exercise jurisdictions over two districts each, and one† over three districts.

* Judges of Bhaugulpore, Hooghly, Tipperah, Dacca, Sarun, Rajshahye, Kungpore, and Dinagepore.

† Judge of Cuttack.

The two Judicial Commissioners exercise the powers of Civil and Sessions Judges in the Non-Regulation Provinces of Assam and Chota Nagpore. The Deputy Commissioners of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills and of the Naga Hills also exercise the same powers within their respective jurisdictions; and the Assistant Commissioner of the Garrow Hills has the powers of a Sessions Judge. All these officers moreover, as well as the Deputy Commissioners of Luckimpore, Hazareebaugh, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom, and Lohardugga, exercise powers under Act XV. of 1862, to try, according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding seven years. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar also exercises powers under Act XV. of 1862 and powers of a Civil Judge. In the Cooch Behar Division the criminal sessions are held and the judicial appellate and controlling authority exercised in all the districts comprised in it by the Commissioner.

At the close of the year the Uncovenanted Civil Judges were of four classes, *viz.*, (1) Small Cause Court Judges, (2) Principal Sudder Ameens, (3) Sudder Ameens, and (4) Moonsiffs. But this arrangement has been somewhat modified on the passing of Act XVI. of 1868, as is noticed in the Judicial Section of this report, and the Uncovenanted Judges in the Mofussil are now of three classes only, *viz.*, (1) Small Cause Court Judges, (2) Subordinate Judges, and (3) Moonsiffs.

In the City of Calcutta there are two Stipendiary Magistrates and 56 Honorary Magistrates.

In the interior the 36 Collectors of Revenue in the Regulation districts are also Chief Magistrates in their respective districts. There are also 33 Joint-Magistrates and 327 Magistrates of lower grades. Of these latter 61 are Honorary and 266 Stipendiary Magistrates. Of the Stipendiary Magistrates in the Regulation districts 3 are Military Officers, *viz.*, the Cantonment Magistrates of Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, and Dinapore, 79 are Covenanted Assistants, and 184 are members of the Uncovenanted Executive Service.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces, besides the Deputy Commissioners who are in charge of districts, there are 89 Magisterial Officers, of whom 32 are Honorary and 57 Stipendiary. Of the Stipendiary Magistrates 25 are Assistant Commissioners and 18 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 14 being members of the Subordinate Executive Service.

The total number of Magisterial Sub-Divisions in the Regulation Provinces is 77, and in the Non-Regulation Provinces 13.

	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	subordinate Judicial and Executive Services at the close of the year, as compared with the officers of European extraction, including a few who are Native Christians.
Small Cause Court Judges	9	2	10	
Other Subordinate Judges	18	6	6	
Moonsiffs	140	45	2	
Subordinate Executive Officers	109	31	81	
Extra Assistants	6	0	12	
Extra Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates	8	9	0	
	290	93	111	

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

THE following statement shows the number of cases under trial before the High Court on its original side during the year 1867, the number disposed of within that period, and the number pending at its close :—

Class of Cases.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Instituted in 1867.	Total number of cases under trial.	Decided on their merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1867.
Original suits, including Vice-Admiralty, Equity, and Ecclesiastical cases	446	891	1,337	599	415	1,014	323
Insolvency cases	70	111	187	77	26	103	84
Appeals from Division Courts	8	47	50	41	3	44	6
Reference from Small Cause Court under Act XIX. of 1850 ... ..	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Total	525	1,050	1,575	718	444	1,162	413

Besides these, 1,427 miscellaneous orders were passed which do not appear in the above return.

On the appellate side of the High Court the total number of appeals instituted in 1867 was 4,554, of which 393 were regular, 3,492 special, and 669 miscellaneous. Compared with the figures of the previous year the number of regular appeals shows a decrease of 67 cases, or 14·57 per cent., and the number of miscellaneous appeals a decrease of

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals instituted during the year.

Description of Appeals.	1866.	1867.
Regular	490	393
Special	3,442	3,492
Miscellaneous	795	669
Total ...	4,607	4,554

On the appellate side of the High Court the total number of appeals instituted in 1867 was 4,554, of which 393 were regular, 3,492 special, and 669 miscellaneous. Compared with the figures of the previous year the number of regular appeals shows a decrease of 67 cases, or 14·57 per cent., and the number of miscellaneous appeals a decrease of

126 cases, or 15·85 per cent.; but the number of special appeals shows a slight increase of 50 cases, or 1·45 per cent.

Cases Appealable.		1866.	1867.
In Regular Appeal	...	2,530	2,647
In Special Appeal	...	15,500	18,248
Total	...	18,090	20,895

The total number of cases which were appealable to the High Court in regular or in special appeal was 20,895 against 18,090 in the preceding year, as is shown on the margin.

The number of appeals decided and pending in 1866 and 1867

Appeals decided and pending.

Description of Appeals.	DECIDED IN		PENDING ON 31ST DECEMBER	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Regular	374	383	338	348
Special	3,296	2,504	1,471	2,309
Miscellaneous	774	652	278	296

are compared in the annexed return. The result gives an increase of 2·406 per cent. in the number of regular appeals decided in 1867, and a decrease to the extent of 21·29 per cent. in the number of special appeals and of 15·76 per cent. in the number of miscellaneous appeals disposed of during the same period. The return of pending cases exhibits an increase under every head, and as regards regular and special appeals the files of the Court were, at the close of the year, heavier than they have been since 1863.

The following table shows the years in which the appeals pending on the 31st December 1867 were instituted :—

			1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Regular Appeals	...	...	1	1	2	7	8	38	291
Special ditto	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	37	2,386

and the figures show that the number of old cases has been materially reduced.

The following table contains the results of the appeals decided by the High Court in 1866 and 1867 :—

Results of the Appeals decided.

	In Regular Appeal.		In Special Appeal.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Order of Lower Court confirmed	189	238	2,111	1,656
Ditto ditto reversed	98	70	168	292
Ditto ditto modified	33	34	66	43
Cases remanded	27	26	771	604
Ditto struck off on default	25	10	173	76
Ditto compromised or withdrawn	2	5	7	13

The figures show a considerable increase in the proportion of regular appeals in which the judgment of the lower courts was confirmed, while the reversals and remands had become fewer. There was a large decrease also in the number of cases struck off for default. As regards special appeals, there was a decrease in the proportion of those confirmed and modified, while the reversals had increased.

The value of stamps filed in legal proceedings on the appellate side of the High Court was Rs. 3,28,373 against Rs. 2,70,438 of the preceding year, so that the receipts had increased during the year reported upon by Rs. 57,935, or 21·45 per cent., which result was attributed mainly to the operation of the new Stamp Act.

The value of the property which formed the subject matter of litigation in the appeals decided by the High Court in 1867 was Rs. 89,14,475 against Rs. 1,22,86,634 of the previous year.

The amount of work which came before the ordinary Civil Courts

OPERATIONS OF THE ORDINARY CIVIL COURTS IN THE REGULATION PROVINCES.

Suits instituted and pending.

Description of suits.	SUITS INSTITUTED IN		SUITS PENDING AT THE END OF	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Small Cause Court class	80,922	76,429	6,147	5,135
Other cases	60,815	57,485	18,847	15,224
Total	141,737	133,914	24,994	20,359

crease in the number of suits instituted in the Courts of Small

in the Mofussil other than Courts of Small Causes is given in the annexed return. The number of suits instituted in 1867 exhibits a decrease of 7,823 cases, or 5·52 per cent., the rate of diminution being nearly the same in suits of the Small Cause Court class and in other cases, or in the proportion of 5·56 and 5·48 per cent. respectively. The de-

Causes (which is not included in the marginal statement) was 7·41 per cent. The decrease in the number of cases pending in the Civil Courts other than Courts of Small Causes was 4,635, or 18·57 per cent., the diminution in cases of the Small Cause Court Class being at the rate of 16·47 per cent., and in other cases at the rate of 19·23 per cent.

In the superior district courts, *viz.*, those of the Judges, Additional

Suits instituted in the superior District Courts.

Description of suits.	1886.	1887.
Original	3,660	3,495
Appealed	20,866	19,505
Total	24,532	23,000

Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens, the number of suits instituted exhibits a decrease of 1,532 cases, or 6·204 per cent. The decrease in original suits was, however, only 4·67 per cent., while that in appeals was 6·52 per cent.

In the inferior courts, that is, in those of Sudder Ameens and

Suits instituted in the inferior District Courts.

In Courts of	1886.	1887.
Sudder Ameens	4,728	4,145
Moonsiffs	112,477	106,769
Total	117,205	110,914

Moonsiffs, the number of suits instituted was less by 6,291 cases, or 5·36 per cent., the falling off in the Sudder Ameens' Courts being as high as 12·34 per cent., while in the courts of Moonsiffs it was only 5·08 per cent.

Resumé of above results.

The general result of the tables above set out may be shown as follows :—

Decrease in the total number of cases instituted ...	5·52 per cent.
Decrease in the suits not of the Small Cause Court class	5·48 „
Decrease in the suits of Small Cause Court class instituted in the ordinary Civil Courts	5·56 „
Decrease in suits instituted in Small Cause Courts ...	7·41 „
Decrease in appeals	6·52 „
Decrease in original cases before District Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens	4·67 „
Decrease in original cases before Sudder Ameens ...	12·34 „
Decrease in original cases before Moonsiffs	5·08 „

The falling off in the number of cases instituted was general, but was not nearly proportionate in each court or in each class of suits. In Sarun, Midnapore, Cuttack, Chittagong, Purneah, Patna, Backergunge, and Rungpore there was a decrease in the institutions in the Moonsiffs' courts; and in Patna and Rungpore there was a decrease in the courts of the Sudder Ameens also. In Rajshahye, Bhaugulpore, East Burdwan, Hooghly, Nuddea, and Mymensing there was a falling off in the suits of both high and low values; while in Gya, Dacca, and Jessore the

decrease was in the higher denominations only. In East Burdwan there was an increase in the number of appeals; in Shahabad and Dinagore there was an increase in suits of nearly all classes; while in Moorshedabad and the 24-Pergunnahs there was no material variation. With this want of uniformity apparent in the returns of the several districts, it is scarcely possible to assign the general decrease in the total of all classes of cases to any one particular cause. But it is believed that it was partly owing to the operation of the new Stamp Act (Act XXVI. of 1867). There was a sudden increase in the institutions between the passing of the Act and its coming into operation, many plaintiffs taking advantage of the interval to escape the higher stamp duty; and this was followed by a lull during the latter eight months of the year.

The table on the margin shows the fluctuations of the different

Fluctuations in the different classes of suits during the past four years.

Total number of suits instituted and disposed of in 1867.

CASES INSTITUTED.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Other than those of Small Cause Court class ...	52,102	50,757	60,815	57,485
Small Cause Court class in Regular Courts ...	80,906	81,862	80,922	76,429
Ditto in Small Cause Courts ...	33,823	38,266	39,090	36,185
Appeals ...	19,904	19,928	20,866	19,505
Original cases before Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens ...	3,384	3,975	3,606	3,495
Ditto before Sudder Ameens.	4,228	4,822	4,728	4,145
Ditto before Moonsiffs ...	105,492	109,894	112,477	106,769

classes of cases during the four years from 1864 to 1867, and the statement below exhibits further the number of suits instituted in the courts of several grades during 1867 and the number disposed of during the same period, distinguishing those which were decided on their merits.

IN COURTS OF	SUITS INSTITUTED.			SUITS DECIDED ON THEIR MERITS.			TOTAL NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.		
	Original.	Appeals.	Total.	Original.	Appeals.	Total.	Original.	Appeals.	Total.
Judges ...	17	19,499	19,516	323	10,400	10,723	340	11,249	11,589
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	3,478	6	3,484	3,746	9,945	13,691	4,183	10,318	14,531
Sudder Ameens...	4,145	...	4,145	4,235	...	4,235	4,805	...	4,805
Moonsiffs ...	106,769	...	106,769	97,255	...	97,255	111,851	...	111,851
Total ...	114,409	19,505	133,914	105,559	20,345	125,904	121,179	21,590	142,775

It will be perceived from the above figures that, of the total number of appeals decided during the year, the Judges and Additional Judges disposed of 11,248 cases, or 52.08 per cent., while the Principal Sudder

Ameens disposed of 10,348, or 47·92 per cent. of the appellate litigation of the Regulation Provinces; also, that out of 121,179 original cases disposed of, the Judges and Additional Judges decided 340, or 0·28 per cent.; the Principal Sudder Ameens 4,183, or 3·45 per cent.; the Sudder Ameens 4,805, or 3·96 per cent.; and the Moonsiffs 111,851, or 92·31 per cent.

The abstract on the margin exhibits a comparison of the number

Comparison of the number of suits decided in 1866 and 1867.

CASES DECIDED BY	1866.		1867.	
	Suits decided on their merits.	Total disposed of.	Suits decided on their merits.	Total disposed of.
Judges—Original ...	180	221	323	310
Judges—Appealed ...	9,365	10,141	10,400	11,248
Principal Sudder Ameens—Original ...	3,609	4,027	3,746	4,183
Principal Sudder Ameens—Appealed ...	9,469	9,831	9,915	10,348
Sudder Ameens ...	4,754	5,338	4,235	4,805
Moonsiffs ...	101,073	115,611	97,255	111,851
Total ...	128,450	145,169	125,904	142,775

of cases decided by the courts of different grades in 1866 and 1867, the total number of cases disposed of in the year under review being 2,394, or 1·65 per cent. less than the number disposed of in the preceding year. This is sufficiently accounted for by the decrease in the number of cases instituted. In the courts of the Judges there was an increase, which is to be ascribed more particularly to the fact of their being released

from the unusual demand on their time for sessions work, which, as stated in last year's report, was the result of the increase of crime in several districts arising from the famine. In the courts of Principal Sudder Ameens there was also an increase of work done, showing that those officers exerted themselves satisfactorily during the year. The total decrease was therefore confined to the courts of Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, and was attributable to the falling off in the number of cases instituted, which has been already noticed.

The arrears in the courts of more than one year's standing

Arrears.

In Courts of			1866.	1867.
Judges ...	...	...	598	312
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	...	...	94	156
Sudder Ameens ...	...	...	24	14
Moonsiffs ...	...	...	83	31
Total ...	...	...	749	513

are marginally shown, the aggregate having fallen from 749 to 513, which shows an abatement of 30·77 per cent. A comparison* of the results of four years exhibits a progressive and marked improvement under this head.

The number of these cases on the files of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs at the

Pending cases of more than one year's standing.

* 1864 ...	...	...	...	1,200
1865 ...	...	...	...	643
1866 ...	...	...	...	749
1867 ...	...	...	...	513

end of 1867 was inconsiderable. The great bulk of the arrears was on

the files of the Judges, Additional Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens to whom remands are made directly from the High Court; and an

Description of arrear cases.	1866.	1867.
Original Suits	202	6
Appeals under Act X. of 1859	80	139
Appeals from Subordinate Civil Courts	316	167

analysis of the cases before them is shown on the margin. The heaviest arrear files were those of Bhau-
gulpore (79 cases), Jessore (61 cases), and Tirhoot (114

cases). The Bhaugulpore files were so unsatisfactory in other respects that an Additional Judge was deputed to that district after the close of the year. The improvement in Tirhoot was less than had been expected. The result was better in Backergunge, Hooghly, and Nuddea; and in West Burdwan the whole of the arrears had disappeared.

The annexed statement exhibits the number of cases pending

In Courts of	1866.	1867.
Judges	1,003	982
Principal Sudder Ameens	1,073	1,016
Sudder Ameens	177	93
Moonsiffs	295	200
Total	2,548	2,291

Backergunge	251
Bhaugulpore	154
Chittagong	179
Dacca	141
Jessore	491
Mymensing	203
Sarun	106
Tirhoot	159
24-Pergunnahs	115

in the courts of different grades for periods exceeding six and not exceeding twelve months, the number pending at the end of 1867 being 257, or 10·85 per cent. less than the number pending at the end of the previous year. The decrease was common to all courts, but was greatest in those of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs. The districts in which the

files were heaviest in this respect, together with the number of cases pending in each respectively, are given on the margin.

The average duration of suits in 1867, as compared with the preceding year, shows an improvement in the

Average duration of suits.

In Courts of	1866.		1867.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judges	4	19	4	21
Principal Sudder Ameens	3	20	2	23
Sudder Ameens	2	28	4	8
Moonsiffs	1	20	1	19

disposal of business in the courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs. The average duration of civil cases in the courts of the Judges and Additional Judges

ranged from ten months and eleven days in the court of the Additional Judge of Jessore down to one month and three days in the court of the Judge of Dinagore; in the courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens from five months and 26 days in East Burdwan to one month and 28 days in Dinagore; in the courts of Sudder Ameens from two

months and 17 days in Cuttack to one month and 19 days in Purneah; and in the courts of Moonsiffs from three months in Tirhoot to one month and four days in Dinagepore. The causes of the very remarkable differences of average in different districts, and sometimes in the same district, were being enquired into by the High Court at the close of the year.

The total value of suits decided during the year and of those pending at the close of it is given on the margin. The value of those decided during the year fell short of that of the previous year by Rs. 15,74,876, or 3·7 per cent.; while the value of those pending at the end of the year exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 32,50,503, or

Description of suits.				Value of suits decided.	Value of suits pending.
				Rs.	Rs.
Original suits	...	...	...	3,44,58,132	1,98,22,647
Appeals	...	...	...	57,65,415	27,51,783
Total	...	...	...	4,02,23,547	2,25,74,430

14·4 per cent. The value of the original suits decided during both years was nearly equal, while that of the appeals decided in 1867 fell considerably short of the returns of 1866.

The amount of stamp fees realised on the institution of suits is given on the margin.

Stamp fees realised during the year.

Stamp fees realised from Courts of	Amount paid in			Amount re-funded.			Balance.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Judges	4,89,516	7	6	11,941	8	0	4,77,574	15	6
Principal Sudder } Ameens ... }	5,77,558	12	0	10,403	2	0	5,67,155	10	0
Sudder Ameens ...	2,35,000	2	0	2,947	8	0	2,32,052	10	0
Moonsiffs	8,35,929	3	10	1,557	12	0	8,34,371	7	10
Total	21,38,004	9	4	26,849	14	0	21,11,154	11	4

The net revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 21,11,154-11-4, which is an increase of Rs. 3,04,001-15-4, or 16·83 per cent. on the net revenue (Rs. 18,07,152-12) derived in the preceding year.

The cost of the Civil Courts, as it has been actually incurred,

Cost of Civil Courts to Government.

Cost of the Courts of	Salary of Presiding Officer.			Cost of Establishment.			Total.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Judges	8,80,070	15	7	1,98,009	8	0	10,78,080	8	4
Principal Sudder } Ameens ... }	1,52,013	9	7	48,857	9	11	2,00,871	3	6
Sudder Ameens ...	79,702	12	3	29,465	7	8	1,09,168	3	11
Moonsiffs	2,71,336	12	1	1,06,553	10	3	3,78,390	6	4
Total	13,83,024	1	6	3,83,486	4	7	17,67,110	6	1

is also shown marginally, the aggregate expenditure amounting to Rs. 17,67,110-6-1 which is Rs. 25,161-0-3 in excess of the expenditure incurred on this account in the preceding year. Since the close of the year the

increase to the salaries of Uncovenanted Judicial Officers has been sanctioned with retrospective effect from 1st January 1867, which will raise the expenditure by, it is estimated, a further sum of Rs. 3,23,098-9-5, making the total cost of the Civil Courts for 1867 Rs. 20,90,202-15-6, and giving a total increase of Rs. 3,48,259-9-8 on the aggregate of 1866. Even this enhanced aggregate, however, will still be within the income realised from stamp fees by a margin of Rs. 20,945-11-10.

- The annexed table shows the number of appeals preferred to the Lower Appellate Courts in 1867. The number of appeals under Act X. of 1859 still continues to fall off, the decrease in the year under report as compared with 1866 being to the extent of 440 suits, or 7.94 per cent. In the other appeals also there was a decrease. In appeals from Principal Sudder Ameens there was a falling

Classification of Appeals.

YEAR.	Appeals under Act X. of 1859.	Appeals from Principal Sudder Ameens.	Appeals from Sudder Ameens.	Appeals from Moonsiffs.
1866 ...	6,377	1,360	1,584	11,827
1867 ...	5,637	1,130	1,331	11,392

off of 230 cases, or 16.80 per cent.; in those from Sudder Ameens a decrease of 253, or 15.97 per cent.; while in appeals from Moonsiffs there was only a diminution of 435, or 3.68 per cent. The number of appeals from Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs had diminished for the first time during several years. The largest number of appeals under Act X. of 1859 was instituted in the following districts, *viz.*, Backergunge 632, Chittagong 423, Dacca 307, Hooghly 301, Jessore 364, Nuddca 456, and Tipperah 322. The number of appeals from Principal Sudder Ameens in no district exceeded 78, that being the number instituted in Bhaugulpore. The number of appeals from Sudder Ameens was largest in Tirhoot and in the 24-Pergunnahs, in which districts there were 112 and 100 respectively. In none of the other districts did the number come up to 100. The highest number of appeals from Moonsiffs was in the following districts, *viz.*, Backergunge 424, Beerbhoom 487, Chittagong 1,803, Dacca 682, Hooghly 632, Mymensing 662, Sylhet 530, Tipperah 578, and 24-Pergunnahs 604. In none of the other districts did the number exceed 400.

The out-turn of miscellaneous work during 1866 and 1867, and

Out-turn of Miscellaneous Work.

YEAR.	Total number of cases under trial.	Decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending above one year's duration.
1866 ...	250,551	113,387	102,916	34,248	251
1867 ...	234,941	108,537	97,742	28,662	122

the state of the miscellaneous files at the close of those years, are shown on the margin. The total number of cases under trial had diminished by 15,610 cases, or to the extent of 6.23 per cent., while the total number of cases

pending at the close of the year had been reduced by 5,586 cases, or 16·31 per cent. The work done during the year exceeded therefore the number of cases instituted within the same period. The number of cases pending more than a year had been reduced from 251 to 122, or 51·39 per cent. The largest number of these pending cases were in the following districts, *viz.*, Bhaugulpore 32, Cuttack 21, and Nuddea 15. In other districts the number in no instance exceeded 9.

A Statement (B. 1) in the Appendix exhibits in detail a comparative view of the different descriptions of original suits instituted during the year, and the table on the margin shows approximately the proportion borne by each different kind of suit to the whole number of original cases, *viz.*, 114,409. As has been observed in the reports for previous years, some particular classes of cases predominated in certain districts. For example, the number of suits for *real property* in Cuttack was more than treble the number in any other district except Tirhoot, where

Characteristics of the litigation in different districts.

Nature of Suit.	Proportion per cent.
For real property or conveyance by Sale	3·688
Ditto ditto by Gift	0·159
Ditto ditto by Mortgage	0·0967
Ditto ditto by Will	0·064
Ditto ditto by Dowry	0·257
Ditto ditto by right of pre-emption	0·214
Inheritance under Mahomedan Law	1·074
Inheritance under Hindu Law	0·984
Claims in right of adoption	0·021
Lakhray suits under Section 30, Regulation II, of 1819	0·032
Claims regarding dependent tenures	5·652
Suits to contest sales for arrears of Government dues	0·137
Boundary suits and other suits for land not otherwise specified	10·488
Suits about religion, caste, &c.	0·437
Suits for recovery of money embezzled	1·138
Money claims on bond or contract	64·877
Suits for house rent	0·195
Claims for personal property	7·555
Claims for damages	2·302
Total	100

there were 507 cases of that description. There were in Tirhoot 44 and in East Burdwan 38 suits for *real property by conveyance on gift*; and in those two districts together there were as many of these institutions as in all the other districts besides. The bulk of the *mortgage suits* was in Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, Jessore, and Midnapore, while in other districts there were not as many as half a dozen suits of this class. Twenty-one out of the 72 *will cases* were in Jessore, while in no other district were there more than eight, and in some districts there were none at all. Out of the 295 *dowry cases* under the Mahomedan law, there were 111 in Chittagong alone, 26 in Bhaugulpore, 52 in Sylhet, and 48 in Tipperah, while in no other district did the number exceed 15, and in several districts no suits of this nature were instituted. Jessore and Sylhet were distinguished for cases of *inheritance* under the Mahomedan law; and Jessore and East Burdwan for similar cases under the Hindu law. Twelve out of the 23 *adoption cases* were in Nuddea, the stronghold of the Hindu religion in Bengal. The largest number of cases connected with *caste, the rights of priests, and other religious grounds of dispute* was in Chittagong; the largest number of suits for *house-rent* in East Burdwan; and the largest number for *damages* in the 21-Pergunnahs.

The disposal of the original suits decided by Judges of all grades is shown in the Results of Original Suits decided.

Decided by	In favor of Plaintiffs.	In favor of Defendants.
Judges	79	244
Principal Sudder Ameens	2,992	754
Sudder Ameens	3,362	873
Moonsiffs	69,836	27,419
Total	76,269	29,290

decreed for plaintiffs by the Principal Sudder Ameens were 79·89 per cent., those by Sudder Ameens 99·38 per cent., and those by Moonsiffs 71·807 per cent. of the whole number decided by them respectively. The original cases

	Per cent.
Judges	0·305
Principal Sudder Ameens	3·55
Sudder Ameens	4·012
Moonsiffs	92·133
	100

plaintiffs in 1867 had slightly decreased.

An analysis of the cases in which the parties appeared in per-

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Total number of cases de- cided.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH PLAINTIFFS APPEARED PERSON- ALLY.		Number in which Plaintiffs appeared by Counsel.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFEND- ANTS ATTENDED.				Total of last four columns.	Number of cases in which de- fendants entered no appear- ance.
		Voluntarily.	By order of Court.		IN PERSON.		BY COUN- SEL.			
					Voluntarily.	On notice of Summons.	Voluntarily.	On notice of Summons.		
Small Causes...	78,724	3,942	2,068	72,714	1,834	12,855	1,414	24,022	40,128	38,596
Other Cases ...	63,567	8,353	1,634	58,580	1,191	4,500	1,054	45,203	52,848	10,719
Total ...	142,291	7,295	3,702	131,294	3,025	17,358	3,368	69,225	92,976	49,315

appeared by counsel. Out of the whole number of cases in which the

is shown in the annexed return, and it will be perceived from the figures that 72·75 per cent. of the cases were decided in favor of plaintiffs, and 27·25 per cent. in favor of defendants. It will be observed further, that of the whole number of original cases disposed of by the Judges, 24·45 per cent. only were decided in favor of plaintiffs; while those

decided by the various grades of judicial officers bear the proportion noted on the margin to the whole number of original cases disposed of. The total number of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs in 1866 was 79,179 and in favor of defendants 27,607, and this shows that the decisions in favor of

person or by counsel, and of those in which the defendants entered no appearance, is given on the margin. In 7·72 per cent. only of the cases the plaintiffs appeared in person, while in 92·28 per cent. they

plaintiffs appeared personally their appearance was in one-third of the cases due to the order of the court. The defendants appeared personally in 14.32 per cent. of the cases, and in the great majority of instances only on the order of the court. In 34.65 per cent. of the cases they did not enter appearance at all.

The statistics of civil justice given above have reference only to the Regulation districts of Bengal. The statistics of the Non-Regulation districts are given below, but do not include those of the Garrow Hills, the Western Dooars, and Darjeeling, from which no returns had been received at the close of the year, nor those of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which are not subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court.

The statement below shows at a glance the number of suits instituted in the courts of several grades and the number disposed of during the year :—

Suits instituted and disposed of.

IN COURTS OF	SUITS INSTITUTED.			SUITS DECIDED ON THEIR MERITS.			TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.		
	Original.	Appeals.	Total.	Original.	Appeals.	Total.	Original.	Appeals.	Total.
Judicial Commissioners ...	1	1,341	1,342	1	327	328	1	424	425
Deputy Commissioners and Principal Sudder Amceens ...	401	106	507	432	990	1,422	530	1,126	1,656
Assistant Commissioners ...	1,716	...	1,716	1,446	...	1,446	2,040	...	2,040
Moonsiffs ...	11,017	...	11,017	8,705	...	8,705	10,976	...	10,976
Total ...	12,135	1,447	14,582	10,584	1,317	11,901	13,517	1,550	15,067

Of the 14,582 suits instituted, 8,072 were of the Small Cause Court class against 7,198 in the preceding year, and 6,510 were suits of other descriptions against 6,763 in 1866.

Comparison of the number of suits instituted and disposed of in 1866 and 1867.

Instituted in Courts of	1866.	1867.
Judicial Commissioners ...	1,221	1,342
Deputy Commissioners ...	626	507
Assistant Commissioners ...	2,007	1,716
Moonsiffs ...	10,107	11,017

The statement on the margin exhibits a comparison of the number of suits instituted in the different courts during 1866 and 1867, and a similar comparison is also shown of the number of cases decided on trial and of the total

In Courts of	DISPOSED OF IN 1866.		DISPOSED OF IN 1867.	
	On their merits.	Altogether.	On their merits.	Altogether.
Judicial Commissioners ...	806	864	328	425
Deputy Commissioners ...	1,284	1,586	1,422	1,656
Assistant Commissioners ...	1,622	2,335	1,446	2,040
Moonsiffs ...	7,980	10,017	8,705	10,976

number altogether disposed of by the different grades of Judicial Officers.

The total number of suits pending at the close of 1867 was 1,295 against 1,509 of the previous year, and of these, 441 were suits of the Small Cause Court class and 854 suits of other descriptions. The number of arrear cases pending for more than one year was 8 only against 16 of the preceding year, and 3 of these were pending in the files of the Judicial Commissioners and 5 in the files of the Deputy Commissioners and Principal Sudder Amcens. The number of cases pending for more than six and less than twelve months was 33 against 142 in the preceding year.

Average duration of suits.

In Courts of	1866.		1867.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judicial Commissioners ...	3	20	1	26
Deputy Commissioners ...	2	16	2	14
Assistant Commissioners ...	1	13	1	21
Moonsiffs ...	...	26	1	...

The average duration of suits in the courts of different grades was as shown on the margin, a comparison with the results of 1866 being favorable to the courts of the Judicial and Deputy Commissioners but unfavorable to the courts of Assistant Commissioners and Moonsiffs.

A classification of the appeals instituted during the year 1866

Classification of Appeals.

YEAR.	Appeals under Act X. of 1859.	Appeals from Deputy Com- missioners.	Appeals from Assistant Com- missioners.	Appeals from Moonsiffs.	Total.
1866 ...	102	108	321	773	1,304
1867 ...	169	114	285	879	1,447

and 1867 is shown on the margin. It will be seen that there was an increase in all classes of appeals except those from Assistant Commissioners, and that the returns of 1867 show an increase of 143 cases, or 10.96 per cent.

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

The expenditure on Public Works in Bengal has been more than a million Pounds Sterling, a sum considerably larger than was spent last year. The heaviest expenditure has been under the head of Communications, and amounted to very nearly 41 lakhs of rupees (£410,000).

Civil Buildings have cost about £164,000, and Military £134,000, including repairs.

Setting aside the sums of money granted for special purposes, *viz.*, Military and Special Agriculture, the expenditure during the year on other works has been very nearly the sum allotted for such purposes in the Budget for the year.

The works for relief of famine which were in progress last year were in many cases carried on in the early part of 1867-68, in which their cost amounted to Rs. 3,20,634. But the necessity of affording relief had everywhere ceased before the close of the year.

The great Ganges flood, which occurred early in September, destroyed all the roads within its reach in the districts of Nuddea, Maldah, Rajshahye, and Moorshedabad. Bridges were washed away, and road embankments breached everywhere. A special grant was at once made from Imperial Funds for the restoration of the roads injured, and it is believed that the Civil Officers of the districts injured have been able to make good the greater part of the damage which was done.

The Cyclone of the 1st and 2nd November last may here be noticed. It reached Calcutta at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 1st, and its heaviest force was felt about half past one of the morning of the 2nd. Rain fell in torrents, completely flooding the town, and the wind tore away doors, windows, sky-lights, wooden porticoes, &c. Here and there light parapet walls were blown down. Most of the temporary buildings sustained severe injury. The iron frame-work of the dome of the new Post Office just put up was blown down; the steeple to the Church and the large chimney stack in the Dock-yard at Kidderpore shared the same fate. At Alipore, the Store Sheds in the Electric Telegraph yard were blown down. At Dum-Dum, the Racket Court and Slaughter House were nearly demolished by the force of the wind. At Barrackpore, one wall of the Racket Court was thrown down, and corrugated iron roofs were stripped off. At Ishapore, the new Powder Factory suffered somewhat severely; several of the chimnies and a part of the enclosure wall were blown down. At Chinsurah, the Racket Court lost one wing and was otherwise damaged. The storm was felt as far as the stations of Kishnaghur, Dacca, and Backergunge.

The execution of the Calcutta water-works was until lately carried on by the Municipality without any control on the part of Government. An arrangement was, however, this year proposed by the Governor General in Council, and assented to by the Municipality a

their meeting of the 11th March last, by which the Justices, in consideration of the interest taken by the Government in the water-supply project, and of the large loan (half a million of Pounds Sterling) to be made by Government, consented to consult the Government on all important questions connected with the working of their arrangements with the contractors, and to agree to nothing that would increase the cost of the works without the approval of Government.

The discussion which has been for some time going on as to the proper steps to be taken for the establishment of a school for practically training the subordinates of the Department, was advanced another step during the year, by the submission to the Government of India of a note by the Officiating Chief Engineer of Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurred in the views expressed in this note, which advocated a greater practical training with a less theoretical education of persons intended for the subordinate grades of the Department. The re-establishment of the Iron Bridge Yard was also suggested as a means of practically training young Overseers in the details of iron work, and as being a convenient agency for the execution, on behalf of Government, of work of a kind that could not conveniently be procured from England. The decision of the Government of India in the matter was not received up to the close of the year.

The terms and conditions of contracts have been much under consideration during the year, and several alterations have been made with the view of putting the arrangements on an improved footing.

The sums available from Local Funds of Bengal, for maintaining existing roads and for constructing new ones, are very insufficient. The demands have a tendency to increase and the assets to decrease, which is partly due to falling off in the surplus collections of the Circular Canal and the Nuddca Rivers, and to the decrease in the surplus of the prison labour fund in consequence of the direct charges on the fund having been greater than usual. The best means of raising funds for local works is under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration in the general branch of the Secretariat. Meanwhile the Government of India is affording liberal assistance, and is prepared to give favorable consideration to definite proposals for transferring the expenditure on Railway Feeder Roads from Local to Imperial Funds, and for increased grants for main communications.

A statement of the changes which have been made during the year, in the Executive Divisions and Circles of the Department in Bengal, will be found further on in this Report under the head of "Establishments."

Difficulties in regard to establishments have again been felt, and have affected the prosecution of the works. The numbers have been incomplete: the departure of an unusual number of officers on sick leave has produced constant and unavoidable changes, all of which, together with the formation of new Divisions, has affected and retarded the ordinary works of the Provinces under the Government of Bengal.

The general progress made in works will now be generally noticed under the usual headings.

MILITARY.

In the annual report of last year, allusion was made to the delay in commencing the new and improved Barracks for European Troops in Bengal, which was experienced from the consideration and discussion of the circumstances of various stations by the several authorities concerned. This cause has unfortunately prevented for another year the actual commencement of work except at Barrackpore, where the new Barracks have progressed fairly. But it is hoped that matters are now in such a state as to render much further delay improbable.

The doubts and difficulties which have long attended the selection of the site for the Darjeeling Cantonment seem almost at an end. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in a memorandum of the 8th April 1867, recorded the result of a visit to Darjeeling, and gave his opinion in favor of placing the Barracks upon the Jullapahar Hill only. The elevation of Jullapahar is 1,000 feet less than that of Sinchal; the fall of rain is not so great; and the officers and men of the Garrison are not so much averse to it as to Sinchal. The Lieutenant-Governor concurred in the view taken by Sir William Mansfield, and recommended that the proposal of His Excellency should be adopted. Meanwhile a design for the Barracks has been prepared by Major Perkins, R. E., and approved of by this Government. It differs from the standard drawing, the Barracks being somewhat smaller. Each Barrack will contain six sleeping rooms to hold six men each, with day room, &c. It is hoped that orders will be received in time to allow full advantage to be taken of the approaching working season, especially as the temporary Barracks at Sinchal cannot last much longer. Meanwhile every possible preparation has been made for the speedy erection of the new Barracks when sanctioned. A quantity of timber, almost sufficient for these buildings, has been felled at Darjeeling, and a steam saw bench has been erected near Rumbhool to cut it up. The manufacture of bricks has been vigorously prosecuted during the short working seasons in spring and autumn; and a cart road has been opened from the Saddle to the new sites cleared on the Jullapahar Hill.

At Dinapore and Hazareebaugh, it has been impossible to begin the new Barracks. The report of a Committee appointed to consider the relative merits of the several sites proposed for the Cantonment of Dinapore has been submitted to the Government of India.

From the earliest occupation of Hazareebaugh as a station for European Troops, opinions of its healthiness have varied greatly. Several causes have contributed to this doubt, but the question has lately been brought prominently to notice by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and a final decision of the question may be expected. A Committee assembled by order of the Government of India, to consider the possibility of cantoning British Troops at some new station on the new Chord Line of the East Indian Railway, is understood to have submitted its report, which has not, however, yet reached this Government.

The only works of importance actually in progress under the head of accommodation for Troops have been the Artillery Barracks at

Barrackpore, but a large number of minor buildings have been both planned and completed, or are in course of construction.

In Fort William, a great many improvements have been carried out. A Serjeant's Mess House has been built; improvements have been made in the Dalhousie, Queen's, and Royal Barracks, and a cooking range of an improved kind has been built for the use of the Troops. The General Hospital at Dullundah has been lighted with gas, and several minor works have been carried out.

The working of the Water-Supply in Fort William has been successful, as will be seen from the following extract from a memorandum by the Officiating Garrison Engineer :—

“ The water-supply work was completed in last year, but a statement shewing the cost of maintenance may be of interest. The population supplied with water is, as per last census, 4,000 souls. Actual consumption for the year, measured from the distributing reservoir, is 14,005,390 gallons; average daily, 38,264; average each person, 9.5 gallons inclusive of watering roads, flushing drains, &c.; average time of pumping daily is four hours, the height to which the water is raised being 70 feet.

“ The actual cost of working and maintenance entire for the year is Rupees 5,700: this gives the cost of water at .078 pie per gallon, or .4686 pie for a mussuck of six gallons, which brought by a bheesty costs 1 pie. The least depth of water in the tanks was on the 29th June, when there was in new tank 4 feet 7½ inches; old, 5 feet 10 inches. Highest, November 3rd, in new tank, 34 feet 8 inches; old, 14 feet 4 inches.”

At Dum-Dum, improvements have been made in the Hospital, a School-mistress's Bungalow has been built, and the Chunar stone flooring of Barracks Nos. 2, 4, and 5 taken up and re-laid over a bed of asphalt. The lower stories of these Barracks, which were formerly uninhabitable, are now dry and fit for occupation. An Armourer's shop for a Regiment of European Infantry was commenced, but not completed during the year. Some progress, but not so much as was desirable, has been made in the construction of the six family Barracks at Dum-Dum. The delay is said to have been owing to the contractors having neglected the supply of bricks.

The Officers' quarters which are being built at Alipore, consisting of two double-storied buildings, have been nearly completed.

Materials have been collected in the Kidderpore Dock-yard for constructing sheds for boats, buoys, and coal, and carpenters' and smiths' shops; also for carrying out a wrought iron screw pile jetty with crane and tramway.

Most of the main buildings in the Gunpowder Agency at Ishapore have been completed: the glazing house will be finished very shortly. Two new tanks have been dug in the Mill Yard, and two old ones have been improved. All the traverses required in the Mill Yard have been completed, the drainage finished, and the necessary pathways made. The manufacture of Gunpowder, may, it is believed, be commenced about October and November next.

A new range of Artillery Barracks for two field batteries, consisting of six buildings for single men and four for married men, has been

commenced at Barrackpore. Five of the former have been completed up to the levels of the upper floors; the flooring beams and iron verandah girders have been collected and are now being fixed in position; and of the latter, the plinths are all complete and the superstructure commenced.

Material has been collected for two new halting Barracks in the Darjeeling hill cart road near Sonadah, the site for which has been cleared. At Jullapahar, the convalescent depôt near Darjeeling, a good many small works, tending to the comfort, convenience, and security of the depôt, have been or are being carried out. At Sinchal, the position near Darjeeling occupied by the wing of an Infantry Regiment, the execution of new works has been, as far as possible, avoided, pending a decision as to the future of the Cantonment there; but some minor works have been carried out.

At Berhampore, the remodelling of the upper-roomed Barrack No. 1 has been finished, and No. 3 has been taken in hand: lightning conductors have been fitted to all the Barracks.

As has been noticed already, the uncertainty which exists as to the future of the Cantonment at Dinapore, has prevented the execution of many necessary works there. Nothing has consequently been done towards the construction of new Barracks, and the repairs of the present temporary ones have given a good deal of trouble. Stables which were urgently required have been built for the Artillery horses, and a Quarter Guard, Bells of Arms, and Parade Ground for the Native Infantry have been completed.

At Parisnath, several improvements were carried out early in the year. This Sanatorium has since been abandoned by Government, and the proper disposal of the various buildings on the hill is under consideration. The question has been somewhat complicated by a claim set up by certain members of the Jain sect to the ownership of the land.

In Assam, no Military works of importance were in progress during the year, but the frontier Military Posts have been put into good order, and several small works have been carried out, amongst which may be mentioned the Fort at Debrooghur, which is being remodelled as a place of refuge. At Shillong, three Barracks for single and four for married men have been nearly finished. Two other Barracks are in progress. A shed for twenty-five mules has been constructed, and twelve huts for the Drivers of the Eurasian Battery. Out-offices have been built for the Native Infantry Hospital.

The question of defending the Hooghly and securing Calcutta from attack from sea has been under consideration, and measures have been so far matured, that orders have been issued for the construction of heavily armed batteries at Diamond Harbour and Edoe Creek. A Special Division has been formed for carrying out these works, and earth-work has been commenced at Diamond Harbour.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Of the large buildings at the Presidency, the High Court has progressed but slowly, owing to the question raised for revising the

internal arrangement to give additional accommodation for the Court, but mainly in consequence of the necessity for revising the estimate in order to keep the expense of construction within the liberal sum allowed. The thorough revision of the estimate for a large building of this sort, where arrangements are hampered by work having been so far advanced, and by other obligatory points, has necessarily caused considerable delay.

The new Post Office with out-offices has been completed, excepting the dome, and is now in occupation by that Department. The Cyclone of November last unfortunately blew down the iron ribs and rings of the dome, and threw the work back a good deal; but work has made fair progress since. The nature of the work requires care, and prevents the employment of any large number of work-people.

The Sailors' Home, for seamen out of employ, was completed in the month of January last, and made over to the Committee of the Association bearing that name.

The site for the Imperial Museum has proved good in respect to foundations. The progress of work has been slow till lately, owing to incompetency of the contractor, but since his dismissal the work has been making satisfactory progress under a system of petty contracts. Iron work for floors and roofing has been received from England.

In the Calcutta Small Cause Court premises, new out-offices have been built in lieu of old ones removed to make room for the Imperial Museum.

The Calcutta University was commenced in 1866. After the difficulties experienced in the excavation of the foundation, which proved very tedious, had been overcome, the superstructure was raised to the height of six feet six inches above plinth in the hall, and seventeen feet in the corner rooms, when, in December last, all works in the building were stopped, pending orders on certain alterations in the design, for which an estimate was submitted for sanction. The work has since been resumed.

At Belvedere House, Alipore, improvements have been made in repairing the damages caused by the last Cyclone; and an adjoining piece of land has been purchased and added in part to the property. The remainder of this land has been set aside for an extension of the Alipore Cantonment.

In the Calcutta Mint, a Coal Shed was erected, the New Assay Office Building was completed, and the Warders' Lodge enlarged to provide accommodation for the Inspector of Police in the Mint.

In the Stamp and Stationery Offices at the Presidency extensive additions and alterations have been made to give room for the Double Stamp store and Form Department. Iron Racks have also been put up in the Stamp Office.

Custom House Shed No. 4 at Calcutta, and the tank in the Custom House Lot at Canning Town, have been finished.

At Barrackpore, Iron railings have been substituted for all wood fencing round the Park.

A new look-out house has been built at Diamond Harbour within the 24-Pergunnahs.

The various Civil Buildings in the Districts of Bengal, though not works of such magnitude, are not of less importance than the Buildings at the Presidency.

Court Houses.—The improvements in Civil and Criminal Court Houses have been continued.

The following have been completed during the year :—

Deputy Commissioner's Court House at Cachar.
Assistant ditto ditto at Burpetta.

The following have been in progress :—

Court House for the Magistrate }
and District Superintendent of } at Dacca.
Police ... }

Court House for Collector at Arrah.
Ditto for Deputy Commissioner at Hazarcebaugh.
Ditto for ditto at Chyebassa; Singbhoom.
Ditto for Judge at Soory; Beerbhoom.

Court House at Debrooghur.

Ditto at Shillong (Ycodo),—

and materials have been collected for a Court House for the Collector of Rungpore and have also been in preparation for a new Court House at Pooroolia in Maunbhoom.

Additions and alterations have been made to various Court Houses to increase the accommodation afforded,—

In the Court House of the Magistrate at Burdwan.
Ditto Collector at Burrisaul.
Ditto Judge at Jessore.
Ditto ditto at Purneah.
Ditto Magistrate and Collector at Cuttack.
Ditto Collector at Bankipore.
Ditto Deputy Commissioner at Scebsaugor.

Buildings at the following Sub-divisional Stations have been commenced, or are in progress,—but not completed, *viz.*, at

Perozepore.		Jugguttsingpore.
Bagirhaut.		Luckimpore.
Khoolnah.		
Magoorah.		
Jenidah.		

And additions and alterations have been made or commenced to buildings in the following Sub-divisional Stations :—

Moonsheegunge.		Jenidah.
Satkherah.		Chooadangah.
Meherpore.		Kendraparah.
Ranaghaut.		Jajepore.
Bongong.		

A Deputy Magistrate's Court House at Busseerhaut has been completed.

Progress has also been made in the building at Toorapahar in the Garrow Hills for the accommodation of the Assistant Commissioner.

A new Record-Room at Gowalparah has been completed; the construction of a Treasury Building and Record-Room at Nowgong has been in progress; and a Central Distillery at Arrah has been completed, as well as a Distillery building at Bhullooah and one at Mohesh.

Jails.—Since last report an amended design for Central Jails was prepared by the Chief Engineer in communication with the Inspector-General of Jails, at an average cost of Rupees 4,40,000 per Jail, and to accommodate 1,065 prisoners, giving Rs. 414 a head. This was submitted to the Government of India, and preliminary arrangements were carried out for collecting materials, and for making bricks in the meanwhile at Hazareebaugh, Nuddea, Deegah, and Midnapore. The sanction of the Government of India has since been received.

These Jails are to be constructed on the radial system with all the modern improvements that are adapted to this country: the cellular system will also be adopted to a very small extent only; its cost being so great that it cannot be carried out to the extent that could be wished. The wards will be in two stories, and about half of the prisoners will consequently have the advantage of sleeping on an upper floor. Large work-sheds have been provided, so that ample employment may be found for all the prisoners within the enclosure. Careful attention will be given to drainage, conservancy, and all subsidiary buildings.

The remodelling of the District Jail at Midnapore will probably be completed during the present year. A large portion of the work has been done.

The new tank in connection with the proposed Central Jail at Midnapore, commenced in May 1866, has been excavated nearly to its full depth, *viz.*, 20 feet. The dimensions of the tank are 600 feet by 300 feet by 20 feet. The work, it is expected, will be shortly completed.

The work at the new Jail at Darjeling has been confined to the clearance of the sites for the upper platform buildings. The platform is now nearly ready, and building will be resumed.

A second story is being added to the Hazut Ward in the Dacca Jail, and a second story over the large Criminal Ward. A new residence for the Jailor is about half built. Estimates have been submitted for extensive alterations to the Jail at Burrisaul.

Several improvements have been carried out in various District Jails, of which the following may be noticed:—

An addition to the Female Ward in the Kishnaghur Jail.

Wards for European prisoners in the Patna Jail.

Some improvements to add to the security of Debrooghur Jail, and several works connected with the conservancy of Jails.

In the Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh, the Hospital is the only building delayed, and was retarded in consequence of the difficulty in procuring timber of large scantlings and of good quality.

Sub-divisional Lock-ups have been completed at Kooshtea, Doomka, Godda, Pakour, Banka, Bagirhaut, and at Bhabooa.

Additions and alterations have been made to the Lock-up at Serampore; two-thirds of the brickwork has been done to the new Lock-up at Jehanabad, and new Lock-ups at Khoordah and Sewzu have been in progress.

Hospitals.—The Pauper Hospital in Amherst Street, consisting of eight sheds, with Steward's House and out-offices, was completed and transferred to the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta.

The work of segregating the wards in the Medical College Hospital, and removing the staircase leading from the paved floor to the first story, was nearly completed.

The new ward in the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, for the reception of patients suffering from infectious diseases, is almost finished.

Materials were collected for a Small-pox Hospital at Sealdah.

Lunatic Asylums.—In the European Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipore, extensive additions and alterations have been made. In the Native Asylum at Dhullundah, two ranges of cells have been erected to provide accommodation for patients, and certain additions made to the Overseer's quarters. A project has been submitted for extensive additions to this latter Asylum.

A new Ward has been commenced in the Dacca Lunatic Asylum, and some improvements are being carried out in the Female Ward.

A Bungalow has been built for the Overseer of the Patna Lunatic Asylum.

Opium Department.—At Sewan, a new Opium Godown has been completed.

A building for Saw Mills in the Opium Factory at Goolzarbaugh is well advanced, and a Jar Godown has been in progress.

Educational.—The new Berhampore College has been finished, with the exception of some internal painting, gates to entrance, &c.

Ecclesiastical.—The new Church at Motecharree is completed, and that at Cachar nearly so. The Church at Arrah is not finished. A new Chancel for Saint Stephen's Church at Kidderpore is in course of construction. The Roman Catholic Chapel at Fort William has been lighted with gas. The Cemetery at Sahibgunge has been enclosed, and the Cemetery at Debrooghur has been greatly improved by clearance of the coarse grasses, and turfed, construction of brick roads, &c.

AGRICULTURAL.

General.—The office of Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary to this Government in the Irrigation Department was created under the orders of the Government of India in July last, and initiatory measures were immediately taken for investigating the various projects which had been recommended by this Government as hereafter described.

The office of Consulting Engineer for Irrigation,—which had been previously made as a temporary measure when, owing to the pressure of famine and the consequent numerous relief operations being carried out in Orissa, it was found that the Superintending Engineer of the Circle could not devote the necessary time and attention to the

supervision of the works of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company,—was discontinued, the duties of his office being made over to the Chief Engineer. The Superintending Engineers of the Circles in which the Company's works are situated, were directed to perform the duties of Deputy Consulting Engineer.

In addition to the Irrigation works proper, all those classed under the head of Agricultural in the five divisions of Hidgellee, Tumlook, Midnapore, Burdwan, and 24-Pergunnahs, together with the entire Public Works in the Province of Orissa, were apportioned to the Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Branch.

During the past year no floods of importance occurred in any of the rivers traversing the above-mentioned districts, and, consequently, no damage of any importance occurred to the embankments; but considerable injury happened in Nuddea from the inundation of the Ganges, which not only reached a higher level, but maintained it for a longer period than had been known for many years.

In the Gunduck also, which traverses the districts of Sarun, Chumparun, and Tirhoot, very high floods occurred, and caused considerable damage.

At the close of the year, in the month of November, a heavy Cyclone was experienced in the districts around Calcutta, but none of the protective works which suffered so severely on the previous Cyclone of 1864 were injured on this occasion.

The question of protecting the districts bordering the Hooghly from the effects of a storm-wave has been discussed, and orders received from the Government of India for the preparation of a suitable project to effect that object.

In addition to the injury which it sustained from the floods, the district of Nuddea has suffered from a scarcity of water, the best method of remedying which is one of the objects which the investigation being made has in view.

The following briefly describes the state of the works in the several districts before mentioned:—

24-Pergunnahs.—The condition of the embankments is reported as fair. All openings made during the rains for drainage and irrigation purposes have been closed, and plans and estimates submitted for the construction of the requisite sluices, which are to obviate the necessity of making such openings hereafter.

Hidgellee Division.—During the year, a project for re-aligning the Sea Dyke at Munder Mohun was sanctioned, as also the construction of a sluice for closing the mouth of the Pertabkhally Khall. The construction of a dam and sluice across the Ramnuggur Khall, in connection with the Sea Dyke, was likewise sanctioned.

Several other works sanctioned during the previous year were in progress during the year under review. A further reduction of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles will be made in the length of the sea dyke by the construction of a dam and sluice across the Peechabunnee Khall, the project of which is now under consideration. This work (sea dyke), as far as the protection of south Hidgellee is concerned, is fast approaching completion.

Tumlook Division.—The re-construction of the Ghattal circuit embankment in the district of Midnapore was sanctioned in the early part of the year, as well as of the Doro Dumnan embankments.

Several other minor works, not meriting any special mention, were in progress.

Damoodah Division.—Several protective works on the River Damoodah, such as groynes and revetments to prevent further erosion of its banks, were sanctioned during the year.

The Board of Revenue was called upon for a special report on the effects which had been felt consequent on the removal of the embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah, and on the present general condition of the country on that bank as compared with its state prior to 1859.

Balasore Division.—The embankments in this Division suffered no injury from the floods of last year, and during the year all existing breaches have been strengthened, and the embankments raised well above flood level. They are reported to be in a satisfactory state, and are expected to stand any ordinary flood.

Mahanuddy Division.—Upon the repeated special applications made by the zemindar's agent for the protection of Pergunnah Ootikun from the effects of floods, the construction of an embankment between the villages of Muddunpore and Ooltaug on the Chota Brahmince was sanctioned. The work at the same time was the means of affording relief to a large body of the indigent population, as were also the re-modelling of the Aul Rajah's embankments, and the construction of an embankment from Ungole to Rajgurh for the protection of the same estate. Both these works progressed favorably.

The construction of brushwood spurs in the bed of the Katjooree, for diverting the current off the revetment protecting that part of the City of Cuttack which skirts that river, proved successful and effective.

Poorce Division.—The prosecution of several short lines of Government and zemindary embankments were authorized, chiefly with the view of affording relief to the suffering population in the Poorce District.

The construction of an embankment, for the protection of the Town of Poorce from the floods of the Summung Jheel and Sur Lake, was authorized.

The embankments in this division were raised and strengthened wherever necessary, and they are reported to be in an efficient state.

Orissa Embankment Survey.—During the year a special temporary staff of surveyors and others was entertained for the purpose of acquiring certain details of a professional and fiscal character, to enable a committee appointed for investigating the subject to suggest some well considered remedial measures for protecting the deltas in Orissa from inundations similar to that experienced in 1866, and to which that country is periodically subjected. The surveys and levels have been nearly all completed, and a vast amount of other information bearing on the subject has been collected.

Three Deputy Collectors with suitable establishments were also appointed to enquire into the condition of the existing zemindary embankments.

In the meanwhile, however, the Superintending Engineer of the Circle was instructed to take over and repair all such embankments as were connected with the river protective system.

Gunduck Embankments.—Reports having been received of the occurrence of several breaches in the embankments on the river Gunduck, owing to excessive floods, orders were issued to carry out at once such repairs as were absolutely necessary, but as an officer had already been despatched to investigate the general condition of these embankments, in connection with the project for irrigation from that river, any otherwise avoidable heavy expenditure was not to be incurred.

An interesting explanatory report was at the same time received from the Superintending Engineer, Behar Circle, who holds present charge of the Gunduck embankments.

Selye Project.—In the month of June 1867, instructions were issued for taking observations of the floods in the river Selye, which passes through the district of Midnapore. In December more detailed instructions were given for the collection of data necessary to solve the question of regulating the flood discharge, and to remedy the evils which now recur, owing to the breaching of the embankments, whereby the lower lands are annually more or less injured. Simultaneously with the engineering investigation, agricultural statistics of the country which would be affected by the construction of reservoirs on that river were called for. It is believed that water so stored would be distributed for irrigation in the upper lands which now suffer equally from want of water; 440 out of the 1,250 square miles of the catchment basin of the Selye had been examined, and sites for 18 reservoirs selected, capable of storing 21,000 millions cubic feet of water sufficient for the irrigation of 60,000 acres of paddy land, or 20,000 acres of cold-weather crops. It is expected that sanction for the construction of some of the reservoirs will be received during the current year.

Damoodah Project.—This consists of two parts—one for controlling the excessive floods by the construction of reservoirs on the upper feeders, the other for a canal of irrigation and navigation from Raneegunge to the Hooghly.

The first of these two projects has been under investigation for some time. During the past year, Lieutenant Heywood, R. E., the officer last deputed to this duty, submitted a very able and interesting report on the result of his investigations, accompanied by a series of maps, on which the sites for reservoirs examined by him were depicted.

The construction of the most feasible and least expensive of these reservoirs has been recommended for the sanction of the Government of India, as accessories to the canal project, the investigations of which were commenced in November last under Captain Garnault, R. E.; and, during the following five months, cross sections of the country through which the canal must pass were taken for the first 20 miles, and the line itself poled out and levelled, besides the surveying and levelling operations along the river itself. It is expected that all the plans for this project will be ready during the present season.

Gunduck Project.—In December last, the investigation for a system of canals of irrigation and navigation from the river Gunduck was ordered, and Captain Jeffreys, R. E., the officer deputed for this

purpose, was directed to enquire at the same time into the state of the embankments, and to devise such improvements as might be necessary to secure the country dependent on them for protection from the effects of floods.

In the month of January following, active operations were commenced, and, during the three remaining months of the official year, 1,300 miles of levels were accomplished and the river itself examined, as likewise the base of the hills bordering the district of Chumparun, where the late famine was most severely felt.

From the progress that has been made, it is expected that plans for one complete project will be ready before the next working season.

Nuddea Project.—This project, primarily one of navigation, is to consist of a canal taken off from the Ganges near Rajmehal to Calcutta, and by a series of branches to be the means of supplying water to such parts of the Nuddea District as may require irrigation. The best means of protecting the country also from such inundations as occurred last year forms part of the investigations.

The work performed during the 3 last months of the official year consisted of certain preliminary lines of levels and cross sections, pending the arrival of a properly qualified officer to take charge of the investigations.

• EAST INDIA IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Orissa Project.—A loan of £120,000 was made to the Company at the beginning of the year, to enable it to prosecute certain works which it was unable to carry out for want of funds, and which would also assist in giving employment to the people in the distressed districts. The following works were proposed:—

2nd and 3rd Sections of the high level canal from Brahmince to the Salundee.

Taldundah Canal and branch to Machgong.

Completion of Kendraparah Canal with distributaries.

Distributaries from the above canals and from the Midnapore and Oolabarriah Canal.

Completion of Midnapore Canal Earthwork to one-third of its ultimate section.

Plans and schedules for some of the works above enumerated have been sanctioned, and the requisite land made over to the Company.

An Act to regulate the distribution and collection of water-rates for the Company's Canals was passed during the year, and draft rules, framed according to the provisions of the Act, have been submitted to the Supreme Government for approval.

A Commission was also appointed to frame rules for the mode of accounting for the receipts and charges on account of water-rates, and the rules proposed are now under consideration.

The proposals of the Agent and Manager to lower the water-rates in Orissa, on a principle of graduated leases, were also approved.

Kendraparah Canal.—The extension of this canal from Attaboah to tidal water at Marsaghai was sanctioned, as, on its completion,

uninterrupted water communication will be established between Cuttack and the Port of False Point.

The Agent reported that the works on this canal were being pushed on as rapidly as possible, in order to have the entire length of the canal open for navigation by the end of the year.

Of the 180 miles of distributaries from this canal, 83 miles have been opened and 22 are in progress, and work about to commence on the remainder.

These distributaries command an area of 55,649 acres, out of which it is reported leases for about 17,000 acres had been taken.

Taldundah Canal and branch to Machgong.—One of the bridges on this canal, close to the Town of Cuttack, has been completed and opened for traffic; another is in progress. The earth-works, however, had to be stopped, owing, it is said, to the necessity for concentrating as much labor as possible on the Kendraparah and High Level Canals.

High Level Canal.—The progress on this canal has not been equal to expectation, attributable, it is reported, to various causes. It is anticipated, however, that by the end of the year it will be opened to Neapore (26 miles distant from Cuttack), where it touches the Grand Trunk Road. The works in this canal are in a fair way towards completion, and good progress has been made with the embankments. The iron girder bridge on the Calcutta Trunk Road has been opened for traffic; 13 miles of the canal have been planted with trees, which were thriving well.

Of the distributaries from this canal, Nos. 1 to 5 are in progress, and it is stated that they can now command an area of 15,900 acres.

Midnapore Canal.—The lock at Oolabarriah has been in operation all the season, and it was expected that the diversion channel and lock at the other end of this reach would have been opened for traffic by May.

The embankments in the third range of the canal have been further raised and strengthened so as to admit of boats of large draught navigating it.

In the second range there has been no hindrance to the traffic. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the anicut at Panchcoorah across the Cossye. The following is the state of the distributaries from the Midnapore canal :—

14½ miles complete with regulating works.

31½ miles cut and usable.

21 ditto, but not usable.

34 miles in progress.

There are 30,500 acres under command of these distributaries, of which 3,650 are irrigated.

Naraje Weir and Embankment.—By the end of the working season this work will be completed as far as safety demands, and every precaution has been taken to render it as secure as possible.

Mahanuddy Anicut.—No material damage had been done to the work by the floods, but an addition of 45 feet was made to the Apron, and a second retaining wall was built during the season.

Behar Project.—Towards the end of last year, at the recommendation of the Supreme Government, an offer was made by the Secretary

of State to purchase the Company's undertaking in Orissa, or, failing that, to assist them with a loan, provided the Behar works were given up to Government. These negotiations have not as yet been productive of any result, but detailed plans and sections of the head works, also for $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the eastern and $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the western canals, have been submitted by the Company, who were requested to commence constructive operations forthwith.

The further progress reported by the Agent is as follows: 23 miles of the western and 10 miles of eastern main canals have been staked out, and detailed surveys and sections made of the lines.

The line of tramway for the anicut site to the quarries has been staked out, and the section survey and land plans prepared.

Trial sections and surveys of 20 miles of the Patna Branch Canal have been taken and plotted.

The Arrah Branch Canal has been levelled the whole length from the off-take from the western main canal, and trial sections and survey plotted.

Detailed cross sections at every mile have been taken of the Soane and Kao Rivers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The greater part of the Imperial expenditure under the head "Communications" has been upon the great trunk lines of road.

Grand Trunk Road.—The only incomplete works on the Grand Trunk Road are the bridges over the large rivers. Fair progress was made on these during the past year. The Morhur Bridge is complete, with exception to one retaining wall on the right bank, and some minor matters. The Boorya Bridge of 16 arches had 13 arches completed at the close of the year and two more in progress. And considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Burrakur Bridge. Two more spans of girders have been erected, and the cut waters of five piers have been capped with cut stone. The north and south blocks of pier No. 7 and the south block of No. 8 are being sunk successfully. It is believed that the difficulties of foundation, which have so long delayed the completion of this bridge, have now been overcome.

The Leelajan Bridge on the Grand Trunk Road was constructed in 1852-53, and partially destroyed by a flood in 1855, since which time it has never been re-constructed. A proposal was brought forward in 1862 for the restoration of the bridge by substituting a light iron superstructure on iron cylinder piers for the fallen stone arches. This project was approved by the Government of India, but afterwards set aside owing to the Superintending Engineer's representation of the difficulty of securing the foundation, and partly in consequence of a doubt whether the importance of the traffic on the Grand Trunk Road (diminished by the construction of the Railway) was sufficient to warrant the expenditure of large sums of money on new bridges. This year, however, the Lieutenant-Governor, in view of the near completion of the Morhur and Boorya Bridges, recommended the immediate construction of a causeway or platform at the site of the bridge, and the erection upon it, after it had stood through a season's floods, of the

light iron superstructure originally proposed, which has been procured from England. This arrangement* has been approved by the Government of India, and will be carried out at once, but no work was executed towards it during the year 1867-68.

* At a cost of 2½ lacs of Rupees.

The extension of the Soane Causeway up to the left bank of the river has long been contemplated. This year an estimate for the work was prepared and approved for Rs. 32,504, but not worked upon for want of funds. It will, however, probably be convenient to take no steps for the present in the matter, as the completion of the causeway will be less difficult as soon as the weir which the Canal Company are constructing across the Soane, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of the Trunk Road is completed.

Patna Branch Road.—The heavy embanked approaches to the Poon-Poon, Morhur, and Dhurda Bridges have been in progress, and part of the foundations of the Poon-Poon and Morhur Bridges have been got in. The Jumna Bridge was expected by the Superintending Engineer, when his last report was received, to be open to traffic before the rains. The brick-work viaducts along the road have been pushed on. The quantity of brick-work executed during the year has been 4½ lacs of cubic feet, and want of coal (owing to difficulty of transport) has prevented greater degree of progress.

Bhaugulpore and Sooree Road.—The masonry of the piers and abutments for the timber topped bridges Nos. 1 to 14 has been completed; Nos. 3 to 8 are open to traffic, and the rest to No. 14 will be open before the rains. Three bridges, which were half built at the time, were much injured by a flood during the rains of 1867. They are being re-built with certain improvements.

Ganges and Darjeeling Road.—This road is now metalled throughout its whole length. It is generally in fair travelling order, but steps must be taken at once to renew some portions of the metalling. The gradual substitution of iron for timber bridges is in contemplation.

Darjeeling Hill Cart Road.—The six miles which remained to be done at the close of last year in the lower section of the hill road are very nearly completed, and the road can be traversed by carts. It appears probable that many parts of this road must eventually be metalled, the soil becoming soft in the rains. But no final decision on the point has been come to, further report having been called for. Through the Terai portion of the line, eight miles in length, about 2½ lacs of earth-work were thrown up during the year. With the exception of two small culverts, the line is now fully bridged. The large timber bridge for the Mahanuddy crossing will be immediately undertaken.

Cuttack Trunk Road.—From Calcutta to Midnapore this road has long been metalled. From Midnapore to Rajghat on the Soobunreka, 50 miles; the metalling of 15 miles was completed during the year 1866-67, and it is probable that 21 miles more will be metalled by the close of the rainy season of 1868: the remainder is in progress. On the next length of 88 miles, through the Balasore Division, the whole of the earth-work has been completed. Metal has been laid down for 5½ miles, and the remainder of the road is in good progress. It is

expected that there will be no difficulty in driving from the Soobunrka to Bhuddruck in September* next, and by the end of December metalling will be nearly completed up to the Byturnee River. The small gap in the 45th mile, which is the only unfinished portion on the next length of 45½ miles up to Cuttack, will be completed and metalled early next rainy season. The bridging in the Balasore Division is complete, except a little work which remains to finish one of the bridges.

Madras Frontier Road.—This work has been very well pushed on, and there is a hope that it will be completed in the ensuing season of 1869-70.

Tangy and Chilka Road.—Earth-work on this road has been completed, and metalling and bridging are in progress. It is believed this road will be completed during the next working season.

Taldundah Road.—A little earth-work was thrown up on this line, and the carting of metal was commenced.

Pattamonddee to Aul Road.—This extension is now almost completed.

Cuttack and Pooree Road.—This work is progressing fairly. Earth-work is complete throughout, nearly one-third of the necessary metal has been collected, and brick-work has been commenced.

Several Inspection Bungalows have been completed during the year. The new boat channel at False Point is finished.

Ballyhye and Jellasore Road.—The construction of this road has been commenced, as well as the boundary pillars along the Contai and Ballygutta Dawk Road.

Assam Trunk Road.—In the administration report of last year it was noticed that the "question of a Railway to Assam had been brought forward as being the most speedy and effectual, and as not perhaps being the least economical means of opening up a communication at all seasons." The Lieutenant-Governor visited Assam during the past year, and is not hopeful of seeing such a project entertained. It seems likely that a Railway to connect Bengal with Assam, and run through Assam as far as Debrooghur, would cost not less than sixteen millions sterling. To cover interest on this at 5 per cent., and the working expenses, would require a gross revenue of one million. But while the project of a Railway to Assam must for the present be set aside, the Trunk Road, on a more moderate scale in some respects than that on which it was first designed, is being pushed on.

The amount of work executed has exceeded that of last year, owing to its having been more systematically done. It has taken a long time to teach the Assamese to execute earth-work in a workman-like manner, but the Superintending Engineer reports that they are improving and beginning to understand what is required of them.

Debrooghur to Suddya and Jeyppore.—A good deal has been done towards remodelling these two important roads.

Nowgong to Lowkwa Ghaut.—On this road 66 lacs of earth-work were this year thrown up. It is being constructed as a fair-weather road, a little below the highest flood level.

* This report shows the state and prospects of the Cuttack Trunk Road up to the 31st March last. But the state of things now (in July) is not so good, the road having been greatly injured by floods.

Gowhatty to Koomreekhatta.—The maintenance of this line as an ordinary unmetalled road has been sanctioned, and it is now for the most part above ordinary high flood level.

Shillong Cart Road.—No work has been done on this road during the year, as its abandonment is under consideration.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Railway Feeder Roads.—The insufficiency of the funds available for Railway Feeders has been already noticed. The consequence has been, that the work on some of these roads have not been carried on so fast as would have been desirable. But the progress made has on the whole been satisfactory.

Feeders to East Indian Railway.—The state of the feeders on the East Indian Railway is as follows:—

Arjunge and Luckimpore, 1½ miles.—Earth-work $\frac{2}{3}$ done; masonry $\frac{1}{3}$ done.

Ganges to Mudehpoora, 45 miles.—The earth-work on this road is complete, but the bridging has been greatly retarded by difficulty in getting timber.

Teenpahar and Burio, 12 miles.—Nearly 4 miles of earth-work complete; brick-making in progress.

Bahawa to Birhait, 12 miles.—Three miles of earth-work nearly complete; stone for culverts being collected.

Behar Local Roads, 75 miles.—These, though not as yet connected with the Railway, are intended to be so at Bucktearpore or (which seems more practicable) Luckeeserai. The greater part of the work done this year was in the hills south of Rajowlee. No work is at present in progress on the Giriak and Luckeeserai road, as funds are wanting, and there are difficulties in regard to the line.

Burrakur and Chyebassa road, 70 miles.—The second and third sections of this road were in progress during the year as famine works. From Rugonathpore to Pooroolia, and for 8 miles between Pooroolia and Chyebassa, the earth-work is nearly complete.

Synthea Feeder, No. 1.—Of the 9½ miles of earth-work last year in progress, 3½ are completed, and 6 about half done. Good progress has been made in the culverts, and the bridges commenced.

Ahmedpore to Sooree, 13 miles.—The earth-work on this road was last year reported nearly complete. Not much earth-work was executed in 1867-68, the expenditure incurred having been chiefly in metalling. Some work was also done on the culverts, which are still incomplete.

Ahmedpore to Laghatta, 8½ miles.—Earth-work completed to the extent of $\frac{1}{6}$, levelling $\frac{1}{4}$; and turfing $\frac{1}{4}$.

Paneeghar to Adjai, 14 miles.—Brick-work complete, except bridge No. 19, which is in progress. Earth-work $\frac{1}{16}$ completed, and $\frac{7}{8}$ of the line metalled.

Burdwan to Cutwa, 34 miles.—Culverts have been completed for 15 miles.

Mymaree to Jamalpore, 11 miles.—6½ miles have been metalled; brick-work more than half done, and earth-work nearly completed.

Pundooa to Culna, 17 miles.—Ballast for metalling the remaining half of this road and bricks for constructing the culverts have been collected.

Bidabatee to Bhola, 10 miles.—Metalling of 3 miles nearly done. Brick-work $\frac{1}{4}$ executed.

Eastern Bengal Railway.—These feeder roads have now been very nearly finished.

The following statement shows the condition of each road which was incomplete in March 1867 :—

Kooshtea and Dadapore Road, 7½ miles.—Completed.

Kooshtea and Salgamoodea Road, 10 Ditts.—Completed.

Choodangyah and Meherpore Road, 17 Ditts.—Completed.

Choodangyah and Jenidah Road, 22 Ditts.—Completed.

Kotechandpore and Kallygunge Road, 8 Ditts.—Completed.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.—A new line of communication has lately been added to the original charge of the Canals Division, at the request of the Commissioner of the Division. It is known as the outer route *via* Bidliadhurree and Atora Banka.

There has been a slight falling off in the toll collections, but the sum realized from fines and forfeitures, &c., exceeds the receipts of 1866-67 under that head. The result is a small increase of revenue, Rupees 3,60,653 having been collected against 3,36,362 in 1866-67.

The decrease of toll collections is reported to be principally due to the increasing competition of the Railways, and especially of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The quantity of grain of all sorts, jute, lime, and firewood brought down to Calcutta by this latter line of Railway during the year 1867-68, was nearly 19 lacs of maunds, against a total of about 11 lacs in 1866-67. The increase of traffic was almost entirely in the article of jute.

The periodical removal of silt, in order to restore the depth of the canal, has been in hand to a slight extent. This deepening of the circular canal to a level one foot above low water has been in progress during the year, and it will next year be cleared out 4 feet more, or 3 feet below low water. The deepening of Tolly's Nullah has also been ordered.

The formation of a new or second entrance to the canal from the Hooghly has for some time been under consideration. The work, it is estimated, would cost not less than 7 or 8 lacs of rupees. It is not absolutely necessary even now, and its advantages would be less and less if the traffic diminished, as seems possible. It has been consequently determined to postpone for the present the excavation of the new opening.

One of the abutments of the Kidderpore Bridge over Tolly's Nullah having failed, the erection of a new iron girder bridge has been ordered. An arrangement has also been made for the erection, at the joint cost of Government and the Justices of the Peace, of an iron superstructure upon the abutments of the present timber bridge over the canal on the Dum-Dum road. The supply pipes of the Calcutta water-supply will be carried over this bridge.

Nuddea Rivers.—The revenue of the Nuddea Rivers during the official year 1867-68 was Rs. 2,24,865 against Rs. 2,17,482

in 1866-67. The Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division, submits some interesting remarks on the proportion of traffic, up and down. The ratio of total maundage is said to be as 5 to 2 on the three rivers in favour of the down traffic, many boats returning empty. But the proportion is different on each river. The Executive Engineer says :—

“On the Bhagiruttee the down traffic has been fifteen times as great as the up, on the Matabangah it has been a little more than half as much again, but on the Jellinghee the up traffic has been $\frac{1}{3}$ rd greater than the down. The reasons for this strange contrast are, I believe, as follows: The Bhagiruttee is the most swift river and therefore most frequented for the down route; also on the up route the through traffic of the Bhagiruttee is all caught at the Jellinghee toll house and debited to the Jellinghee river; consequently, the up traffic simply represents re-exports of salt and coals from Cutwa and local traffic upwards. For the same reason, the up traffic on the Jellinghee is greater than the down, as the tolls represent the up traffic of the Jellinghee plus the whole of the up through traffic of the Bhagiruttee. With regard to the Matabangah river, where the traffic up bears so large a proportion as two-thirds to the traffic down, whilst the average for the three rivers is only $\frac{2}{3}$ ths, this is accounted for by the Matabangah being less swift than the other streams during the rains, and, consequently, more favorable for up traffic, and during the rest of the year it is closed.”

The operations carried out this year to keep open the head of the Bhagiruttee were of much the same character as those of last year. The entrance apparently the most favourable was first worked at, but soon silted up. It was abandoned in the month of November, and a lower entrance was successfully kept open during the remainder of the year with a least depth of 3 feet 6 inches.

The Jellinghee and Matabangah were closed during the dry season.

The works carried out there and in the channels were of the usual kind, except that a cheaper description of spur and bandel was made use of with good results. But the expenditure was larger than usual, partly owing to a high flood, which, by depositing much silt, rendered unusually many works necessary, and partly to the absence of any Assistant Engineer during part of the year. The result was financially unsatisfactory, the expenditure being Rs. 1,74,755 against the total collection, Rs. 2,24,865.

These rivers were, during the year, brought under the Canals' Act (Act V. of 1864, B. C.), and the arrangements for collecting the tolls will for the future be carried out by the Collectors of districts under the orders of the Board of Revenue. The Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division, will continue to exercise the powers of Superintendent of Navigation as hitherto.

A statement shewing the progress made on the several Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal will be found in Appendix M. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvement of the Port of Calcutta engaged the serious attention of Government during the latter part of the past year. It happened, from various causes, that the Committee which had been appointed under Act X. of 1866 for the improvement of the Port, resigned in October. The Committee had done little in the way of actual improvement, but they had collected some valuable information, and their Engineer, Mr. Leonard, had matured several well considered plans and estimates, all of which were made over to Government on the resignation of the Committee. The best arrangements for the charge of the interests of the Port are still unsettled, but the question will be submitted to the Government of India, in ample time to admit of the requisite legislation being undertaken at an early stage of the next meeting of the Governor General's Council in Calcutta. Meanwhile, the improvements required on the river bank have not been suffered to be delayed, the works being now in progress through the direct Agency of Government.

Mr. Leonard's proposals embraced three main heads :—

1. The provision of accommodation for shipping.
2. The provision of accommodation for inland steamers.
3. The provision of accommodation for country boats.

To meet the first of these requirements, the construction of four Iron Screw Pile Jetties with steam cranes, goods sheds, &c., has been sanctioned. These Jetties, &c., are to be set up on the Hooghly Strand Bank, between Armenian Ghaut and the Bonded Warehouse. Brick-work in abutments and shed foundations has been already begun, and the iron has been ordered from England. Two Jetties are to be finished, with sheds, cranes, &c., complete, by February next, and the whole four by the end of July 1869. Two other Jetties have been ordered from England through the Secretary of State, and will be set up on arrival.

The accommodation required for inland steamers is intended to be provided on the Strand Bank north of Armenian Ghaut. The execution of this part of the project has been postponed, as it was not considered of so much importance as the improvements described above.

The foreshore of the river bank between Ahcreeetollah Ghaut and the Mint is being rapidly reclaimed, and a properly paved slope is being formed, up which the cargo of country boats may be conveniently carried. This work will, it is hoped, be two-thirds ready by January next. It was originally intended to provide goods sheds and small jetties on this part of the bank, but, as the work which has been sanctioned appeared the most likely to be useful, it was thought better to postpone these additional improvements, which may be added at any time hereafter.

The improvement of the Hooghly channels has also had attention. Two schemes have been in operation with this end :—

The *Agitator* steam dredge, which was procured from England some two years ago, has now been at work for two seasons. The general result of the experience gained has been favorable, (though the *Agitator* has not been quite so largely employed on her legitimate duties as might have been the case, owing, amongst other causes, to

her having been employed on relief works connected with the late Orissa Famine,) and the Lieutenant-Governor has recommended* that a second vessel of the same class should be procured.

The second scheme above referred to is the improvement of the Moyapore reach of the Hooghly, by the construction of large spurs to concentrate the flow of the river in a narrower channel, and by increasing the velocity of the stream to scour out the shoal which has formed there. This work was sanctioned late in the year, but materials were immediately collected and arrangements made, which will ensure speedy progress as soon as fine weather sets in.

The question of lighting the Sandheads at the mouth of the Hooghly has also been under consideration of Government. In the month of August last a Committee was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, consisting partly of Government Officers and partly of gentlemen of Calcutta interested in the trade of the Port, to consider and report upon certain proposals made by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Fraser, C. B., R. E. The Committee were not unanimous in their recommendations, but the majority approved Colonel Fraser's scheme, which included seven new light-houses on iron screw-piles, and (with the light-houses which already exist at False Point and Saugor Island) provided for the security of the landfall at the Sandheads, and the lighting of the channels leading to the Hooghly and Mutlah Rivers. The Committee's report was submitted to the Government† of India, but the decision of the Supreme Government was not received until after the close of the year 1867-68.

Ten additional spurs have been constructed for the protection of the river bank at the Botanical Gardens, and three hundred and sixty-seven tons of ballast have been thrown on either side of the piles.

The extension of the ornamental water in the Eden Gardens has been nearly completed, roads have been made, drainage improved, and shrubs and trees planted out.

Measures have been taken for the protection of the Strand Bank at Scrampore, and a new road partially made from College Ghaut to Dey Ghaut.

An Obelisk has been constructed at Jigarkhally, and an Observation Tower at Billary is in progress.

Draft conditions of agreement between Government and the Promoters of the Salt-water Lake Reclamation and Irrigation Scheme were this year finally approved by the Government of India. It is believed that some of the Promoters are still endeavouring to take up the scheme in England, and a copy of the draft conditions has been supplied to their Solicitors in this country. But no definite proposition on the subject has been received.

In the Administration Report of last year it was noticed that an attempt was being made to bring back the River Debroo to its old channel, from which it had been diverted by the

* Since this report was written, the Lieutenant-Governor has learnt that the Governor General in Council is unwilling to order a second vessel, until further and completely successful experiments have been made with the *Agitator*.

† The Government of India has postponed a final decision on Colonel Fraser's scheme, on the recommendation of the minority of the Committee, pending the successful erection at the Sandheads of two or three of the light-houses regarding the position of which there is no doubt.

works undertaken to keep out the floods of the Mekla. This work was carried on through the year under review, but without much success. Tree spurs are now to be tried at the point of divergence of the two rivers, and for the protection of the river bank at Debrooghur, which is now annually cut away during the rainy season.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

During the early part of this year, the appointment of a Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary for Irrigation Works in Bengal was authorized, and arrangements were made for the preliminary investigation of Irrigation projects in the Burdwan, Raeseeunge, Hazareebaugh, Tirhoot, and Nuddea Districts. An additional Superintending Engineer was allowed for the four Embankment Divisions in lieu of the Consulting Engineer for Irrigation Works, under whom these Divisions had previously been placed.

The employment of six temporary Assistant Engineers for the relief works in Orissa was also authorized by the Government of India. The full complement was, however, not engaged, as the wants of Orissa were partly provided for from the regular staff of the Department. Four additional Assistant Engineers were also provisionally authorized on account of the construction of the new Military Barracks in different stations in Bengal, subject to revision after two years.

Much inconvenience was experienced by the departure of an unusual number of Executive and Assistant Engineers on sick leave, by which several vacancies in both grades were caused, thus entailing delay in the vigorous prosecution of works in some Divisions.

The office of Architect to the Government of Bengal was abolished on the expiry, on the 31st March 1868, of the covenant executed by the officer who filled that post. At the same time, the appointment of an additional Superintending Engineer for the Province was sanctioned. The Nizamut works at Moorsheadabad, and the works for the improvement of the Strand Bank of Calcutta and Hooghly River were transferred to the Public Works Department, and attached to the Berhampore and Circular and Eastern Canals Divisions respectively.

A general revision of the Public Works Department in Bengal by its division into eight instead of six Circles, and the formation of some additional Divisions, both in Bengal and in Assam, were sanctioned. These arrangements, however, were to take effect from the ensuing year, and have not affected the past one.

Sanction was also given by the Government of India for the purchase of elephants to be used for work and travelling purposes in Assam.

Acra Brick Factory.—The out-turn of the season, though greater than that of the preceding season, was not equal to the requisitions made, but the factory has met all the actual demands of the year on it, which were larger than those of any previous year. The reason of the manufacture not having been more extended is believed to be due partly to the very great demand for labor, owing to the great number of public works now being executed by Government, by the

Municipality and by private persons, and partly to the absence of the regular and experienced Superintendent of the factory on leave.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure from all sources has been as follows :—

By the regular Public Works Establishments	...	Rs.	80,18,562
By Civil Officers in purchase of land for East India Irrigation and Canal Company in Orissa	...	,,	1,15,816
By Local Establishments organized like the regular Establishments	...	,,	10,30,083
By Civil Officers	...	,,	9,06,517
Total	...	,,	1,00,70,978

or more than a million of pounds sterling.

It must however be noticed that the sum entered opposite "Civil Officers" is only approximate, being the sum sanctioned for expenditure,—the actual details of expenditure not having yet been received. For this reason, the works carried out by these Officers have not been included in the foregoing remarks.

The expenditure may be conveniently shewn under the several main heads.

SERVICE HEADS.*	BY WHOM EXPENDED.			Total Expenditure.
	Regular Establish-ment.	Local Establish-ment.	Civil Officers.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original works	42,28,234	5,03,610	9,06,517	99,55,162
Repairs	18,82,342	3,40,720		
Establishment	16,83,891	1,82,849		
Tools and Plant	1,45,019	2,904		
Profit and Loss	26,148	.....	.....	.....
Increase in Stock Balance	58,928	.....		
Purchase of land as above.	.....	.....	1,15,816	1,15,816
Total	80,18,562	10,30,083	10,22,333	1,00,70,978

An abstract account of appropriation and outlay for Public Works Imperial, and of expenditure on account of the several Local Funds in Bengal during the year under review, will be found in Appendices M. 2 and 3.

The working of the accounts of the Public Works Department continues to improve.

SECTION VII.—RAILWAY.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

On 1st January 1867 an additional length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile was opened at the Delhi terminus, making a total of 1,131 open miles.

The accompanying Table exhibits the general results of the working of the Railway in 1867.

TABLE I.

YEAR.	Average Miles open.	Train Miles.	PER MILE OPEN AVERAGE.			PER TRAIN MILE AVERAGE.			Percentage of profits on Capital expended.	Approximate traffic really earning	Capital on which guarantee is paid.	Rate per cent. of profit.
			Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.				
No.	No.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	As. P.	Ra.	As. P.	As. P.
1864..	38	88,280	58,005	35,275	2,454	1,526	928	.....	65.0	72,25,662		
1865..	121	6,36,199	3,30,546	3,05,651	5,258	2,732	2,526	4 12 11	51.9	2,30,08,029		
1866..	121	10,44,427	4,25,396	6,18,531	8,631	3,519	5,112	4 10 8	40.7	2,30,08,029		
1867..	121	223,735	5,50,027	8,00,336	11,979	4,545	7,434	4 4 0	37.9	2,30,08,029		
1868..	126	340,552	14,46,463	18,23,919	14,46,463	7,254	7,221	3 12 7	50.1	2,30,58,774		
1869..	251	481,157	9,14,066	8,09,556	14,575	5,631	7,156	4 8 10	55.9	4,77,27,890		
1870..	306	704,906	14,13,297	17,96,324	12,757	5,792	6,201	3 11 4	51.7	5,81,85,594	14,90,94,218	1.3
1871..	306	987,369	17,72,274	18,97,818	11,993	5,792	6,201	1 12 8	53.5	8,21,44,368	18,24,57,531	1.6
1872..	453	1,391,445	26,02,718	28,80,948	12,461	5,794	6,667	1 12 8	53.5	8,21,44,368	18,24,57,531	1.6
1873..	644	1,888,000	34,34,702	29,50,172	9,917	5,336	4,381	3 6 0	53.8	12,24,55,956	19,41,41,334	1.5
1874..	923	3,012,186	56,61,942	46,32,668	11,086	6,425	5,201	3 9 5	54.9	17,64,58,272	21,24,79,896	2.3
1875..	1,000	3,566,491	70,73,550	66,57,690	13,142	6,673	6,469	3 14 4	50.7	20,15,57,940	22,51,39,085	3.0
1876..	1,128	4,295,247	81,79,188	1,60,71,641	16,179	7,251	8,928	4 4 5	44.8	21,44,98,072	22,88,29,473	4.4
1877..	1,129	6,103,490	97,28,447	1,22,60,564	19,472	8,615	10,867	4 4 11	44.2	21,44,98,072	24,45,53,968	5.0
1878..	1,131	4,994,467	1,13,16,368	1,20,00,924	20,615	10,003	10,610	4 10 8	45.5	22,44,18,619	26,95,54,865	4.4

Steam Ferry Accounts.

YEAR.			Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profit.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1857	...	...	49,559	55,472	5,913	
1858	...	...	17,674	52,223	34,549	
1859	...	...	31,276	67,614	36,338	
1860	...	...	25,052	58,347	33,305	
1861	...	...	59,261	60,627	1,366	
1862	...	...	54,799	59,786	4,987	
1863	...	...	29,682	77,626	47,944	
1864	...	...	80,311	90,396	10,085	
1865	...	...	1,95,222	1,30,227	.....	64,995
1866	...	...	59,862	1,09,714	49,852	
1867	...	...	68,796	97,230	28,434	

The average earnings per mile per week amounted to Rs. 396, or £36-0-6.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,33,16,392, and assuming the cost to have been £22,000 per mile, the profits yielded a dividend of 4·8 per cent.

Coaching traffic contributed Rs. 72,41,810, or 31 per cent. of entire traffic; and merchandize Rs. 1,56,43,842, or 67 per cent.

TABLE II.

CLASSES.	NUMBER CONVEYED.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage 1867.	RECEIPTS.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1866.	1867.						1866.	1867.				
First Class	31,300	33,113	1,813	...	5·8	...	126·3	Rs. 3,94,990	Rs. 3,92,147	.....	2,848	...	0·7
Percentage of entire Traffic	0·8	0·7	.....	...	...	...	...	7·1	6·2	.....	...	...	...
Second Class	79,613	81,615	2,002	...	2·5	...	100·3	3,74,303	3,84,005	9,202	...	2·4	...
Percentage of entire Traffic	1·9	1·8	.....	...	...	...	...	6·8	6·0	.....	...	...	...
Intermediate Class	344,674	381,537	36,863	...	10·7	...	23·7	2,01,037	2,12,576	10,939	...	5·4	...
Percentage of entire Traffic	8·5	8·1	.....	...	...	...	...	3·7	3·4	.....	...	...	...
Third Class	3,622,404	4,207,066	584,572	...	16·1	...	73·0	45,52,553	53,67,702	8,15,149	...	17·9	...
Percentage of Traffic	88·8	89·4	.....	...	...	...	...	82·4	84·4	.....	...	...	...

Table II gives the details of the passenger traffic, showing an increase over 1866 of 625,250 in numbers, and of Rs. 8,32,447 in receipts, or 15 per cent.

TABLE III.

Calcutta and Burdwan Section, 68 miles.	NUMBER CONVEYED.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1866.	1867.				
First Class	12,398	11,841	...	557	...	4.5
Percentage of entire First Class Traffic ...	38.2	29.8	...	...	...	...
Second Class	50,710	51,538	828	...	1.6	...
Percentage of entire Second Class Traffic ...	49.3	48.6	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Class	478,818	533,392	54,574	...	11.4	...
Percentage of entire Intermediate Class Traffic ...	97.5	87.2	...	...	...	...
Third Class	785,175	832,959	47,784	...	6.1	...
Percentage of entire Third Class Traffic ...	21.7	19.8	...	...	...	...

The passenger traffic on the Calcutta and Burdwan Section, 68 miles, appears favorable when compared with 1866, although there is a slight decrease of 4 per cent. visible in the 1st class traffic only (See Table III).

Table No. IV shows the traffic in goods according to classes. The total quantity shows an increase of 30,09,256 maunds, or nearly 14 per cent. over 1866. The number of cubic feet of cotton, wool, and timber, conveyed in 1867, are shown separately, similar figures for 1866 not being in the office.

TABLE IV.

		WEIGHT.				AMOUNT.			
		Maundage.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Receipts.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.
						1866.	1867.		
		1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.				
						Rs.			
GENERAL GOODS	{ Up ...	4,812,533	8,504,830	3,692,297	.....	52,38,782	.....	.....	.....
	{ Down...	8,828,686	7,575,470	.....	1,253,216	79,47,702	.....	.....	.....
SPECIAL GOODS	{ Up ...	948,858	143,487	.....	805,371	7,57,320	.....	.....	.....
	{ Down...	352,105	414,554	62,449	.....	49,743	.....	.....	.....
COAL	{ Up ...	890,874	1,192,007	295,133	.....	4,21,861	.....	.....	.....
	{ Down...	5,964,904	6,982,868	1,017,964	.....	9,96,475	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	{ Up ...	6,658,265	9,840,324	3,182,059	.....	64,17,968	.....	.....	.....
	{ Down...	15,145,695	14,972,892	.....	1,72,908	89,93,920	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	...	21,803,960	24,813,216	3,009,256	.....	154,11,908	.....	.....	.....
			Cubic feet.						
COTTON, WOOL, AND TIMBER IN CUBIC FEET.	{ Up ...	...	127,954						
	{ Down...	...	3,155,471						

There has been an improvement in the punctuality of the trains, the average lateness being about 1 hour and 2 minutes.

No serious accident happened on the line during the year. The work of dividing the compartments of 3rd-class carriages by iron bars has been carried on gradually, and commodious waiting-rooms are being provided for 3rd-class passengers. Satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of new rolling stock, and as an experiment, a train of carriages, on the American principle, with a passage down the whole length of the train, is being built.

CONSTRUCTION.

The works on the chord line have been pushed on with energy, and the chief difficulty now experienced is in the manufacture of bricks.

The landing stages for Howrah and Armenian Ghâts are completed, and will shortly be floated into place.

The doubling of portions of the main line has been completed as follows:—

From Dinapore to Futwa, 19½ miles, on the 9th March.

From Burhea to Barrh, 28 miles, on the 13th May.

From Dinapore to Bhita, 11 miles, on the 13th July.

From Arrah to Buxar, 42 miles, on the 13th July.

The land for the new changing station at Rishra has been taken up, but this work has been stopped under the advice of the Consulting Engineer to the Company.

The opening of the Kurhurbalee coal mines has also been stopped, pending a final report from the Chief Engineer.

GENERAL.

The Government Railway Police have been introduced on the upper division and Jubbulpore Extension, East Indian Railway.

The verification of the land plans of the lower division has been completed by Roy Obhoy Churn Mullick Bahadoor, Deputy Collector, in a most satisfactory way.

Jubbulpore time has been adopted over the whole East Indian Railway.

A maximum scale has been fixed by Government, and authority given to the Railway Companies to alter rates and fares, so long as they do not exceed that scale.

E. I. RAILWAY, JUBBULPORE LINE.

The Jubbulpore Line, a length of 223 miles, was opened for public traffic on the 1st August 1867.

TABLE I.

From August to December 1867	Average Miles open.	Train Miles.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	PER MILE OPEN.			PER TRAIN MILE.						Percentage of work- ing expenses.	Percentage of profits on Capital expended.	Approximate expend- ed Capital.	Capital on which gua- rantee is paid.	Rate per cent. of pro- fit.						
						Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.											
																				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
223	75,038	2,17,303	1,92,842	24,461	974	865	109	2	13	9	2	8	7	0	5	2	68	7	0	909	2,53,26,807	3,45,14,400	0	07	

Table No. I shows the general results of the working of this line for the five months under notice.

Assuming the cost of this line to be £10,000 per mile, the profits yielded a dividend of 11 per cent.

The average per mile per week has been Rs. 44, or £4-8-0.

Coaching contributed Rs. 1,18,844, or 55 per cent., and merchandise Rs. 90,902, or 41 per cent. of entire traffic.

TABLE II.

	Number conveyed.	Receipts.	Average Mileage.
First Class	478	6,904	154.0
Percentage of entire Traffic	0.9	7.2	.....
Second Class	1,207	7,444	181.5
Percentage of entire Traffic	2.3	7.8	.....
Third Class	50,973	80,980	101.7
Percentage of entire Traffic	96.8	85.0	.....

Table No. II shows the passenger traffic in classes. The proportion of each class, to the entire traffic, compares very favorably with the main-line; the percentages being good, if not better.

Table No. III exhibits the goods traffic. The total quantity carried during the five months was 3,55,799 maunds.

TABLE III.

	QUANTITY CONVEYED.			RECEIPTS.		
	Up.	Down.	TOTAL.	Up.	Down.	TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MERCHANDIZE.						
For the Public	121,016	209,592	330,608	6,113	23,253	85,366
„ Railway	10,803	4,225	23,828	5,023	555	5,583
MINERALS—(Coal.)						
For Railway	1,363	.....	1,363	528	.....	528
TOTAL	141,982	213,817	355,799	67,660	23,808	* 91,477

* Including domestic Rs. 875.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

In the second half-year of 1867 the station of Kooshtea was closed, and the terminus was removed to Gorai, thus adding three miles more to the open mileage.

Table No. I shows the general results of the working of this Railway during 1866 and 1867; there is a steady and marked improvement in the features of this line.

TABLE. I.

Year.	Miles open.	Train Miles.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	PER MILE OPEN.			PER TRAIN MILE.			Percentage of working expenses.	Percentage of profits on Capital expended.	Total expenditure per mile of Railway on construction.
						Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.			
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs.
From 29th Sept. to 31st Dec. 1862 ..	77½	31,009	96,656	53,731	42,925	1,239	689	550	3 1 9	1 11 8	1 6 1	55·6	0·33	1,19,681
1863 ...	110	223,317	8,32,922	4,03,380	4,29,542	7,572	3,667	3,905	3 11 8	1 12 9	1 14 10	46·4	3·06	1,27,510
1864 ...	110	262,446	10,15,046	5,44,741	4,70,305	9,227	4,952	4,275	3 13 10	2 1 2	1 12 8	53·6	3·00	1,43,793
1865 ...	110	324,611	13,51,424	6,61,987	6,89,437	12,285	6,018	6,267	4 2 7	2 0 7	2 2 0	43·9	4·10	1,53,029
1866 ...	110	326,778	14,15,941	7,22,963	6,93,078	12,872	6,571	6,301	4 5 6	2 3 6	2 2 0	50·9	4·10	1,56,129
1867 ...	113	354,460	16,19,833	7,88,971	8,30,862	14,542	7,077	7,465	4 9 1	2 3 7	2 5 6	46·7	4·4	2,18,000

Assuming the cost of the line to be £20,000 per mile, the net profits yield a dividend of 4·2 per cent.

TABLE. II.

Steamer Results.

		Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profit.
CONTRACT STEAMERS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From February to December 1863 ...		46,737	79,868	33,121	.....
Half-year ending 30th June 1864 ...		1,552	8,276	6,724	.....
Steamer <i>Nepaul</i> from 5th April to 17th July 1865 ...		16,490	34,100	17,610	.....
COMPANY'S STEAMERS.					
From 10th July to 31st December 1865,		37,570	41,048	.....	3,478
For the year 1866 ...		1,27,391	1,06,848	.....	20,543
For the year 1867 ...		2,33,761	1,99,665	.....	34,096

The steamer earnings, again, show a profit of Rs. 34,096.

During the year under notice the average earnings per mile per week have been (exclusive of steamer earnings) Rs. 279, or £25-11-6.

Towards the total earnings, coaching contributed Rs. 7,46,282, or 45 per cent. of entire traffic, and merchandise Rs. 8,41,371, or 52 per cent.

TABLE III.

CLASSES.	NUMBER CONVEYED.		Increase in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Average Mileage, 1867.	RECEIPTS.		Increase in 1867.	Increase per cent.
	1866.	1867.				1866.	1867.		
	No.	No.				Rs.	Rs.		
First Class	40,706	49,988	3,282	7.0	15.4	47,654	48,348	694	1.4
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	4.1	4.0	.....	...	...	7.3	7.1	.....	...
Second Class	44,554	49,077	4,523	10.1	22.1	29,855	33,895	4,040	13.5
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	3.9	3.9	.....	...	...	4.6	4.9	.....	...
Third Class	266,787	279,061	12,274	4.6	23.3	1,49,049	1,52,453	3,404	2.3
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	23.1	22.4	.....	...	...	22.9	22.3	.....	...
Fourth Class	795,964	868,342	72,378	9.1	33.1	4,26,100	4,43,914	17,814	4.2
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	68.9	69.7	.....	...	...	65.2	65.7	.....	...

Table No. III shows the passenger traffic in classes. There has been a total increase of 92,457 in number, or 8 per cent., and of Rs. 31,052 in receipts, or 5 per cent. nearly.

TABLE IV.

Calcutta and Kanchrapara Section, 28 Miles.	NUMBER CONVEYED.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1866.	1867.				
	No.	No.				
First Class	42,183	45,416	3,232	...	7.6	...
Percentage of entire First Class Traffic ...	00.3	90.8	.....	...	...	...
Second Class	35,942	38,149	2,207	...	6.1	...
Percentage of entire Second Class Traffic ...	80.6	77.7	.....	...	...	...
Third Class	167,898	163,173	.....	4,725	...	2.8
Percentage of entire Third Class Traffic ...	62.9	58.5	.....	...	...	...
Fourth Class	391,105	401,529	10,424	...	2.6	...
Percentage of entire Fourth Class Traffic ...	49.1	46.2	.....	...	...	...

This Table shows the passenger traffic on the metropolitan section of the line between Calcutta and Kanchrapara, 28 miles. The third

class traffic shows a decrease of nearly 3 per cent., whilst on the first and second classes there is an increase of 7 and 6 per cents., respectively.

Table No. V exhibits the goods traffic in classes. The up total shows a decrease of 398,338 maunds, due in a very large measure to the falling off in the coal traffic. On the total there is a decrease in quantity of 39,144 maunds, or 0·9 per cent., and an increase in receipts of Rs. 2,82,399, or 36·7 per cent. over 1866. This remarkable increase in receipts is principally owing to the quantity of merchandize and produce brought to Kooshtea by steamers plying between that Station and the eastern districts. Trains have worked punctually, the average lateness being about 29 minutes.

TABLE V.

		WEIGHT.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	AMOUNT.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.
		1866.	1867.			1866.	1867.		
		Mds.	Mds.			Rs.	Rs.		
GENERAL GOODS	{ Up ...	505,911	585,480	79,569	.....	1,36,936	1,57,208	20,272	.....
	{ Down ...	537,042	525,326	.....	11,716	1,58,873	1,44,972	.....	13,901
SPECIAL GOODS	{ Up ...	151,940	97,766	.....	54,183	46,796	41,719	.....	5,077
	{ Down ...	1,746,650	2,124,475	377,825	.....	3,06,101	6,42,174	276,073	.....
COAL	{ Up ...	1,029,940	461,363	.....	568,577	60,046	64,971	4,925	.....
	{ Down ...	10,500	3,194	.....	7,306	284	391	107	.....
TOTAL	{ Up ...	1,687,800	1,289,462*	.....	398,338	2,43,778	2,63,898	20,120	.....
	{ Down ...	2,294,192	2,653,386*	359,194	.....	5,25,258	7,87,537	262,279	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...		3,981,992	3,942,848	.....	39,144	7,69,036†	10,51,435†	282,399	.....

A good deal of mischief was done by the severe floods of 1867.

A portion of the bank was carried away, and several bridges were seriously damaged. The bank has been raised 1·58 feet from mile 58 to mile 61½. The water-way at miles 61 and 74 has been increased, and the north retaining wall of the bridge at mile 100½ has been renewed. The cost of these repairs is about Rs. 80,000.

Land has been taken up at Shamnuggur for the formation of a coal depôt on the river bank; the depôt to be connected with the main line by a short siding. Another steamer has been added to the fleet of the Eastern Bengal Railway, in order to ensure the efficient maintenance of the service from Kooshtea to Dacca and Kooshtea to Serajunge.

Owing to certain newspapers having asserted that the Railway embankment by obstructing drainage caused unhealthiness in the

* Includes Railway materials carried "free."

† Includes cartage and steamer proportion.

districts through which the line passes, a careful enquiry was made, and from the reports received, it is evident that the assertion was groundless.

CONSTRUCTION.

The nicking out of permanent and temporary land having been completed, and the possession of the land acquired, earth-work was fairly started in January. At first there was considerable difficulty in attracting labor, but this was overcome by the system of paying the earth-work contractors frequently; and by the end of May, with the exception of some detached portions amounting to some five miles in all, the earth-work was complete, and during June considerable progress was made with these portions. In this month there was some heavy rain, and though this caused, as was to be expected, considerable settlement, no slips occurred.

Contracts have been concluded for about eight millions of bricks, and four millions of broken ballast, and about five millions of bricks have been burnt, and three millions more moulded. Of these about half are of inferior quality, and will be fit only for ballast, the progress in making which has not been very great.

Brick-work has been begun on a few culverts, but the amount of work completed at present is not large.

Both pontoons for sinking the cylinders of the Gorai Bridge are on the spot. The traveller and pumping machinery are not quite complete. The pontoons were tested during heavy gales in May by being moored with light chains. Under these circumstances, there was slight forging up and down stream; but when moored with heavy anchors and large chains, it is expected that they will be quite stationary. In order to their accurate fixing, base lines have been measured on the east side of the river.

A considerable amount of material and plant are at the bridge-works, and a further quantity at the Gorai Station awaiting only boat transport. The landing stage has been connected by means of a tramway with the brick-fields and workshops, with which latter good progress has been made. Sheds for the workmen have been erected at the bridge-works, and bungalows at Gorai, Bydia, and Goalundo have been completed. Every arrangement, indeed, for the vigorous prosecution of the works seems to have been made, and the progress generally is satisfactory.

C. & S. E. RAILWAY.

This line has been taken over by Government since 1st April 1868.

Table No. I exhibits the general results of the working of this line. Again, there has been a large deficit of Rs. 31,278, the percentage of working expenses being 134, or higher than any other year.

TABLE I.

YEAR.	Number of Miles open.	Train Miles.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.*	Deficit.	PER MILE OPEN.			PER TRAIN MILE.			Percentage of working expenses.
						Receipts.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Deficit.	
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1862 ...	15	18,900	27,780	35,668	7,888	1,852	2,378	526	1 7 5	1 14 1	0 6 8	128
1863 ...	23	31,083	47,328	62,632	14,704	2,068	2,697	639	1 7 11	1 15 4	0 7 5	131
1864 ...	24	48,106	77,332	1,05,971	28,639	2,762	3,785	1,023	1 9 8	2 3 2	0 9 6	137
1864 ...	28	62,752	1,08,952	1,24,552	15,000	3,891	4,448	557	1 11 9	1 15 9	0 4 0	114
1866 ...	28	59,946	1,15,293	1,36,731	21,438	4,117	4,884	767	1 14 9	2 4 6	0 5 9	118
1867 ...	28	60,978	92,920	1,24,198	31,278	3,318	4,435	1,117	1 8 5	2 0 7	0 8 2	134

The average earnings per mile per week amounted to Rs. 64, or £5-17-4.

Coaching yielded Rs. 73,691, or 79 per cent. of entire traffic, and merchandize Rs. 16,092, or 17 per cent. only.

TABLE II.

CLASSES.	NUMBER CONVEYED.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average, mileage 1867.	RECEIPTS.		Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1866.	1867.						1866.	1867.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First Class ...	4,596	3,186	...	1,400	...	30.5	25.7	7,394	5,117	...	2,277	...	30.8
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	1.4	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	9.8	7.5	...	...	...	...
Second Class ...	21,521	14,254	...	7,267	...	33.7	15.2	11,569	6,824	...	4,745	...	41.1
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	6.3	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	14.7	9.9	...	...	...	...
Third Class ...	309,525	302,643	...	6,882	...	2.2	11.2	59,350	53,222	...	6,128	...	10.3
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	90.4	85.9	...	...	...	...	...	75.2	77.8	...	...	...	...
Garden produce Train ...	16,604	40,527	33,923	...	513.6	...	...	610	3,292	2,682	...	439.6	...
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	1.9	11.3	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	4.8	...	...	...	...
Total ...	342,236	360,610	18,374	...	5.4	...	...	78,943	68,455	...	10,468	...	13.3

Table No. II exhibits the Passenger Traffic for 1866-67. There has been a decrease of Rs. 10,488, or 13 per cent. in receipts, and an increase of 18,374, or 5 per cent. in numbers.

* Indian Expenditure only.

† From 15th of November.

Table No. III extracts the short traffic on the section between Calcutta and Chappahattee, 15 miles. In the 1st and 2nd classes there have been comparatively large fallings off: 39 per cent. in the former, and 23 per cent. in the latter. The traffic in 3rd class and garden produce shows a favorable increase however.

TABLE III.

Calcutta and Chappahattee Section, 15 miles.	NUMBER CONVEYED.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1866.	1867.				
First Class ...	383	232	.....	151	.....	39.4
Percentage of entire First Class Traffic ...	8.4	7.3	.....	2,548	.....	22.8
Second Class ...	11,154	8,606	.....	2,548	.....	22.8
Percentage of entire Second Class Traffic ...	51.8	60.3	.....	2,548	.....	22.8
Third Class and Garden produce Train ...	207,738	251,998	44,260	.....	21.3	.....
Percentage of entire Third and Fourth Class Traffic ...	65.7	73.4	.....	2,548	.....	22.8

Table No. IV shows the Merchandize Traffic in classes. On the total quantity carried, there has been a decrease of 117,282 maunds, or nearly 29 per cent., and in receipts of Rs. 12,075, or 43 per cent.

TABLE IV.

	WEIGHT.				AMOUNT.			
	1866.	1867.	Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	1866.	1867.	Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.
	Mds.	Mds.			Rs.	Rs.		
Shipping Goods ... { Up ...	27,086	5,638	.....	21,448	2,241	728	.....	1,515
{ Down ...	171,436	45,833	.....	125,603	12,065	4,212	.....	7,853
Ditto Coal ... { Up ...	2,851	.....	.....	2,851	171	.....	.....	171
{ Down ...	1,045	13,693	12,558	.....	62	879	.....	817
Special Goods ... { Up ...	41,598	134,856	93,258	.....	1,652	4,737	.....	3,085
{ Down ...	28,407	29,576	3,169	.....	2,784	1,404	.....	1,380
Ditto Coal ... { Up ...	3,293	50	.....	3,153	156	2	.....	154
{ Down ...	11,302	5,435	.....	5,867	907	612	.....	295
General Goods ... { Up ...	85,181	38,726	.....	46,455	6,985	3,927	.....	3,058
{ Down ...	.....	2,121	2,121	.....	.....	93	93	.....
Ditto Coal ... { Up ...	.....	100	.....	100	10	.....	.....	10
{ Down ...	1,666	.....	.....	1,666	115	.....	.....	115
Shipping Railway Materials { Up ...	21,497	.....	.....	21,497	1,200	.....	.....	1,200
{ Down ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ... { Up ...	104,414	145,929	41,515	.....	6,181	6,075	.....	106
{ Down ...	288,998	129,909	.....	159,089	22,167	10,017	.....	12,150
Less deduct allowances made during 2nd-half of 1866 { Up ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Down ...	292	.....	.....	.....	181	.....	.....	181
Net Total ... { Up ...	104,414	145,929	41,515	.....	6,181	6,075	.....	106
{ Down ...	288,706	129,906	.....	158,797	21,986	10,017	.....	11,969
Total of Up and Down ...	393,120	275,835	.....	117,282	28,167	16,092	.....	12,075

The working of trains has been punctual. No works have been undertaken during the year.

SECTION VIII.—MARINE.

THE strength of the Pilot Service, as it stood on the 31st of

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

The Pilot Service.

Branch Pilots	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Masters, acting as Brevet Branch Pilots	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Mates	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Acting Junior Mates	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Junior Second Mate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Volunteers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
On active service	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
On leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
							92

March, is shown on the margin. The number on active service was 75, of whom 10 were on the salaried list and 65 on the free list. Besides these there were 54 pilots on the licensed list, including 11 leadsmen, and of these 48 were on active service ; so that the total number

of pilots of all grades on active service was 123.

The number of pilots remaining on the salaried list was 10, as compared with 24 in the preceding year, and 28 in the year before.

The number of ships which arrived at the port, and the number which left it, together with the amount of their tonnage, have already been stated in the chapter on Customs. The number of ships which took steam was 578 inward and 695 outward bound.

The number of groundings in the river was 90 as against 74 in the preceding year ; but of these 12 cases only were serious enough to demand formal enquiry, and the pilots to blame were visited with various degrees of punishment. The remaining cases were unimportant, and mainly owing to accidents, parting from anchors, &c.

The number of collisions in pilots' water was 10 against 4 of the preceding year. In 4 out of these cases the pilots were found guilty of carelessness or want of judgment, and punished.

Six cases were tried before the Marine Court held under Act XII. of 1859, in 4 of which the pilots were convicted and punished, in one acquitted, and in another warned after reference to Government, to whom the case was sent up in consequence of the Judge having refused to accept the verdict of acquittal passed by the jury, as being contrary to evidence.

The survey of the river was carefully attended to throughout the year. On the whole, there had been a tendency to improve rather than deteriorate in the general state of the channels.

The buoys have been carefully attended to, and where necessary relaid.

The pilot brigs, five in number, were in good order at the close of the year. The light ship *Hope* having been lost in the Cyclone of November 1867, the reserved vessel *Guide* had temporarily supplied her place. The *Star* having been much injured, has been converted into a hulk. The *Deva*, the *Comet*, and the *Mutlah* have been repaired. A new light ship was being built at the Dockyard and was nearly ready; and a new pilot brig was also under construction. The surveying vessels *Fame* and *Marie* were both in good repair, as also was the buoy vessel *Grappler*, which has been re-coppered. The boats of the Harbour Masters' Department and the Police Hulks were all in good order, but of the four anchor boats three had been much strained by heavy wear and tear, and required repairs. The *Heave-Hard* has been lost in the Cyclone. The steam dredge *Agitator*, and the steamers *Celerity* and the *Undaunted* were in good condition, and were actively engaged on different errands.

All the three Light Houses at Cowcolly, Saugor, and False Point were inspected and found to be in good and efficient order. The subject of improving the means of lighting the Sandheads was under consideration at the close of the year. The arc of light exhibited by the Saugor Light House has been extended so as to render it visible all round the compass, the light having hitherto not been visible to the northward.

The Houses of Refuge on the sea-face of the Soonderbuns were all blown down by the Cyclone, but have since been re-erected on firmer ground and in less exposed positions; and they have all been supplied with food, water, and clothing, and the means wherewith to strike a light. To make them more conspicuous, a mast piece has been raised through each, the top of which is much above the jungle and can be seen from a considerable distance. Catamarans have also been supplied to each house.

The number of fixed moorings in the port on the 31st of March 1868 was 155, of which 133 were anchor moorings and 22 screw-pile moorings. The number of swinging moorings on the same date was 9. The total number of moorings available to the shipping was therefore 164, but by placing ships between the fixed moorings, 200 vessels could be accommodated on an emergency. Of the anchor moorings a great many had been sunk and lost during the Cyclone, but were subsequently recovered. Many of the screw-pile moorings also had been displaced, but some of them were afterwards more securely refixed. The further supply of screw moorings referred to in last year's report has been since sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The total number of screw-pile moorings laid down during the year was 37, viz., 2 for the steamer *Peroze*, 2 for the State Yachts, and 33 for the use of the shipping generally. Almost all the screws which were laid off the Esplanade had, however, to be taken up after the Cyclone, as many of them were discovered to have drawn. The screws at Prinsep's ghaut held on better, having been screwed down deeper.

At Diamond Harbour heavy moorings had been laid for Her Majesty's troop-ships *Jumna* and *Euphrates*, consisting of heavy chains and bridles and two anchors of 75 cwt. each, but these were carried off during the Cyclone, and it was intended to relay them after the S. W. Monsoon. †

Exclusive of the damage caused by the Cyclone, which is noticed in detail in a subsequent chapter, Accidents in the Port. the accidents in the port during the

year were generally of a trifling nature, with the exception of two, viz., (1) the case of the steam tug *Enterprise*, the after-boiler of which exploded on the 1st of February, just as the steamer had come into port and moved off Fort Point, several of the crew being killed, and others more or less injured; and (2) the case of the troop-boat *Konai*, which, while fastened alongside the inland steamer *Prince Albert*, was fouled by the *Mula* and cut down to the water's edge.

The first of these cases formed the subject of an inquest held by the Coroner on the bodies of the persons killed by the accident, the verdict of the jury being to the effect that, owing to the conflicting nature of the testimony before them, they were unable to come to any definite conclusion as to the immediate cause of the explosion, or to attach blame for it to any particular individual. The matter was after this enquired into by a Committee of Surveyors. Their report had not been finally disposed of at the end of the year. A presentment of the Coroner's Jury, suggesting that no certificates should be granted to vessels whose boilers are placed in such a position that they cannot admit of minute inspection, and also that every boiler should be so raised as to be clear of its bearings, and be thoroughly tested by hydraulic pressure to double the working or certified pressure at least every six months after it has been two years in use, was also under consideration at the close of the year.

The second case was also enquired into by a Committee specially appointed for the purpose, and the Lieutenant-Governor concurring in opinion with the Committee that the accident was attributable to mismanagement on the part of the Commander of the *Konai*, the Commander has been ordered to be reduced to the charge of a flat till he becomes possessed of more tact and judgment.

The number of vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and under Act X. of 1841 was 25, the number of registrations of bills of sale was 43, of mortgages 13, of discharged and transferred mortgages 29, of certificates of sale 6, of transfers of registry to other ports 4, and of certificates of change of masters 79. Twenty-four vessels were also recorded as lost, broken up, or sold to foreigners; and one sailing pass was granted. The amount of fees collected amounted to Rs. 507.

The number of seamen of all nations shipped through the Shipping Office in 1867-68 was 22,003 against

Working of the Shipping Office. 19,058 shipped during the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year, the result shown being an increase of 2,945 men. Of the total number shipped 4,410 were British seamen, while the number of

British seamen discharged was 3,518, which shows a reduction in the number of unoccupied sailors in port by 892.

The total number of seamen discharged during the year was 15,500 against 15,544 discharged during the corresponding period of the previous year, the result being a decrease of 44 men.

The number of ships that had recourse to the office was 780 against 631 in the previous year.

The total receipts of the office amounted to Rs. 23,938-2-6 and the total expenditure to Rs. 22,536-4-0, which left a surplus of Rs. 1,401-14-6.

The number of seamen who deserted during the year was 105 against 138 of the preceding year, giving a decrease of 33 deserters.

The number of vessels that arrived at and departed from Port

PORT CANNING.

Arrival and departure of vessels during the year, and state of the port.

Canning were respectively 9 and 10. But this includes the periodical arrival and departure of the Chittagong and Akyab steamer, which has since ceased to run from Port Canning. Besides this vessel only two ships entered the port during the year, and these were laden only with materials for the rice mill erected by the Port Canning Company. Practically therefore, as a port, Canning was scarcely resorted to at all during the year.

The moorings of the port were intended to be removed from their present position to the vicinity of the new jetties erected by the Port Canning Company. The laying down of the screw-pile moorings referred to in last year's report has been postponed to the next cold weather. The buoys in the Mutlah, which were lost in the Cyclone, have been replaced, and the beacons which were blown down have been re-erected. Two new refuge houses have been constructed, and supplied with provisions and water.

The proposals of Mr. Schiller in regard to Port Canning and the

Mr. Schiller's propositions in regard to Port Canning and the Soonderbuns.

Soonderbuns generally were noticed in detail in the reports for the last three years. The subject was revived by Mr. Schiller in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State, which contained the following proposals:—

1st.—That the Soonderbuns be formed into a separate district, with Canning as its centre; that the Magistrate of Baripore be removed to Canning; and that the Commissioner in the Soonderbuns with the office be likewise made to reside at Canning.

2nd.—That the office of Port Master at Port Canning be removed from the control of the Master Attendant of Calcutta, and that powers be given to the officer in charge to decide all Marine cases, which will save ship-masters the trouble of travelling down to Alipore as at present.

3rd.—That a certain moderate sum, not exceeding £5,000, be granted annually for the next ten years for the benefit of the Municipality of Port Canning, to be availed of if required by the Commissioner for the purpose of securing the success of the place.

4th.—That the telegraph, from Canning to Halliday Island, which has been sanctioned by the Government of India, be laid down without further delay, and that the restrictions be rescinded by which emigrant and troop ships are prevented from availing themselves of the new port.

5th.—That prominent notice be given by Government to the shipping community generally of the fact that Port Canning is now open as a port of Bengal.

6th.—That a certain number of the Government vessels and a certain quantity of the Government stores annually received in Calcutta be directed *via* Port Canning.

7th.—That the Port Canning Company be empowered, as holders of most of the forest rights in the Soonderbuns, to levy a cess or royalty on all the firewood, building material, forest produce, &c., as it passes into consumption in the large marts of Bengal, such cess or royalty being adjusted on fair and equitable terms and being in lieu of the rent which the proprietors of waste lands are now charging for the collection of this produce.

With reference to the last of these proposals it was added by Mr. Schiller, that the Canning Company would undertake to procure the transfer to themselves of all intermediate proprietary rights, and to give up to Government one-third of the gross revenue from these forest rights, on condition that such revenue be formed into a separate fund (1) for giving the necessary support to the Canning Municipality, (2) for relieving the interest account between Government and the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and (3) for applying any surplus to general improvements in the Soonderbuns.

The opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to these propositions, and the decisions already arrived at in regard to such of them as have been already disposed of, may be recapitulated as under :

The first of these proposals was carefully considered by this Government in consultation with the revenue authorities, and set aside on the ground that it was not possible to give effect to it at present without causing considerable inconvenience to the people and useless expenditure to Government, while it would in no degree facilitate the clearance and cultivation of the forests, and this conclusion has been concurred in by the Government of India.

In regard to the second proposition, it has been pointed out that the office of Conservator of Port Canning is not at present, and cannot, for obvious reasons, be paid on a scale to secure the services of a person who can be entrusted with independent authority, and that it should not therefore be made independent of departmental control. As regards the shipping cases, enquiry is being made as to the arrangements now in force, and the subject will be further reported on hereafter.

The third proposition has not been supported by this Government, but will be more fully considered on the receipt of a communication from the Municipal Commissioners of Canning in respect to their pecuniary position.

The fourth proposition, so far as it refers to the establishment of telegraphic communication between Halliday Island and Canning, is already being carried out by the Canning Municipality and was very

near completion at the close of the year. In regard to the rest of this proposition it has been already ruled by the Government of India that the law does not permit of emigrant ships sailing from Port Canning, nor would the local Government be disposed to sanction such an arrangement even if it could be done legally, before the Mutlah is furnished with suitable steam tugs.

The fifth proposition does not seem to require any action on the part of Government, as there is no reason to doubt that the fact of Port Canning being now open as a port of Bengal is fully known.

The decision of the points noticed in the sixth proposition rests with the Government of India, but it has been signified to that Government that the local Government does not recommend that any Government stores should be landed at Port Canning in preference to Calcutta.

The last proposition, as previously laid before this Government, was strongly objected to by the revenue authorities, and in consequence of the opinions expressed by them, the Government of India declined to entertain it, which decision has been concurred in by the Secretary of State. During the year under review, the lease of the forest products, on the terms referred to in last year's report, has been granted to Mr. Schiller.

On the approach to completion of the survey of the river and port of Chittagong, it was proposed to re-survey the Chittagong coast from the island of Kootubdea to the Red Crab Reef, with a view to test the existing charts which are believed to have become unreliable. The Government of India was asked if this re-survey was to be conducted under the direction of the Admiralty at the expense of the Imperial Government, and suggested in reply that, as a thorough testing of the existing charts and a re-survey of such shoals as are dubious was all that was required to be done at present, this should be undertaken by the Chittagong Port Schooner with a view to a more complete survey hereafter if found necessary. The local Government has directed the assistant river surveying vessel, *Marie*, to be employed on this work, the cost being debited to the imperial revenue; but as the *Marie* could not be spared at present from the Port of Calcutta, the re-survey of the Chittagong coast has been deferred for another season, provision for the work being made in the Budget for 1868-69.

The Famine Commissioners in their report having suggested the survey of the rivers debouching along the coast of Orissa, the coast of Orissa between False Point and Dhamrah, the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to the establishment necessary for carrying out these operations, which however have had to be postponed till after the next monsoon. The rivers, &c., to be surveyed are (1) the Mahanuddy River, as far as Talundah on the one side, and Massagay on the other; (2) the Jamboo creek, and two other creeks

which run from it to the Dhamrah; (3) the creeks from the Mahanuddy; (4) the Metaie Creek, which runs from the Dhamrah; and (5) the whole of the Bay at False Point. The object of the survey will be to ascertain the navigable capacities of the channels named during the dry season, and their depth and width at high and low water, with the existing shoals. A more minute and accurate survey will not be required, as the general features of the rivers are already laid down in the Atlas Maps.

In consideration of the peculiarly dangerous nature of their duties, and of their pay being above the limit of Rs. 10 per mensem, the divers of the Marine Department have, with the permission of the Government of India, been admitted to the benefit of the uncovenanted service pension rules. This has been also sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Admission of the divers of the Marine Department to the benefit of the pension rules.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

The total number of emigrants despatched to the different colonies during 1867-68 was 5,154 against 10,175 embarked in the preceding year. The names of the colonies and the number of emigrants taken by each during the past two years are stated on the margin, and the figures show that, while there was no emigration at all to Jamaica and St. Vincent during the year reported upon, that to Mauritius was even lower than it was in the preceding year, the

EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.		
Number of emigrants despatched.		
	1866-67.	1867-68.
Mauritius ...	478	313
British Guiana ...	4,509	3,001
Trinidad ...	2,993	1,840
Jamaica ...	1,705	...
St. Vincent ...	400	...
	10,175	5,154

indeed for the time almost entirely ceased. This result, as was explained last year, was owing to the depressed state of the agricultural prospects of the island, caused by successive seasons of drought and other adverse influences; but the prospects of the colony were understood to be improving towards the close of the year, and it was expected that the requisitions for field laborers would increase if fresh misfortunes did not retard its prosperity. The rate of wages in this colony has been recently reduced to a minimum of Rs. 4 a month, rising gradually to Rs. 6 in the fifth or last year of service; but this is not supposed to have affected emigration, the proximity of Mauritius to India rendering service in it very popular among the laboring classes.

The number of emigrants ordered by the Government of British Guiana was 4,000, but this requisition was not fully met, owing to the rise in the rates of freight caused by the Abyssinian Expedition, which

for some time prevented any ships being taken up for the conveyance of emigrants. When ships afterwards became procurable, there was great difficulty in obtaining the number of laborers required, the abundance of the grain and other crops in their own country having intermediately afforded full employment to the laboring classes.

The same causes operated also to prevent the engagement of emigrants for Jamaica, for which 350 laborers were required. The Emigration Agent for Trinidad was more successful, having been able to send 1,840 laborers out of a requisition for 2,000, the ships in which they were conveyed having been chartered by the Colonial Government.

The proportion of female to male emigrants embarked for the different colonies, is represented by the figures given on the margin. The small proportion of women shipped by the Emigration Agent for British Guiana has formed the subject of enquiry, and the Emigration Agent has promised to make up the deficiency during 1868-69.

Proportion of female emigrants sent.				per cent.
		Males.	Females.	
Mauritius	...	54.90	45.10	
British Guiana	...	70.03	29.97	
Trinidad	...	56.29	43.71	

The total number of emigrants who returned during the year was, from Mauritius 1,797, from Réunion 322, and from British Guiana 397.

The savings brought by the return emigrants from British Guiana amounted to £10,654 15s., which gave an average of £26 14s. for every adult laborer; but as the number of depositors was 371 only, the average saving of each of them was £31 5s. 6d., exclusive of considerable remittances made through local banks, and large sums brought in gold coins and jewellery. The savings of the return emigrants from Mauritius and Réunion had not been ascertained.

The death-rate among the emigrants sent, during transit, had not been ascertained at the close of the year. That among the return emigrants from Mauritius was 1.89 per cent., from Réunion 0.62 per cent., and from British Guiana 2.01 per cent.

The sanitary condition of the depôts during the year was satisfactory, and the health of the emigrants good. Of 3,570 individuals admitted into the British Guiana depôt, 44 died, and of 2,299 admitted in the Trinidad depôt, 18 died; 17 of the deaths in the British Guiana depôt were from cholera, but the disease never assumed an epidemic form, and disappeared altogether after a few days.

The damage done to the depôts by the Cyclone of the 1st November was considerable. The sheds in the British Guiana depôt were unroofed, and those in the Trinidad and Mauritius depôts destroyed. But there was no loss of life, and the

depôts not being very crowded at the time, the inconvenience suffered by those in them was only slight and temporary.

The rule hitherto in force under Act XIII. of 1864 fixed the proportion of females in every emigrant ship allowed to proceed to the colonies at 25 per cent. of the whole number of emigrants. This standard had recently, in accordance with the wishes of the Home Government, been increased by a notification of the Government of India to a proportion of fifty females to every hundred males. It was apprehended, however, that this higher rate would in many cases cause the greatest difficulty in making up the required number, and as this was sure to lead to the long detention of intending emigrants in depôt, which was fraught with the most serious risks, or to the engagement of females who both on physical and moral grounds were highly undesirable as emigrants, the permission of the Government of India has been obtained temporarily to relax the rule in cases of absolute necessity, so far as to admit the old proportion of 25 per cent., or 33½ women to emigrate with every 100 men.

The rules regulating the supply of provisions on board emigrant ships have been altered during the year, the quantity of salt fish having been reduced and replaced by an increased proportion of fresh meat, a supply of biscuits provided in lieu of a portion of the present allowance of gram and choorah, and a supply of sago, arrowroot, and sugar substituted for condensed egg. A rule has also been added to the Emigration Rules, prohibiting emigrants from sleeping under platforms.

The enquiry made into the causes of the excessive mortality on board emigrant vessels despatched to the West Indies in 1864-65, and the suggestions made by the Sanitary Commission for the amendment of Act XIII. of 1864, were noticed in the report for 1865-66. The principal suggestions offered were (1) that 12 instead of 10 superficial feet should be allowed to each adult emigrant on board; (2) that the number of emigrants to be carried in any one vessel should be restricted to 350; (3) that the season for the despatch of emigrants should be curtailed; and (4) that no emigrant should be embarked until he had been at least 30 days in depôt. The first proposal was anticipated by the Emigration Board in their directions to the Emigration Agents to return to the measurement in force before 1864, viz., 12 feet of superficial space on board for every stature adult. The second proposal was first sanctioned by Government, but upon reconsideration, it seemed inexpedient to limit the number of emigrants to be carried in any vessel to 350 only, as the statistics of death on board did not show that emigration by larger numbers had any peculiarly injurious effect, while, on the other hand, it was certain that any such rule as that proposed would inevitably drive off all the larger and practically the bet-

Measures taken in connection with the despatch of emigrants to the West Indies, and with reference to the mortality on board emigrant vessels in 1864-65.

ter managed ships from the trade, as they could not confine themselves to the stipulated number without much sacrifice of space and profit. The orders passed on this point have, for these reasons, been withdrawn. As regards the third point, it was deemed inexpedient, as far as present experience goes, to make any alteration in the time prescribed for the despatch of emigrants; while in respect to the fourth point, or the detention of emigrants in dépôt before embarkation, this Government was of opinion that it was not desirable to extend the period of 14 days as fixed at present, inasmuch as the danger from detention in dépôt was definite and well ascertained, while the danger which it was sought thereby to avoid, *viz.*, the embarkation of emigrants with the germs of fever or other epidemic disease among them, was already carefully guarded against, and in practice was, if not absolutely chimerical, at all events exceedingly remote. In all these views the Government of India has agreed in opinion with the local Government, except in respect to the fourth point, with reference to which it has been suggested that, to obviate the danger pointed out by the local Government, a single dépôt should be established for up-country men at some distance from Calcutta and near the Railway line; this proposal has not yet been adopted.

At the suggestion of the Protector of Emigrants, a condition will in future be added to the Charter Party of every vessel carrying emigrants, that if severe sickness makes its appearance on boardship, the nearest port should be made for and the emigrants landed; but an exception has been made in the case of ships proceeding to Mauritius, in consideration of its geographical position and the shortness of the voyage.

The new arrangements sanctioned for the transmission of coolie savings to India were noticed in last year's report. A code of rules for giving effect to those arrangements, prepared by the Emigration Commissioners, has been since approved by the Imperial Government. Her Majesty's Government has also approved the form of money orders to be issued to coolies for the remittance of their savings. The necessary subsidiary instructions for the payment of the remittances in this country and the adjustment of accounts have been issued from the Account Department of this Government for the guidance of all officers concerned.

An arrangement having been agreed to between the Governments of Great Britain and France, that the Government of French Guiana, in the absence of a British Consul in that colony, will undertake the disposal of the property of Indian immigrants dying in the colony, the necessary orders have been issued, directing that every assistance should be rendered in this country to the Government of French Guiana in tracing the real relatives of the deceased coolies. The

Disposal of the property of Indian immigrants dying in the colony of French Guiana.

Government of British Guiana will also assist the authorities in French Guiana in every case of difficulty in remitting the money due to the relatives of deceased coolies to its proper destination.

The statement below exhibits the number of laborers of both sexes who have, been despatched to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet under the labor Act, together with the mortality and desertion among them during the voyage, and the percentage of females to males embarked :—

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF COOLIES EMBARKED.						Total.	Percentage of females to males.	Number of coolies absconded.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	INFANTS.				
					Male.	Female.			
Assam ...	1,524	932	170	116	93	67	2,902	61.52 to 100	4
Cachar ...	2,587	2,276	381	338	186	161	5,929	88.2 to 100	22
Sylhet ...	37	43	9	6	2	5	102	110.84 to 100	...
Total ...	4,148	3,251	560	460	281	233	8,933	78.7 to 100	26

The total number of coolies sent during the year was 8,933 against 12,487 sent during the preceding year, which shows a decrease of 3,554 in the number despatched.

The total number of coolies received at the depôts in Calcutta was 8,963, to which is to be added 718 coolies remaining in the depôts at the close of the preceding year, which gives a total of 9,681 souls. Out of this number 8,933 were, as shown above, despatched to the tea districts, leaving 748 coolies who are accounted for in the manner noted on the margin.

Number of coolies received at the depôts in Calcutta, &c.	
Remaining in the depôts at the end of the year ...	172
Returned to their homes as rejected ...	146
Died in the Calcutta depôts ...	233
Absconded from Calcutta depôts ...	155
Died in the Kooshtea depôts ...	30
Absconded from the Kooshtea depôts ...	13
	<u>748</u>

The total number of contractors during the year was 16 against 11 in the preceding year, and the total number of recruiters employed by them 433 against 388. But at the close of the year all the depôts had been closed except the four largest, which are reported to be amply sufficient for the number of coolies who come to Calcutta.

The mortality among the coolies in transit is shown on the margin. A second

Mortality among coolies in transit and in depôts.

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	Coolies how conveyed.	Number of coolies despatched.	Mortality.	Deaths from cholera.	Deaths from other causes.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of deaths from cholera.	Percentage of deaths from other causes.
Assam ...	By steamers	2,902	114	74	40	3.92	2.54	1.37
Cachar ...	By steamers	2,049	92	81	11	4.48	3.95	.53
Cachar and Sylhet ...	By boats ...	3,982	253	216	37	6.35	5.42	.92
Total ...	.....	8,933	459	371	88	5.13	4.15	.98

YEAR.	DEPÔTS.		ASSAM STEAMERS.		BOATS AND STEAMERS TO CACHAR.	
	Percentage of deaths from cholera.	Other diseases.	Percentage of deaths from cholera.	Other diseases.	Percentage of deaths from cholera.	Other diseases.
1864-65 ...	.83	.36	3.4	.6	2.02	.4
1865-66 ...	1.72	.74	3.15	1.09	5.97	.55
1866-67 ...	1.01	3.21	2.91	1.13	2	3.5
1867-68 ...	.73	1.55	2.54	1.37	4.1	.75

statement on the margin compares the percentage of mortality of the past four years from cholera and other diseases in the depôts, on board the Assam steamers, and in the boats and steamers on the Cachar line. There was no small-pox either in the depôts or on board of the steamers and boats, during the year, the result being in a great measure due to arrangements having been made for the vaccination of the coolies almost immediately on their arrival in depôt.

The total percentage of mortality during the year was 2.58 against 4.23 of the preceding year, the percentage of mortality from cholera being as .73 against 1.01.

The decrease of mortality in depôts was ascribed to the four following causes, viz., (1) the diminu-

tion in the number of coolies received in them; (2) the efficient management of the four depôts remaining open, which are on the whole the best of those that have been in operation; (3) the greater care now taken in the recruitment of coolies; and (4) the improved state of the coolie population in their own country, where they have recovered from the effects of the famine.

The depôt arrangements at Kooshtea were also favorably reported upon; the coolie hospital there, which

Depôt arrangements at Kooshtea, and statistics of sickness and mortality.

was destroyed by the cyclone, has been rebuilt, and is stronger and better finished now than it was before. The statistics of sickness and

mortality exhibit an improvement as compared with those of the preceding year :—

DISEASES.	1866-67.							1867-68.						
	Number of coolies arrived at Koosh-tea.	Number admitted into Hospital.	Cured.	Died.	PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS TO			Number of coolies arrived at Koosh-tea.	Number admitted into Hospital.	Cured.	Died.	PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS TO		
					Admission into Hos-pital.	Total num-ber arri-ved.						Admission into Hos-pital.	Total num-ber arri-ved.	
Cholera	...	69	22	47	...	...	...	40	16	24	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	17	5	12	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12,032	91	32	59	64.83	70.49	7,292	46	19	27	58.69	0.37		

A Statement (N) in the Appendix gives detailed information in regard to the imported laborers employed in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet during 1867; the total number remaining employed at the end of the year being 37,283.

In consequence of the great increase of expenditure over receipts under Acts (B. C.) III. of 1863 and VI. of 1865, which resulted from the small number of laborers despatched in 1866-67, while the establishments had to be maintained at their original strength, it became necessary to enhance the fees. The fees for licenses granted under Act III. (B. C.) of 1863 were accordingly raised to the rates noted on the margin, and the amount to be paid under Section 13 of the Act by employers of laborers has been fixed at one Rupee for every laborer.

For licenses to contractors under Section 4, Rs. 100.

For licenses to recruiters under Section 8, Rs. 16.

For licenses to masters of steam vessels or manjees of country boats under Section 22, 4 As. for each laborer conveyed.

It has been very strongly and constantly asserted by tea planters that one main cause of the great mortality which has occurred in Assam and Cachar has been the sending up to the tea gardens laborers unsuited to the climate and to the work expected of them. To remove this source of dissatisfaction, the duty and responsibility of the Medical Inspectors of Laborers in regard to the despatch of persons disqualified under Section 16 of Act III. (B. C.) of 1863 have been more clearly explained during the year. The construction hitherto placed on this provision of the law was, that it was not the duty of the Medical Inspector of Government to

Orders defining the duties of Medical Inspectors of Laborers.

select laborers for the planters, and that they were bound not to offer any hindrance to the despatch of willing laborers so long as they were not unfit for the voyage. This construction has been abandoned in favor of a larger latitude to the Medical Inspectors, who are now instructed that they should reject all laborers whom they conscientiously believe to be unfitted from their physical constitution to proceed to the tea districts for the purpose of laboring.

The scale of medicines hitherto required to be provided on estates on which laborers are employed under the provisions of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1865, having been found to be unnecessarily large for the purposes for which the medicines are required, a revised scale has been laid down during the year, the medicines included in it being mostly of the more common and better known kinds, such as a non-medical man might use in his own family, or as an Indigo planter or an English zemindar would keep for treating the ryots in his neighbourhood.

A case having occurred in which the manager of a Tea Concern in Durrung thought himself justified in separating a child from her mother and a woman from her husband and sending them to different plantations by way of punishment, the Deputy Commissioner of the district interfered in the matter, not only under the general provisions of the rules for the guidance of debarkation officers, but also in his capacity as Magistrate, and ordered both the separated persons back to their original gardens without consulting the wishes of the manager. This order was complained of by the manager as an unwarrantable interference with the management and disposal of his coolies. But the proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner were approved by Government, with the remark that in the case of the child separated from her mother, it might have been better if he had ordered her back through the manager, instead of doing so directly. Both the cases were further brought to the notice of the Landholders' and Commercial Association, with a view to their influence being brought to bear on the managers of plantations generally, for the prevention of such treatment of coolies elsewhere, and thus to render the interference of the officers of Government unnecessary; and the Association expressed in reply their entire concurrence in the view of the question taken by Government, and their willingness to use their best efforts for the purpose proposed, remonstrating at the same time with the manager on the course of action he had pursued.

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of mortality among coolies proceeding to the tea districts was noticed last year, and reference was also made

to two despatches received from the Secretary of State, suggesting the propriety of making a full enquiry into the question of labor transport, and to the suggestions made by Mr. Morice in his memorandum on tea planting in Assam, which was received from the Government of India. It was also stated in last year's report, that a proposal had been made to the Government of India by the late Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a special Commission for the purpose of enquiring into the causes which had affected the condition of tea cultivation, and of ascertaining what measures might be adopted to preserve the interest from the serious ruin which seemed to threaten it, but that the Government of India preferred to postpone the appointment of such a Commission until the month of November, when, if its appointment should be decided on, it would have greater facilities for reaching the tea districts, &c. The Secretary of State, in approving this order, desired that the Commission should be nominated at such time and be provided with such instructions as would enable it to proceed at once with its duty from the commencement of the cold season of 1867-68; and accordingly, at the desire of the Government of India, a Commission, consisting of the gentlemen named on the margin, was appointed in November last. Besides

Mr. W. Ainslie.

" H. S. Reid.

Dr. J. M. Cunningham.

these members, it was also proposed by the Government of India to have two others to represent the tea and laboring interests respectively; but the Landholders' and Commercial Association, on being asked to nominate a member to represent the tea planters' interest, declined to do so on the plea that the time had gone by when such an enquiry as that proposed could be of any practical benefit to the tea planters, and in consequence of this decision, the special representation of the laboring interest was also considered unnecessary. The Government of India, however, did not agree with the Landholders' Association that it would be inexpedient to proceed with the proposed enquiry, and orders were therefore given to prosecute it. The Landholders' Association had particularly objected to the appointment of the Commission as tending to retard the improvement of the laws bearing on labor transport. But the bill proposed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations, to amend Acts III. of 1863 and VI. of 1865, not having been assented to by the Governor General, it was deemed by His Excellency particularly desirable to have further information on the working of the laws which remained in force, and that such information would in reality expedite, instead of retarding satisfactory legislation. Besides the question of suitable legislation, it was also highly desirable to ascertain the circumstances under which the cultivation of tea had been hitherto carried on, with a view to ascertain the difficulties which the planters had to encounter and the means whereby the Government could give relief to them; and the position and condition of the laborers moreover notably demanded early and serious attention. The Commission was therefore despatched at once to the tea districts, to make the necessary enquiries; the main points of enquiry on which detailed instructions were given being, (1

the financial prospects and present position of tea cultivation; (2) the rules regarding the lease and sale of lands as affecting that cultivation; (3) the state of the labor market; (4) the system of importing laborers, treatment and condition of imported laborers, and working of the existing laws on the subject; and (5) the state of works and communications in the tea districts.

The Commission returned to the Presidency after making their investigations, but had not submitted their report to Government before the close of the year.

MEDICAL.

The number of in-patients treated in the medical, surgical, and midwifery wards of the Medical College Hospital during the year 1867 was 5,014 against 5,654 treated during the preceding year. Of these patients, 2,478 were Christians, and 2,536 non-Christians and natives of this country. The death-rate among the former was 6.70 per cent. against 10.73 in the preceding year, and among the

Class of Disease.	CHRISTIAN PATIENTS.		NATIVE PATIENTS.	
	Total Treated.	Total Deaths.	Total Treated.	Total Deaths.
Zymotic Diseases ...	1,354	72	1,058	238
Constitutional Diseases ...	68	16	81	31
Local Diseases ...	577	36	651	110
Developmental Diseases...	227	30	251	100
Violent Deaths ...	252	13	495	62
Total ...	2,478	167, or 6.70 per cent.	2,536	550, or 21.68 per cent.

latter 21.68 per cent. against 30.86. The decrease in the rate of mortality was attributed by the Principal, mainly to the improved hygienic and sanitary measures introduced during the year, especially to the reduction in the numbers allotted to each ward, to the greater care bestowed upon good conservancy, to the freer use of deodorants and disinfectants, and to the clearance of the lower floor of the hospital building and the entire abandonment of it as a receiving place for the sick and the dying.

The figures given above include 832 cases of women and children treated in the midwifery ward against 641 treated in 1866. The number of confinements was 134 against 174 in the preceding year. The total number of deaths in this ward was 45 against 67 in 1866, and of these the number of deaths in childbirth was 12, *viz.*, 3 among the Christian, and 9 among the native patients.

In the surgical ward the number of important operations performed during the year was 181 against 161 in the preceding year, the number of deaths being 36 against 40. The total number of patients cured in this ward was 117, relieved 5, unrelieved 3, and under treatment at the close of the year, 20.

In addition to the 5,014 in-patients already enumerated, 544 in-patients were treated in the Ophthalmic Hospital against 530 treated in the previous year; and of these 137 were restored to a perfect degree of sight, and 300 partially relieved. Of the rest, 49 were not better,

40 under treatment at the close of the year, 16 had absconded, and 2 had died.

The statistics of out-door relief show that the number of patients treated in the Medical and Surgical Out-door Dispensaries for male patients was 18,279 against 22,749 in 1866; in the Out-door Dispensary for women and children 12,274 against 8,975; in the Dental Dispensary 1,407 against 1,236; and in the Out-door Dispensary attached to the Eye Infirmary 3,272 against 2,932.

The following statement exhibits in a condensed form the entire amount of relief (in-door and out-door) afforded by the hospital during the year, as compared with the preceding two years:—

Wards and Out-door Dispensaries.					TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.			
					1865.	1866.	1867.	
IN- PATIENTS.	{	Medical and Surgical	...	...	4,878	5,013	4,212	
		Women and children	...	...	599	641	802	
		Eye Infirmary	...	...	526	530	544	
	{	Medical and Surgical	...	...	15,654	22,749	18,279	
Women and children		...	...	6,957	8,975	12,274		
Eye Infirmary		...	...	3,337	2,932	3,272		
Dental Dispensary		...	...	2,600	1,236	1,407		
Total					...	34,551	42,076	40,790

The arrangements under which nurses had hitherto been supplied to the Medical College Hospital were noticed in last year's report. During the year under review, the following brief account was received of the Female Nurses' Institution from its first establishment to the close of 1867. The institution was originated in 1859 for the purpose of supplying female nurses to the wards of the Medical College Hospital. In 1860 the supply of nurses was extended to the General Hospital. In the year following the total number of nurses supplied to both hospitals was 12; but by the end of 1867 the number had increased to 24, fourteen having been supplied to the Medical College Hospital and 10 to the General Hospital, including the matron of each hospital.

Till 1866 the funds of the institution were derived mainly from private subscriptions, a sum of Rs. 210 per mensem only being contributed by Government. The commercial depression of that year, however, having diminished the income of the institution considerably, and its reserved fund lodged in the Agra Bank having become unavailable for a time, the institution was carried on temporarily by advances of money drawn from Government. Funds were subsequently raised by an urgent appeal to the public, and the contribution of Government was at the same time increased, as was stated in last year's report, from Rs. 200 to 700 a month. The total expenditure of the institution

in 1867 was Rs. 21,738-7-6, of which Rs. 3,959 were contributed by Government.

The Committee of the Female Nurses' Institution also undertakes the superintendence of an institution intended to provide nurses to attend the sick in private families. This institution was intended to be self-supporting, but has hitherto required aid from the parent establishment. Since 1866 a house has been provided for the nurses when not employed, which is called the "Canning Home of Nurses."

The figures on the margin show a decrease in the number of persons treated in the Calcutta Native Hospital during 1867 as compared with the number treated in the preceding year, the number of in-door patients having fallen off by 485, and the number of out-door patients by 3,829. This result, however, was owing apparently to the figures of 1866 having been considerably increased by the influx of immigrants from the famine districts.

Calcutta Native Hospital and its dependent Dispensaries.			1866.	1867.
Number of in-door patients	...	...	1,787	1,302
Ditto out-door do.	...	...	174,594	170,765
			<u>176,381</u>	<u>172,067</u>

The daily average of in-door patients in 1867 was 72.7 against 78.8 in the previous year, and the result* of their treatment shows a percentage of 16.7 deaths in 1867 against 24.06 in 1868.

			1866.	1867.
Cured	...	...	1,126	875
Relieved	...	...	168	156
Died	...	...	430	218
Remaining under treatment at the close of the year	...	...	65	53
			<u>1,787</u>	<u>1,302</u>

out-door patients was 468 against 478.3 in the preceding year.

			1867 against 1866;
Cured	...	...	55
Relieved	...	...	7
Died	...	...	23
Transferred, remaining under treatment, &c.	...	...	9
			<u>94</u>

The marginal figures show the number of persons treated in the branch dispensaries in Calcutta with the daily average of sick in each.

	Total Number treated.	Daily average.
Park Street Dispensary	92,886	254
Gurranhatta Dispensary	88,982	230
Chitpore Dispensary	76,463	209

The aggregate income of the Native Hospital for the year was Rs. 49,953-12-5, and the total expenditure Rs. 46,609-3-10. The donations and subscriptions in 1867 amounted to Rs. 6,412 against Rs. 3,912 of the preceding year.

The arrangements made for the accommodation of Calcutta sick paupers in the large building originally intended for the Sealdah market were noticed in last year's report. A question arose during the year as to the admission into the Pauper Hospital of patients who cannot be received into the Medical College Hospital for want of accommodation, and it was finally agreed that the Pauper Hospital will receive as many of these patients as it can conveniently accommodate. The general question of the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for Calcutta was under consideration at the close of the year.

The want of a hospital for the reception and treatment of in-door patients at or about Chitpore in the Northern Suburbs of Calcutta having been much felt, the funds for opening such an institution were raised by private subscription, and a hospital opened from the 1st August 1866. This hospital was named the North Suburban Hospital; and, having been opened when there was a great influx of paupers at Calcutta from the famine districts, it received a monthly grant of Rs. 250 from the Famine Fund, a grant of an equal amount from the Suburban Municipality from August to 31st December 1866, and a donation of Rs. 750 from the Calcutta Municipality, all of which were given for the maintenance and accommodation of pauper patients. Besides these grants, the Government gave to it the services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the free use of European medicines and surgical instruments.

The returns of the hospital for the twelve months ending 31st August 1867 show that 1,099 patients were admitted into it during the first year of its existence, of whom 455 were cured and discharged, 138 partially relieved, 46 discharged without improvement, 11 ceased to attend, 409 died, and 40 remained under treatment on the 1st September 1867. The daily average number of sick in hospital was 46. The receipts from all sources were Rs. 13,064, and the expenditure Rs. 8,684-1-3.

The supplementary returns of the hospital further show that the number of patients treated from 1st September 1867 to the close of the year was 333, of whom 149 were cured and discharged, 57 were partially relieved, 7 discharged without improvement, 102 died, and 18 were transferred to other establishments; the daily average number of sick in hospital amounting to 42.39.

These statistics establish the need and usefulness of the institution, but the financial position of it has at the same time become very precarious, owing to the reduction of some subscriptions and the entire discontinuance of others. Under these circumstances, the Suburban Municipality have been empowered to disburse a sum of Rs. 150 per mensem in support of the institution, under the provisions of Section 8 of Act VII. (B. C.) of 1867, which authorizes the appropriation of Municipal funds for such purposes.

It was stated in last year's report, that the proposals then under consideration for providing for the treatment of sick sailors were the establishment of a floating hospital in a central position in the port, and the setting apart a room in the Sailors' Home, if necessary, for an additional dispensary. Both these proposals were afterwards abandoned, because the location of hospitals in the midst of the shipping population was considered to be exceedingly objectionable on medical grounds. It has since been determined to open a river-side dispensary at Hastings, and the site has been selected in communication with the Executive Engineer at Fort William. This dispensary will be for out-door patients from the shipping generally, and a receiving house only in urgent cases, such as cholera, sun-stroke, &c., whence patients will be transferred at the first opportunity to the regular hospitals. An estimate of the cost of setting up the dispensary and of providing it with a proper establishment was under consideration at the close of the year, and a rate of 9 pie per ton had been directed to be levied on all ships entering the port as hospital dues to meet this among other expenses.

A Statement (O 1) in the Appendix shows the number of patients treated in the several Government Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries during 1867, with particulars in regard to the income and expenditure of each, the cost incurred for each institution by Government, and the amount expended in the

	1866.			1867.		
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
Number of patients treated during the year	305,080			335,949		
Income of the dispensaries from all sources	3,23,906	12	7	3,36,227	8	4
Expenditure, excluding cost to Government of European medicines ...	2,33,778	3	8	2,52,980	13	11
Cost to Government for salaries and special allowances	1,08,289	15	5	1,10,408	0	10
Cost to Government of European medicines supplied free of charge ...	7,167	3	1	7,298	7	6
Amount spent in dieting sick patients..	33,587	2	6	30,017	2	10

dieting of house patients. The aggregate results are compared on the margin with those of the preceding year.

The total number of these dispensaries in Bengal is 135, viz., 60 main dispensaries, 51 branch dispensaries, and 24 sub-divisional dispensaries. 130 of these are embraced in the Statement in the Appendix, no returns having been received from the other 5, four of which have been only lately established. Altogether 33 new dispensaries, chiefly branch and sub-divisional dispensaries, were set up during the year, and for many of these suitable buildings have been, or were in course of being, erected by the liberality of the zemindars and other wealthy residents of the neighbourhood.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 335,949

	1866.	1867.	
In-door patients	19,755	17,054	in the proportions
Out-door ditto	285,325	318,895	noted on the margin;
Percentage of mortality among in-door patients	20.42	18.09	and a comparison with

the results of the preceding year shows a diminution in the number of in-door patients, which was accounted for by the diversion to the numerous famine hospitals of the starving poor; a considerable increase in the number of out-door patients, which was attributable to the establishment of numerous additional dispensaries for the relief of out-door sick during the year; and a great decrease in the mortality rate among in-door patients, which has resulted from the removal of patients suffering from starvation to the famine hospitals.

The largest percentage of admissions for treatment was from fevers, dysentery, skin diseases, spleen diseases, and venereal diseases; while the largest percentage of deaths was from cholera, dysentery, continued fevers, pulmonary disease, small-pox, dropsy, and liver and spleen diseases.

All the dispensaries have been supplied with Native Doctors, and were duly visited and inspected by the European Medical Officers during the year.

With a view to obviate the evils arising from branch dispensaries

Inspection of Branch Dispensaries.

in various parts of the country being placed under charge of Native Doctors beyond the reach of efficient control, it has been ordered during the year that every such dispensary shall be visited by the Civil Surgeon of the district at least twice in each year, the Civil Surgeon remaining at the dispensary not less than two days to enable him to make a thorough inspection. It was proposed by the Inspector-General of Hospitals that these visits should be monthly, but such frequent visits have not been enforced, as it would have greatly interfered with the duties of the Civil Surgeons at their sudder stations, and also because it was believed that a thorough inspection twice a year would do more good than a cursory visit every month.

In connection with this subject a scheme proposed by Dr. Earle, of Kishnagur, was considered; namely, that Native Doctors stationed in the interior of districts should be brought into head-quarters and here be made to work for a month or two in the Jail or Police Hospital, under the direct supervision and instructions of the Civil Surgeon. It did not appear, however, that this plan would be attended with any particular advantage, and as difficulties were anticipated in carrying it out, it was not adopted.

A complete history of the European Lunatic Asylum at Bhowani-

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Bhowanipore European Lunatic Asylum.

pore and of the several changes made in the details of its management since it passed into the hands of Government was given in last year's report.

The total number of patients treated in this Asylum during the year under review was 72, of whom 5 were cured and discharged, 6 sent to Europe in an improved condition as ordinary invalids, 20 sent to Europe as insanes, 7 died, and 34 were under treatment at the end of the year. Of the patients remaining under treatment 4 were paying, the other 30 being Military and pauper patients, 21 of them being Europeans and 9 East Indians.

The actual cost of the institution during the year was Rs. 32,939, exclusive of the passage money of patients despatched to Europe. The sum credited on account of the maintenance of paying patients, including Rs. 1,050 as an estimated deduction in the Military Department from the pay of soldiers during their residence, amounted to Rs. 4,147.

The annexed statement exhibits the number of patients treated in 1867 in the several Lunatic Asylums for native patients in Bengal, together with the ratio of deaths and cures. A comparison of the total number treated in the several Asylums during the last five years, with the percentage of deaths and cures, is shown below :

Name of Asylum.	Total number of patients treated.	Discharged cured.	Improved and transferred to their friends.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining under treatment at the end of the year.	Ratio per cent. of cures and transfers to total treated.	Ratio per cent. of mortality to total treated.	Ratio per cent. of mortality to daily average strength.
Dullunda...	394	79	16	...	51	248	24.11	12.94	23.18
Moydapore	17	6	...	...	1	10	35.29	5.88	10
Dacca ...	293	34	7	8	35	209	13.99	11.95	16.07
Patna ...	193	22	2	2	16	151	12.44	8.29	12.31
Cuttack ...	40	8	3	...	4	34	22.45	8.16	12.12
Total ...	946	149	28	10	107	652	18.71	11.31	17.74

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Total number of insanes admitted and re-admitted during the year ...	261	389	438	306	372
Total treated ...	770	919	1067	940	946
Total number cured and transferred to their friends ...	169	205	328	221	177
Percentage of cured to total treated ...	21.94	22.3	30.74	23.61	18.71
Total number of deaths ...	70	86	109	145	107
Percentage of mortality to total treated ...	9.09	10.6	10.21	15.43	11.31
Daily average strength ...	526	587	658	607	603
Percentage of mortality to average strength ...	13.31	14.65	16.56	23.80	17.74

The above return shows that the mortality in 1867 was considerably less than in the preceding year, though the total number of patients treated was much the same in both years. On the other hand the total number of patients cured and transferred to their friends was very much less, being only 177 against 221 of the previous year.

The table on the margin shows the number of admissions and

Name of Asylum.	Admissions and re-admissions during the year.	Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Christians.
Dullunda ...	197	129	59	9
Moydapore...	No admissions during the year.			
Dacca ...	77	46	30	1
Patna ...	77	62	15	...
Cuttack ...	21	17	3	1
Total ...	372	254	107	11

re-admissions during the year in the several Asylums, distinguishing the patients according to their creed. The total number of criminal lunatics admitted for the first time was 16, of whom 8 were admitted into the Patna Asylum, 7 into the Dacca Asylum, and one into the Cuttack Asylum.

Of the total number of patients (946) treated in all the asylums, 414 were laboring under chronic mania, 260 under acute mania, and 182 under dementia of different kinds, while

the rest were suffering from other forms of insanity in smaller numbers. In 263 cases the assigned cause of insanity was the use of the ganja.

The annexed statement shows the average number of insanes who

Name of Asylum.	Daily average strength.	Daily average number employed.
Dullunda ...	220	211
Moydapore...	10	10
Dacca ...	210	68
Patna ...	130	98
Cuttack ...	33	21

were kept employed in the several asylums, as compared with the daily average strength under treatment. In the Dacca and Cuttack Asylums the entertainment of nautches was occasionally afforded to the insanes for their amusement. This was also had recourse to in the Patna Asylum in 1866, but has since been discontinued.

A comparison of the expenditure of the Asylums during the past two years is shown on the margin, and also the expenditure per head in each Asylum in 1867.

Name of Asylum.	Expenditure in 1866.			Expenditure in 1867.			Average Expenditure per man in 1867.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dullunda	17,832	9	4	19,425	6	2	88	0	0
Moydapore	2,259	12	3	839	5	2	15	9	8
Dacca	18,413	0	3	19,849	1	7	94	8	3
Patna	12,379	13	11	11,644	8	8	89	9	1
Cuttack	4,140	5	8	4,576	11	2	138	11	0

Police Officers in charge of stations have been directed to apprehend and send in to the Magistrate all lunatics wandering at large within their jurisdictions, who by habit or repute are known to be mischievous or dangerous. This order has been issued simply to prevent such lunatics from doing injury to themselves or others. The Police are in no case to interfere with harmless half-witted persons, far less with lunatics who are taken care of by their relatives and friends.

The measures taken for extending the operation of the Vaccine Department, irrespective of the Vaccine Circles, were noticed in last year's report. It was subsequently laid down that the Municipalities in each district should be called upon to contribute towards the expenses of vaccination within their respective jurisdictions, and the Municipal Law was amended to allow of assignments being made for this purpose from Municipal funds. Some difficulty, however, was experienced in obtaining the consent of the several Municipalities to the payment of the sums for which they were considered equitably liable during the year under review, and it was therefore ordered that the number of Vaccinators required for each district should be entertained for the present at the cost of Government, the measures to be taken for recovering from the Municipalities a proportionate share of the entire charge being reserved for future consideration. These arrangements remained in force to the close of the year. A finally revised scheme will be submitted hereafter for the sanction of the Government of India, exhibiting the entire requirements of all districts and the extent to which the Government would be relieved of the charge by the contributions of the several Municipalities.

With a view to provide for the effectual supervision and control of the work of the 400 Vaccinators employed in the districts near Calcutta where small-pox inoculation is prohibited, the employment of nine Head Vaccinators, on a salary of

Head Vaccinators for the districts near Calcutta.

Rs. 15 each per mensem, was sanctioned temporarily for six months. On the expiry of that period further temporary sanction has been accorded, on the understanding that the Head Vaccinators are to be absorbed in a new vaccine circle which is expected to be shortly established.

The proposed establishment of a circle of vaccination to be called the Ranchee Circle was noticed in last year's report. The scheme having been since sanctioned by the Government of India, steps are being taken to organize the circle at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10,576 per annum. The Government of India has also sanctioned temporarily the employment of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon with the existing staff of Vaccinators in Chota Nagpore, and the employment of another Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a staff of six Vaccinators in the Sonthal Pergunnahs for the extension of vaccination. These arrangements in respect to Chota Nagpore will continue in force only till the organization of the Ranchee Circle is completed, and the expenditure is met from the allowance for the circle, but the establishment sanctioned for the Sonthal Pergunnahs will have to be maintained longer, as the Ranchee Circle will not be able to meet the requirements of that district at present.

A Statement (O. 2) in the Appendix shows the number of persons vaccinated in Bengal, the return including all cases of vaccination performed by the Superintendent-General at and around the city of Calcutta, and also those performed in the Mofussil Districts under the dispensary system and within the Municipalities. The total number of cases during the year was 198,114 against 191,105 of the preceding year. Out of these 176,616 are reported as having been successful, against 164,388 in the previous year. The unsuccessful operations were 21,498 against 29,717.

A second Statement (O. 3) in the Appendix exhibits the number of vaccinations performed in the Darjeeling and Ranchee Circles and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In the Darjeeling Circle the total number of cases was 25,438 against 12,765 in the preceding year, which shows an increase of 12,673 cases; the total number of successful operations being stated at 22,661 against 9,983. In the Ranchee Circle the work during the year was chiefly confined to Hazareebaugh, the total number of cases being 6,447, of which 5,118 are returned as successful. The number of cases in the Sonthal Pergunnahs was 7,749, of which 7,092 were reported successful.

Throughout the Darjeeling Circle very little was heard during the year of the presence and doings of small-pox inoculators, which shows that the vaccination system now introduced has been generally appreciated. The Ranchee Circle has been only opened during the year, and the Deputy Superintendent was met and opposed by a variety of prejudices which however, it is expected, will give way in time. Much opposition to vaccination was also experienced in the Sonthal Pergunnahs from the traders in the Damin-i-koh.

A code of rules prescribing the measures to be taken on the out-break of small-pox in towns or large villages has been circulated for the guidance of local officers, with a request that they would give effect to the rules as far as the existing laws and local usages in the different districts will permit. The rules are based on general instructions issued on the subject by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with modifications to make them applicable to Bengal. The local officers were asked to report the extent to which they expected to be able to give effect to the rules, and suggestions were invited for rendering them more practicable and acceptable to the people. The replies received were under consideration at the close of the year.

The plan of circulating treatises on vaccination in the vernacular having been generally adopted in Madras, the Government of India recommended its adoption in other parts of India. Accordingly a treatise on the subject written by Dr. F. Pearson, Superintendent-General of Vaccination in the North-West Provinces, has been translated into Bengalee and circulated, both for the guidance of those engaged in the work of vaccination and for the information of the people at large. The greater portion of this pamphlet is as applicable to the Lower Provinces as to the North-West. The points of difference have been noticed in a separate memorandum, which has also been translated and circulated along with and as an addendum to Dr. Pearson's work.

The attention of Government having been directed to the insufficiency of the arrangements made from time to time for providing accommodation for small-pox patients in Calcutta, steps have been taken to establish a permanent Small-pox Hospital for the town in its immediate vicinity, with a view to check the spread of the disease. A site for the hospital has accordingly been selected, after prolonged consideration, at Sealdah, to the east of the Sealdah Municipal Hospital. The cost of maintaining the hospital will be defrayed by the town, but the building will be constructed and kept in repairs at the expense of Government.

A detailed account of the epidemic fever which has prevailed more or less since 1861 in the districts surrounding Calcutta will be found in the reports for the years 1861-62 to 1864-65. The Government of India being apprehensive that the suffering and mortality caused by the epidemic might recur sooner or later with increased violence, desired that measures should be taken for obtaining full and early information on the drainage of that part of the country, and how far it had been injuriously affected by railways and roads and the shutting up of outlets into rivers; also that the sanitary measures suggested by the Commission appointed in 1864 to enquire into the causes of the fever should be carried out in every

Rules for the guidance of local officers on the out-break of small-pox in towns or large villages.

Translation of a treatise on Vaccination into vernacular.

Correspondence about the epidemic fever in Bengal.

village, the suggestions of the Commission being epitomized and translated into Bengalee for village circulation.

On receipt of this letter, a further enquiry was made from the Commissioners of the Burdwan and the Presidency Divisions and from the Public Works Department, and the latest information procurable on the subject placed before the Government of India. The enquiry into the drainage of the country had been made by Lieutenant Hills in the districts of the Presidency Division, and by Mr. Ducas in the districts of the Burdwan Division, but was incomplete and unsatisfactory in both cases, and did not include the preparation of a comprehensive scheme of drainage for the affected districts. To remedy this defect, it was proposed by this Government that a special officer should be deputed to enquire into and settle the question as to whether the drainage of the country is or is not seriously defective, and to suggest measures for removing such defects as may be found to exist. The Government of India, however, did not think any such enquiry to be called for at present, and were besides of opinion that the subject was too large to be satisfactorily disposed of by the deputation of a single officer. The point which the Government of India required to be cleared up was, whether the system of roads and railways has injuriously affected the drainage of the country, and an investigation on this point by a competent engineer officer has been authorized.

As regards the inauguration of a general system of sanitation throughout the affected districts, it was explained by this Government, that a good many of the recommendations made on the subject have been already carried into effect, and that the suggestions for the adoption of sanitary measures by the people were translated and extensively circulated by the British Indian Association, but without much success, the majority of the villagers being unable to understand what legitimate connection there could be between their mode of living and the epidemic, inasmuch as they had all along been used to the mode of living objected to without detriment to their health. With reference to this feeling, it was observed by this Government that any hasty and indiscriminate efforts on the part of the public officials to enforce sanitary measures against the inclination of the people could only have the effect of calling forth a passive opposition to all sanitary improvements. This view has been concurred in by the Government of India, and it has been left to the local Government to decide, in communication with the Sanitary Commissioner for the Lower Provinces, to what extent the work of clearance ought to be insisted on, and what steps are necessary to carry it out.

The epidemic fever disappeared entirely after the Cyclone of 1864, and there was no return of it in 1865 to attract attention. During 1866 and 1867, however, the fever has again attacked portions of the districts which were formerly affected by it, though not with the extreme violence it did in 1862 and 1863. A fever of an epidemic character raged also for some months in the Comercolly Sub-Division in the district of Pubna, and in the towns of Bishenpore and Sonamookhy in the district of Bancoorah.

With a view to provide against the sudden out-breaks of sickness in the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining medical attendance on short notice, the employment of two itinerant Dispensary Establishments of the strength noted on the margin, has been sanctioned as an experiment; one for each Division, to be employed wherever the out-break of an epidemic may render its presence necessary.		
Itinerant Dispensary Establishments for the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions.		
1 Native Doctor, at Rs. 25 or ...	30	
1 Compounder ...	8	
Travelling charges ...	40	
Contingencies, including bazar medicine ...	12	
Total Rs. ...	60	

The Government of India having desired the collection of information regarding the out-break of cholera at fairs or religious gatherings in Bengal, an attempt was made to obtain a correct record of past observations on the point. The information available was, however, of no great value, the subject not having hitherto attracted much attention anywhere except in Cuttack. The necessary orders for making future observations have been already addressed to the Magistrates, and the entire correspondence has at the same time been placed before the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, with a view to his drawing up instructions as to the points to which such observations should be especially directed.

In noticing a report on the out-break of cholera in 1867 at Hurdwar and other places in the Upper Provinces, the Government of India suggested the collection of the opinions of all competent and experienced Medical Officers in the country in respect to the treatment of the disease in its various stages. The necessary enquiries have accordingly been instituted among the Medical Officers in the Lower Provinces, but they had not been completed at the close of the year.

The out-break of a virulent type of cholera in Pooree, chiefly among the pilgrims from the Central Provinces, was reported to Government in November 1867. Notifications were thereupon simultaneously issued by this Government and the Government of the Central Provinces, to warn pilgrims and others from repairing to Pooree while the disease was raging, and steps were taken to prevent pilgrims from putting up in lodging houses ascertained to be centres of infection. At the desire of the Government of the Central Provinces, measures were also adopted at Pooree to lessen the risk, as far as possible, of the disease being carried by pilgrims returning from Juggernath to the districts of Sumbulpore, Chutteesgurh, &c., where for several years cholera appears to have been communicated from Pooree, and the establishment of quarantine at those places was also made known at Pooree. By the beginning of December the disease disappeared altogether from Pooree, but re-appeared again

towards the end of February 1868, when intending pilgrims on the occasion of the Dolejattrahad again to be put on their guard. The disease this time was fortunately not very serious, but it spread out shortly after in a more virulent form in the north of Balasore and along the line of road to Midnapore. The measures taken to provide medicines were prompt and successful, and the disease was decreasing after the close of the year.

Cholera appeared during the year in several other places also besides Pooree, Balasore, and Midnapore—particularly in some parts of the 24-Pergunnahs, at Kooshtea, and in the Kissengunge Sub-Division in Purneah. Medicines were supplied promptly to all these places, and the services of Native Doctors made available as much as possible.

The expediency of protecting soldiers from syphilitic diseases has been fully recognized of late years by Government and the Legislature. Measures taken for preventing the spread of syphilitic diseases among sailors. The Government of India being desirous of taking steps in the same direction for the protection of sailors, enquiries were instituted by this Government into the extent to which syphilitic diseases prevail among sailors in the seaport towns in Bengal; and the expediency of making the English Contagious Act of 1866 (27 and 28 Victoria, cap. 85) or any similar machinery applicable to the circumstances of those towns, was taken into consideration. The facts disclosed by the enquiry proved that, though reliable statistics of the disease were not available, there was no doubt of its lamentable prevalence, and the need of preventive legislation was shown to be urgent. A report to this effect has accordingly been made to the Government of India, with the remark that an adaptation of the English Contagious Act would meet the requirements of Bengal. A draft Act submitted by the Health Officer of Calcutta has at the same time been submitted for consideration, the main difference in principle between it and the English Act being that, whereas the latter leaves it for a superior officer of the Police to lay an information before a Justice of a woman being a prostitute before any compulsory action can be taken in regard to her, the former makes it compulsory in the women themselves to come in for registration; this, in a town like Calcutta, which is said to contain about 30,000 prostitutes, being considered an improvement on the English Act. The Justices of Calcutta were at the same time requested to take into consideration the question of establishing a Lock Hospital in the town, which, even without compulsory legislation, might be made the means of doing much good; and it has been further suggested to them that any scheme which they may fix upon should be so framed as to admit of extension whenever the provisions of the Contagious Diseases' Act, or any similar enactment, are applied to Calcutta.

A constantly recurring item in the returns of accidental deaths throughout the Lower Provinces has been the mortality from snake-bites. Measures taken for the treatment of snake-bites. An attempt has now been made to

check this by distributing to the Police stations and out-posts in those districts where such deaths have been most numerous, a sufficient supply of a solution of ammonia recommended by the Chemical Examiner, Punjab, together with simple directions for the treatment of these cases.

On the receipt of a telegram from the Secretary of State reporting the prevalence of yellow fever at Mauritius, steps were taken at once at the ports of Calcutta, Canning, Chittagong, and Akyab, to subject every vessel arriving from Mauritius to a close medical examination before permitting its entrance into port, and to enforce quarantine in the case of those vessels which had fever on board. These arrangements were continued from June to the commencement of August 1867, when the abatement of the disease in Mauritius rendered the continuance of protective arrangements unnecessary.

A pilgrim ship from Jeddah suspected of carrying passengers laboring under contagious diseases was also ordered to be stopped at Mud Point for medical examination before being admitted into the Port of Calcutta. But the subsequent reports in regard to this and other vessels of the same description did not warrant the adoption of any protective measures.

The Egyptian Government having noticed the failure of the commanders of ships carrying pilgrims from India to the Arabian coast to take with them bills of health from the Indian Ports, and the frequent arrival in the Red Sea of ships from India carrying pilgrims greatly in excess of the prescribed number, a general notice has been issued warning all commanders of ships carrying pilgrims from Bengal to Jeddah and other ports of the Red Sea, that ships unprovided with bills of health will on arrival at any port in Egypt be classed with ships under *foul* bills of health and subjected to the quarantine imposed by law upon vessels coming under that category, and that unless they take the precaution of touching at Aden and procuring certificates of the number of passengers on board, they will be liable to be punished under the rules of the Egyptian Government against overcrowding on board of passenger ships.

The subject of bills of health for cholera for vessels proceeding to the Red Sea was considered in connection with a resolution of the Cholera Commission held at Constantinople that steps should be taken at once to prevent the introduction of cholera into the Gulf of Suez by the maintenance of a naval force in the Red Sea. With reference to this proposal, the British Consul at Jeddah, in pointing out the absence of any such force in the Red

Quarantine for ships from Mauritius, &c.

Bills of Health for plague and passenger certificates for vessels proceeding to the Red Sea.

Bills of Health for cholera for vessels proceeding to the Red Sea.

Sea, recommended the formation of an International Sanitary Commission at Jedda for watching the arrivals from India and directing the movements of the pilgrims in the Hedjaz, the management of the Turkish and Egyptian authorities being said to be exceedingly inefficient. This recommendation was, however, disapproved by Her Majesty's Government, it being considered neither desirable nor convenient to place the pilgrims in this matter under the control of foreigners of an opposite creed. A request of the Ottoman Minister that orders should be given to British vessels coming from India to provide themselves with bills of health, and to bring a suitable number of passengers and otherwise conform to the Ottoman sanitary regulations, had been anticipated by this Government in dealing with the questions of bills of health for *plague*, and the strictest attention was now enjoined to the rules before laid down. These measures have received the approbation of the Turkish Board of Health. Some further measures for the inspection, &c., of pilgrim vessels are intended to be taken under the orders of the Government of India, and await legislative authority for their enforcement. A memorandum by Mr. Sandison, who has lately acted as British Consul at Jedda, which gives a painful account of the plight in which the pilgrims arrive at Jedda, has been ordered to be translated and then circulated for the information of the Mahomedans in Bengal.

The classification of Medical Officers for civil stations having been proposed by the Commission on the Indian Medical Service and approved by the Government of India, a list was prepared of the medical stations in the Lower Provinces which, in the opinion of this Government, should be ordinarily held by Covenanted Medical Officers, by Uncovenanted Medical Officers, or by Sub-Assistant Surgeons respectively. The number of stations for which Covenanted Medical Officers were considered necessary was 34, and the number of stations proposed to be placed under Uncovenanted Officers was 17. Besides these 10 sub-divisional stations were entered in the list of stations which were proposed to be placed under Sub-Assistant Surgeons, eight on account of the importance of the charges, and the other two because Charitable Dispensaries had been established at those stations to which the inhabitants had subscribed above 100 Rupees; which entitled them under the dispensary rules to the services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The sub-divisional station of Dinapore was also included in the list of Civil Medical charges, the charge, together with the superintendence of the Charitable Dispensary, being given to the officer of the Indian Medical Service attached to the Native Infantry Corps at the station. These proposals have been sanctioned by the Government of India—the stations named on the margin being classified as first class charges, and the rest as charges of the second class.

Patna,
Dacca,
Alipore,
Berhampore,
Burdwan, and
Cuttack.

The subject of giving Sub-Assistant Surgeons an increase of pay having been raised, the Government of India desired that it should be ascertained in the first instance whether the number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons annually required by the several Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency could not be furnished from the Calcutta Medical College and the Lahore Medical School without holding out the inducement of any increase of salary. The information thereupon obtained was to the effect that the probable number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons annually required for the public service in the Lower Provinces was eight, and the number which the Medical College was able to supply every year was about ten, thereby leaving a reserve of two Sub-Assistant Surgeons to meet emergencies; and a reply to this effect was made to the Government of India. A proposition has since been submitted for improving the position and prospects of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, which if sanctioned, will allow of the First Arts' Examination being made the standard for admission to the Medical College instead of the Entrance Examination; and this has led to a further enquiry as to the steps which should be taken for increasing the annual supply from 10 to 15. The entire question was still under consideration at the close of the year.

The measures taken for improving the condition and prospects of Native Doctors in 1866-67 were noticed in the report for that year. The Government of India has immediately proposed to the Secretary of State the adoption of the rates of salary proposed for the Subordinate Medical Service by the Indian Medical Commission, the rates suggested for Native Doctors or Hospital Assistants being as under:—

	<i>For those who do not know English.</i>	<i>For those who know English.</i>
For 1st Class Hospital Assistants after service of 14 years 	40	60
For 2nd Class Hospital Assistants after service of 7 years 	30	40
For 3rd Class Hospital Assistants under 7 years' service 	20	25

and steps are being matured for a re-construction of the service on this scale, with some modifications which have been suggested by the Inspector-General of Hospitals and submitted for the orders of the Government of India.

Besides the ordinary pay to be allowed in ordinary posts, extra remuneration is to be given as staff allowances for special charges, which will ordinarily be bestowed on Native Doctors of more than average capacity, the allowances being divided into three grades, viz.,

of Rs. 10, 15, and 20, according to the importance of the charge and held independently of the grade of the officer attached to the appointment.

MUNICIPAL.

The statement on the margin shows the total amount available for

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Income and expenditure of the year.

<i>Receipts.</i>		Rs.	As.	P.
Balance of the previous year ...	...	9,33,462	2	2
House Rate Collections in 1867 ...	...	11,33,759	14	0
Fees for Licenses on Trades and Professions ...	...	2,30,080	12	1
Fees for Carriage and Horse Licenses ...	...	99,644	6	0
Fees for registration of Hackeries ...	...	45,507	7	11
Proceeds of the sale of lands belonging to the Justices ...	...	25,135	3	0
Loans raised on Debentures in 1867, including premium ...	...	5,01,250	0	0
Balance of Loan of 1866 received in 1867 ...	...	1,40,000	0	0
Lighting Rate Collections, including balance of last year ...	...	2,07,706	12	10
Police Rate Collections ...	...	1,18,851	12	0
Conservancy Fines, &c. ...	...	80,777	2	2
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	...	55,922	10	8
Total ...	...	36,82,168	2	10

Disbursements.

Interest paid on Municipal Loans ...	...	1,76,581	6	0
Cost of General Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	2,23,686	6	9
Expenses of the Conservancy Department ...	...	2,69,054	10	0
Charges on account of Water-supply and Street Watering ...	...	1,04,013	3	2
Charges on account of City Improvements ...	...	6,06,875	14	6
Expenses of the Road Department ...	...	3,13,153	11	11
Expenses on account of Drainage Works ...	...	4,28,111	8	11
Charges on account of Lighting ...	...	2,01,376	5	9
Charges incurred for the Town Hall, registration of Hackney Carriages, granting of Trades' Licenses, registration of births and deaths, cremation of dead paupers, &c. ...	...	93,995	12	2
Charges on account of Pauper Hospital ...	...	21,969	0	3
Cost of Police ...	...	1,34,261	0	4
Total ...	...	25,73,180	15	9

Balance remaining at the close of the year ...

10,88,987 3 1

municipal purposes in Calcutta in 1867, and the aggregate expenditure incurred during the same period, the unappropriated balance at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 10,88,987-3-1.

From this amount, however, Rs. 1,26,430 have to be set aside to meet the interest due in 1867 to holders of municipal debentures not drawn within the year, and Rs. 5,12,857 required for the completion of works commenced in previous years, leaving a net balance of Rs. 4,49,700-3-1.

The receipts shown in the marginal statement include a sum of 5 lacs of Rupees raised by loan at a premium of 4 annas per cent., and, with a view to provide for the ultimate liquidation of these loans, it has been determined by the Justices that a sinking fund shall be formed by setting apart for that purpose a sum not less than 2 per cent. of the amounts raised.

The revision of the assessment of the towns has been completed during the year, and the gain by it amounts to Rs. 2,07,000 per annum, as noted on the margin. The receipts from the registration of hackeries also have increased, and amounted during the year, to Rs. 45,507 against Rs. 32,644 of the previous year.

Increase of income by revision of Assessment, &c.

	Rs.
Revised Assessment amounts to	10,76,000
Former Assessment amount to	8,69,000
Increase	2,07,000

Licenses for Trades and Professions.

Joint-Stock Companies	...	...	98
Merchants and Agents, Bankers, and wholesale dealers	...	...	571
Banians	...	...	64
Miscellaneous dealers	...	...	139
Brokers	...	...	181
Members of the Legal Profession	...	...	104
Medical Practitioners and Apothecaries	...	...	76
Owners of Bazaars and Screws	...	...	44
Engineers and Architects	...	...	7
Auctioneers	...	...	9
Miscellaneous traders, 3rd class	...	...	2,073
Pawn brokers	...	...	114
Retail dealers, 4th class	...	...	6,097
" 5th "	...	...	14,181
Itinerant dealers	...	...	6,740

The number of licenses taken out during the year for the different trades and professions followed in Calcutta is shown in the annexed return.

Carriage and Horse Licenses.

4 Wheeled Carriages drawn by 2 horses	...	972
4 Wheeled Carriages drawn by 1 horse	...	5,812
Buggies	...	707
Horses	...	6,812
Ponies	...	3,237

The number of carriages and horses for which licenses were taken out is also marginally noted.

The most important of the works in progress during the year were the water-supply works, which were commenced in January 1867. All the land required for the works at the several pumping stations and elsewhere has been obtained and made over to the contractors. The progress made in the works was altogether satisfactory, and it was expected that by pushing them on with vigor they might probably be completed before the close of 1869. By Sections 11 to 13 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1866, it was provided that sufficient mains and pipes for a full supply of water were to be laid down in each street, lane, and thoroughfare of the town, and that stand pipes were to be erected at a distance not exceeding 100 yards from each other. As to comply with these provisions would have entailed a much larger expenditure than a 4 per cent. water-rate could cover, the Act has been amended by Act IX. (B. C.) of 1867 which provides that the mains and pipes shall be laid down only in the chief public streets, lanes, and thoroughfares of the town, and stand pipes be so placed that no portion of such streets, lanes, and thoroughfares shall be at a greater distance than 150 yards from a stand pipe. Houses distant more than 150 yards from a stand pipe are expressly exempted from the payment of the water rate; but every endeavour will be made by the municipality to bring most houses within the operation of the tax.

The drainage works were confined to the area bounded by Park Street, Chowringhee Road, and the Lower Circular Road, and the work done during the year embraced a total length of 35,623 lineal feet of sewers, in addition to work in connection with the silt pits, engine house, and experimental reclamation of the square mile of land taken at the Salt Water Lake for that purpose. It is reported that the works are for the most part now being executed at rates much below those provided for them in the original estimate.

In road-making the extension of the Nimtollah Street from its junction with Chitpore Road to the Circular Road, which was commenced in the preceding year, has been nearly completed, and a surface drain of artificial stone provided on either side of the new street. The statistics of the roads repaired show that 19 streets, aggregating in length over 3 miles, which were formerly constructed of brick metal, have been metalled with stone. A new layer of stone was also given to one road which was formerly constructed of that material, while partial repairs with the same material were effected in 171 streets. Only one road was relaid with brick metal during the year, besides which, 121 others were partially repaired with the same material. 107 cross bridges and 467 wood and iron drain trap covers have been renewed.

At the close of 1,866 there were only 1,677 gas and 567 oil lights throughout the town. 352 additional gas lamps were put up during the year, bringing up the total number of gas lights to 2,029. The number of oil lamps has been reduced to 367.

Lighting of the Town.

The conservancy establishment was worked under constant and strict supervision, and the scavenging of the town attended to in the minutest details. The process adopted of deodorizing the mud excavated from the drains by the free use of coal tar having proved most beneficial, the same system has been adopted for deodorizing the drains. The arrangements made for the disposal of night soil have not been very successful, and the question of adopting more effectual measures was under consideration.

Conservancy of the Town.

The line of Municipal Railway along the Circular Road, which has been under construction since 1864, has been now nearly completed. It was designed for the purpose of facilitating the daily removal of all street sweepings to a distance from the town, and cranes have been placed along the road for filling the wagons. Besides securing the removal of sweepings however, it is also intended to make the Railway available for other purposes, and with this view negotiations have been opened with the Eastern Bengal Railway Company. The subject was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Municipal Railway.

The statement on the margin gives the number of births and deaths in Calcutta, so far as they could be ascertained by the

		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Christians	...	351	316	453	240
Hindoos	...	1,637	1,438	4,417	3,100
Mahomedans	...	598	489	2,268	1,589
Jews	...	2	1	6	3
Chinese	...	2	4	11	2
Parsees	...	...	...	...	...
		4,838		12,097	

Justices. The statistics of death are believed to be approximately correct; but those regarding births are obviously not to be relied upon. The

work of registration, which was hitherto performed by special Registrars appointed for the purpose, has since been experimentally assigned to the Police Inspectors of the town within their respective districts.

Act XI. (B. C.) of 1867 came into operation from the 1st of July 1867 with retrospective effect from the 1st of April of that year, and provides for the cost of the Calcutta Police being defrayed from an annual Police rate on the assessed annual value of all houses, buildings, and lands in the town. It was at first intended to fix the maximum Police rate at 5 per cent., but owing to the Government of India having intimated their willingness to pay the whole cost of the River Police, and one-fourth of the cost of the Town Police, as was stated in last year's report, it was found practicable to reduce the maximum rate to 3 per cent. The Police rate for 1868 has been fixed by the Justices at this maximum, which it is expected will cover three-fourths of the entire estimated cost of the Police for the year. The other one-fourth, which was to be paid by Government, has been placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Police, who has been directed to submit to Government an account of the actual cost of the Police after the close of the year.

The total number of hackney carriages registered* during the year, under Act V. (B. C.) of 1866 in Calcutta and the Suburbs, was 2,877, and in Howrah 69; the total number of palankeens registered in the former was 1,797 and in the latter 64; and the total number of bearers 8,438 and 219 respectively. The number of passenger boats of all descriptions registered under Section 63, of Act IV.

(B. C.) of 1866 was 4,089; and of these, 7 were steam ferries and 99 private boats.

The receipts from fees and fines under both the Acts referred to in Calcutta and the Suburbs amounted to Rs. 23,297-0-6, and the disbursements to Rs. 20,759-15-8, which left a balance of Rs. 2,537-0-10. In Howrah, on the other hand, the receipts were Rs. 207-4 only, and the disbursements Rs. 657-10-5. As the expenditure in Howrah was in excess of the receipts, a more economical arrangement for the working of the law there, than that hitherto existing, has been authorized since the close of the year.

The management of the Pauper Hospital was undertaken by the

Management of the Pauper Hospital.

Total number of patients admitted	...	...	3,672
Total number of patients cured or discharged	...	2,393	
Total number of patients who died in the hospital	...	893	
Total number of patients transferred to Lunatic Asylum	...	52	
Total number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year	...	334	
			<u>3,672</u>

Municipality from the 1st July 1867; and the annexed table exhibits the admissions, discharges, deaths, and transfers from that date to the end of the year. The total charges on account of the

hospital for the half-year referred to amounted to Rs. 21,969.

SANITATION.

The Secretary of State having sanctioned the introduction of a general system of sanitation throughout India, and a special officer* having been appointed to carry out the sanitary improvements required in Bengal, the arrangement of details was considered during the year with particular reference to a scheme sketched out for that purpose by the Government of India.

The duties proposed to be assigned to the Sanitary Commissioner by the Government of India were as follows: (1) to ascertain as exactly as possible the existing sanitary state of the country; (2) to suggest measures for its improvement; (3) to spend a considerable portion of his time at all seasons in travelling over the districts under his charge; (4) to proceed without delay wherever local emergencies may require his presence; (5) to advise the local Government on all questions affecting public health; (6) to advise local boards of health, municipalities, and other public bodies on all similar questions; (7) to collect information as to the unusual prevalence of any particular disease or diseases in any locality; (8) to suggest measures for their removal; (9) to proceed to the spot of any unusual visitation, to endeavour to trace out its source, and to aid in carrying out measures to arrest it; (10) minutely to examine all localities in which cholera, fevers, and similar diseases are epidemic, and to suggest measures for removing them; (11) to keep a watch over the food supplies of the country, and take early note of anticipated deficiencies in the agricultural out-turn; (12) to prepare from personal observation, aided by information derived from the records and personal observations of Civil Surgeons and others, a medical topography of the country; (13) to organize with the aid of local civil officers, civil surgeons, sub-assistant surgeons, and native doctors, a system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages, after the plan of procedure adopted by the Registrar-General of England; (14) to visit and report on the sanitary condition of jails, dispensaries, and hospitals, as well as all other public institutions; (15) to report on the result of vaccination in the districts; (16) to furnish full and early information of all sanitary proceedings; (17) to prepare quarterly a carefully digested report of sanitary proceedings for the information of Government; (18) to see that all action taken with respect to sanitary arrangements should harmonize as much as possible with the system at work in England; and (19) to assimilate all reports and returns to those of the rest of the world, so that their absolute and relative value may be subjected to the test of universal criticism and comparison.

With reference to these proposals it was urged by the Sanitary Commissioner (1) that no single officer could do justice to so comprehensive a scheme, within such an extensive area as that of the Lower Provinces, and that his duties should rather be confined to the constant accumulation of special sanitary information, chiefly bearing on the ratios of pre-vailing sickness and the identity of specific diseases, to personal sanitary inspections, to the recording of results, and to advising the Government in matters regarding public hygiene; (2) that he should have

in view gradually to build up a sound, practical, and scientific system of hygiene for India; (3) that he should collect materials for a sanitary manual or code of hygiene; (4) that he should bring together a good special library; (5) that he should carefully observe epidemics, studying the laws which govern them; (6) that he should periodically edit Indian epidemiological notes or transactions; (7) that he should carefully consider the subject of the prevention and arrest of contagious and infectious diseases; (8) that he should make a special duty of noting on the prevailing fevers of the country, their causes, and the possible modes of mitigating their ravages; (9) that in the course of years he should endeavour to produce sanitary charts of the districts and a medico-topographical history of the province; (10) that he should report on *melas* and other large gatherings of the people, inaugurating measures of precaution before they occur; (11) that he should report on the advantages or disadvantages of quarantine in India; (12) that he should judge generally of the drainage of the country, and report on the conservancy of villages, towns, and districts; (13) that he should report on the use and value of disinfectants and deodorants; (14) that he should publish popular information for the people on sanitary matters; and (15) that he should produce an annual sanitary report of the province, showing what has been done and what seems urgently called for in the way of sanitary reform.

The views of Dr. Smith being concurred in by this Government, it has been proposed to the Government of India (1) that the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner should be limited to the extent proposed by himself, and his hands at the same time be strengthened by an efficient office establishment and by giving him the services of two sub-assistant surgeons; (2) that at present, and for some time to come, his exertions should be confined to improving the sanitary condition of considerable towns only, as he could now do nothing towards extending sanitary organization to agricultural classes, which in fact, could not be attempted without a great expenditure of money for which there is no provision; (3) that the work of general registration, preparation of mortuary returns, record of vaccination operations, and the reporting on the condition of dispensaries, hospitals, and prisons, should be left entirely to others, *i. e.*, to those who are immediately concerned in the management of those departments; and (4) that the position of the Sanitary Commissioner should be that of an adviser to Government, and that his appointment should not be regarded as an executive one.

The orders of the Government of India on these proposals had not been received at the close of the year.

For some years past the general want of water and the consequent depreciation of the value of land has been much complained of in the district of Nuddea, and in other parts of Lower Bengal. For the purpose of obtaining more definite information, an examination of the Nuddea district was undertaken by the officers of the Irrigation Department, with a view to find out the actual extent of the evil complained of, the cause of the alleged failure of the water-supply, and whether any simple means could not be adopted for restoring things

to their former condition. The result of the enquiry has been to show that the deficiency complained of refers mainly to water required for domestic consumption and for the use of cattle, irrigation having never been resorted to to any great extent; and that the principal cause of it is the filling up of old khalls and tanks by the constant washing of earth into them, and the total discontinuance of the old practice of digging new tanks. The measures proposed for providing against this deficiency were (1) the erection of cross bunds for the retention of water in the existing khalls, and (2) the construction of wells in convenient sites at each village. The first proposition was still under consideration in the Irrigation Department at the close of the year, but the second has been laid aside, on its being found that the intended wells could supply water only to 20 persons each.

The propriety of passing a law for compelling the owners of estates to provide funds for urgent sanitary improvements in their estates was considered in connection with the question of water-supply in Nuddea and other districts noticed above. The necessity of some action being taken in the matter was strongly urged by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, who expressed himself as being strongly opposed to the policy of the Government taking upon itself the duties of the landholders, except under exceptional circumstances. The construction of works needful for the continued cultivation of the soil, and for the comfort of those who cultivate it, devolved by right on the owners of the land, and the burden was accordingly proposed to be laid on them by law. A representation nearly to the same effect was also made by the Commissioner of Dacca, who proposed that the necessary funds should be raised by the levy of a tax on landholders exempted from the payment of the License Tax, the amount thus realised being further supplemented by a contribution from the funds supplied by the License Tax. The whole question was still under consideration at the close of the year.

METEOROLOGY.

The appointment of a Meteorological Reporter for Bengal was noticed in last year's report, and came into effect from 1st April 1867. The duties devolving on the reporter may be stated in general terms to consist of (1) the examination of existing meteorological records and machinery of record, and (2) their supervision and utilization or conversion into a form in which they may prove useful to the public and to the Government; and in both these respects there have been considerable improvement during the year. The machinery of observation may be reviewed under two heads, *viz.*: (1) that maintained for the protection of the port of Calcutta, and (2) that by which meteorological registration is carried on in the sudder station of districts under the administration of the Medical Department. The arrangements under the first head are as follows: observers (generally assistants of the Electric Telegraph Department) have been appointed to a series of stations around the coasts of the Bay of Bengal and to some

Proposed law for the provision of funds for urgent sanitary improvements in the Mofussil.

Meteorological Reports, &c.

other stations in telegraphic communication with Calcutta, and have been furnished with instruments for observing the barometrical pressure, the humidity of the air, and the rainfall; (in some cases also with wind vanes), and directed to report by telegraph the observations of their instruments. These reports are received at the Meteorological Reporter's office, and from them and the Calcutta observatory register for the day, a tabular report is drawn up and communicated to the newspapers for general information. Arrangements have further been made, under the personal superintendence of the Meteorological Reporter, for keeping a systematic record of the observations transmitted, and as a check on the correctness of these reports weekly returns are sent by post from all observing stations. The system of record thus introduced, though not yet thoroughly reliable, may still, it is hoped, prove of great value.

As regards meteorological observations carried on in the sudder stations of districts, the original arrangements made in 1847, by which the collectors of districts were supplied with thermometers and pluviometers, to enable them to furnish statistics of rainfall and weather, have been since considerably modified. In 1852 the duty of furnishing these statistics was assigned to the medical officers at sudder stations, and during the year under review a scheme proposed by the Meteorological Committee for recording their observations has been laid down with a view to secure uniformity and accuracy. The main features of the scheme are (1) the classification of meteorological stations in three divisions, as noted on the margin; (2) the selection of suitable sites by qualified persons, and the construction of thermometer sheds in order to protect the thermometers against disturbing influences, and the restriction of thermometric observations to first and second class stations; (3) the recording of observations of the barometer, the dry and wet bulb thermometers and of maximum and minimum thermometers and a wind vane at every station where thermometric observations are to be made; and (4) the adoption of uniform forms of register, and the transmission of the registers to the Meteorological Reporter to Government for the results being generalized and made use of. It was further proposed by the Meteorological Committee that the barometric readings of the several observers should be forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter in original and unreduced; but, as it is very desirable to train up the district medical officers as scientific observers, this suggestion has not been adopted, the Meteorological Reporter having the option of accepting the observer's calculations or of making his own corrections.

Vis., 1st class stations which will include all the telegraphic stations already established; 2nd class or thermometric stations, which are to be furnished with dry and wet bulb and maximum and minimum thermometers and a wind vane; and 3rd class, or rainfall stations, which are to be supplied only with pluviometers or rain gauges.

The necessity for organizing some system of storm signals, to give timely warning to the public of approaching storms, was urged by the Calcutta Trades' Association

* Steps taken towards the establishment of storm signals of the town.

immediately after the occurrence of the Cyclone of November last, and the question having been carefully considered by the Meteorological Committee, it was decided that it was not desirable to adopt any special measures to give such warning to the inhabitants of Calcutta generally, as that would only give rise to undue alarm, which no benefit that could be derived from it would justify; and as the benefit to be derived was, besides likely to be very small owing to the bulk of the tenements in the native part of the town being huts and not of a character to allow of their being protected even with timely warning. It was determined at the same time, with a view to meet the requirements of the merchants, the members of the Trades' Association, and others having valuable property to protect, to send notices of threatening weather, such as are communicated to the Master Attendant, also to the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association, and to some conspicuous building in Chowringhee (like the Asiatic Society's premises) where signal posts might be erected, and the information thence given out by signals for general information; reports being also furnished to the leading newspapers. The arrangements for carrying out this scheme were being completed at the close of the year. It includes the establishment of a meteorological observatory in some clear space not surrounded by buildings, and the site which has been selected for this by the Meteorological Committee is the semaphore tower in the Fort.

The regular work of the Meteorological Reporter's office comprises the preparation of (1) daily reports to newspapers, (2) weekly reports in the *Calcutta Gazette*, (3) monthly abstracts in the *Gazette*, (4) rainfall reports to the Board of Revenue, (5) annual reports of all stations, (6) storm warnings, and (7) special reports.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The subject of conserving ancient architectural structures and other works of art in this country having been considered by the Government of India, a list was called for from this Government of all such remains or works existing in the Lower Provinces, with a request that arrangements may be made for having them photographed by competent amateurs. The list required has been furnished, and steps have also been taken for procuring photographs of such of the buildings as are most worthy of notice; but as this work is to be done by amateurs, very successful results are not anticipated. By a subsequent order the Government of India have desired that an account should be given annually in the Administration Report of the condition of these works of art, and with this view the Divisional Commissioners have been directed to include this among the subjects to be noticed in their annual general reports. Further, for obtaining casts of the more important remains, the Principal of the School of Art has been appointed general superintendent for carrying out an experiment proposed by the Government of India of training a set of men in the art of modelling during the hot season and rains, and of employing them during the cold weather in taking a

complete set of models of one or more buildings. The operations will be commenced as soon as the men are trained, some one or more of the temples in the province of Cuttack being first taken in hand. The services of a subordinate officer of the Public Works Department will be made available for the superintendence of the modellers when employed in field work.

MILITARY.

It was stated in last year's report that the Cantonment Rules had come into operation in all the Military Cantonments in Bengal, with the exception of Cuttack. The rules have since been extended to the Cuttack Cantonment in communication with the Madras Government, the troops stationed in that Cantonment being under the Government of Madras. The Joint-Magistrate of Cuttack has been appointed to exercise the judicial functions of Cantonment Magistrate, the executive duties being performed by the station staff or some other officer in Cantonment under the orders of the Government of Madras. The officer commanding the troops will perform the functions of the Cantonment Committee.

The rules adopted for the prevention of venereal diseases in Military Cantonments were noticed in last year's report. In furtherance of that object, Lock-Hospitals have been established during the year in the Cantonments named on the margin, the cost of maintaining the Hospitals being borne by the Cantonment Funds created under the regulations and rules passed under Section 19 of Act XXII. of 1864. The prostitutes in the vicinity of the Cantonments have also been registered.

Establishment of Lock Hospitals in
Military Cantonments.

Dum-Dum
Barrackpore.
Chinsurah.
Berhampore.
Dinapore.
Hazareebaugh.
Darjeeling.

The question of local taxation in Military Cantonments was considered during the year with special reference to the liability of the Military class to pay Municipal taxes, and to the expediency of introducing the Octroi tax into Cantonments. Act XXII. of 1864 expressly provides for the extension of Act XX. of 1856 by the local Governments to Cantonments for the purpose of paying chowkeydars, and accordingly the Chowkeydaree Act was extended to the Dum-Dum and Barrackpore Cantonments, the mode of assessment selected being a rate on houses and land according to the value thereof. The enforcement of the assessment under the Act has, however, been held in abeyance, as the Government of India, in forwarding the rules for the sanitary administration of Cantonments, stated that the question of

Local taxation in Military Cantonments.

levying Municipal taxes on Military officers in Cantonments was reserved for further consideration. It was afterwards intimated by that Government that there was no objection to the levy of an Octroi tax in Military Cantonments to which Military residents should be liable in common with others. But a tax of this nature is utterly unsuited to the Cantonments in Bengal, and it would be impossible to introduce it without legislation; no action has therefore been taken in the matter, the Military officers in the meantime remaining altogether exempted from Municipal taxation. The Government of India having lately called for a comprehensive report on the whole subject, it has been stated that this Government, after consulting the local officers subordinate to it, is of opinion that the Octroi tax is not suited to, and could not be levied in, Military Cantonments in Bengal without great expense to Government and much inconvenience and harassment to the residents of the Cantonments, and that it would nowhere produce sufficient funds for the wants of the Cantonments. It has been added that the most convenient mode of taxation for Military Cantonments is the levy of a rate on houses and lands under Act XX. of 1856; that the maximum assessment on the annual value should be raised from 5 to 7½ per cent, as is provided for by Act III. (B. C.) of 1864; and that the tax might either be paid by the proprietors, leaving them to arrange with the occupiers for the time being, or, as under Act XX. of 1856, directly by the occupiers,—the Government (if it thought proper) making in either case its own arrangements with its Military officers with a view to relieve them of the payment of their share of the tax. The question had not been decided by the Government of India at the close of the year.

The measures taken for the formation of cholera camps for European troops were noticed in the report for 1864-65. During the year under review sites have been taken up for the establishment of these camps in the vicinity of the Military stations of Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, Chinsurah, Berhampore, and Hazareebaugh.

Provision has been made for the due protection of the graves of soldiers who may be buried near the cholera camps.

Enclosing of the graves of soldiers near Cholera Camps.

Owing to the increase in the number of desertions from the Army, and the facilities for escape now afforded by Railways and steam boats, the rules for the detection and capture of deserters have been revised by the Government of India, and orders given that the descriptive rolls of deserters should be published in the *local Gazettes*, so that the earliest intimation of desertion may be received by every Magistrate and Justice of the Peace in the country.

Measures taken for the apprehension of deserters.

The attention of these officers in the Lower Provinces has accordingly been drawn to the subject, and private steam boat companies have been informed of the Government orders on the matter.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Much benefit having resulted in other parts of India from the transfer of the control of district posts to the Post-Master General, an attempt has been made to introduce a similar arrangement in the districts of Bengal, and with this end in view the control of the district post in the 24-Pergunnahs has been experimentally transferred to the Post-Master General, who has been vested for that purpose with the powers defined in Section 2 of Act VIII. of 1862. At the same time the Post-Master General has been reminded that, as the monies raised under the Act are for the purpose of carrying *Police daks*, he should not, in endeavouring to make the district post as useful as possible to the public, lose sight of the fact that the first object to be secured is efficiency for the Police service, and no line established by the Magistrate should therefore be abolished without the concurrence of that officer. To allow of the district posts being utilized more effectually for the purposes of private correspondence a considerable expenditure has been sanctioned from imperial funds; and the surplus proceeds derivable from the working of the Darjeeling Bullock Train have also been made available for the same purpose.

The Director-General of the Post Office in India having brought to the notice of Government the delays and difficulties experienced by the Post Office in maintaining regular and rapid communication in Assam, the district authorities of the province have been directed to co-operate with the Post Office officials with a view to remedy the difficulties complained of, a report being submitted to Government of the measures that may be taken for that purpose.

A scheme has been matured during the year for placing the district post in Assam on an efficient footing, and for making it available for the service of the public generally. Previous to 1863 the diversity of practice in the several districts of the province in the carriage of *daks* between places where there are no regular postal establishments was very considerable. In the district of Gowalparah, the only one in the province to which Act VIII. (B. C.) of 1862 is applicable, there was a *zemindaree dak*: but in Kamroop special runners were employed who were paid by grants of rent-free lands and were under the control of the Collector; in Nowgong the *thannah* parcels were carried either by the Police or by special *dak* establishments attached to the Police; and in Sebsagur and the Cossyah Hills the

duty was done by the ordinary post-office runners. To make the arrangements uniform in all places, the thannah daks were placed in charge of the Police in September 1863, and a scale of dak boats and runners assigned to each district, which was looked upon as part of the police establishment attached to it. It has since been resolved to do away altogether with the services of the dak runners and to employ constables on all lines of communication between Police centres and out-stations where there is not a Government Post Office. This police dak will also be made available for the public, in the same manner as the zemindaree daks in the Regulation districts. The sanction of the Government of India to the increase of expenditure requisite for giving effect to this scheme had not been obtained up to the close of the year.

FORESTS.

The table on the margin gives a list of the temperate forests which have been reserved on the side of British Sikkim. Besides these there is a forest called the Goom Pahar which is in the hands of the Darjeeling Municipality, and covers an area of about 12 square miles. To these is also to be added a small forest covering about 2 square miles extending from the municipal forest southward, and covering part of the Nagri spur and a ridge next to the Nepal frontier; but this forest is at present

Name and situation of Forest.	Estimated area in square miles.	Estimated stock of valuable timber.
Ridge between Jore Bungalow and Kurseong ... <i>West slope.</i>	5½	600 Magnolia. 8,000 Oak and Chesnut. 5,000 trees of inferior kinds.
Same ridge and spur to Rungbee ... <i>East slope.</i>	6	800 Magnolia 4,000 Oak and Chesnut. 8,000 trees of inferior kinds.
Southern end of ridge between Balasun and Mahanuddy ...	4	600 Magnolia 5,600 Oak and Chesnut. 4,200 trees of inferior kinds.

quite inaccessible for extraction of timber, and so distant from any market that the cost of working it would not be covered by the sale of timber.

On the Bootan side of the Teesta the temperate forests above Dalimkote have not yet been explored. They probably cover an area larger than those on the Sikkim side, and as they have not been worked by Europeans, probably contain larger stocks of timber; but they are at present inaccessible from want of even paths, and so situated that their produce can scarcely pay the cost of working.

The tropical forests on the side of Sikkim consist chiefly of sal forests, which have been worked to such an extent that timber of 5 feet

and above in girth is now only to be found in places where the expenses attending the extraction of timber can scarcely be covered by the sale.

Name and situation of Forest.	Estimated area in square miles.	Estimated stock of available timber.
<i>Sal.</i>		
Dulka and Bagdogu-ghars ...	10	No Sal or Sissoo trees for felling. 800 other trees.
Chumpasaril Jhar ...	6	No trees fit for felling.
Near Sukna Hât ...		Ditto.
Outer Hills, including Lohaguree forest east of Meech River	12	Sleeper timber available. 1,000 Chelawnee.
Teesta and Great Runjeet Valleys ...	23	12,000 Sal. 5,000 Chelawnee and other trees.
<i>Sissoo.</i>		
Forests on the Meech River ..		No trees fit for felling.
Forests between old and new Balasun Rivers ...		A few trees 5 feet girth.
Below Sivoke and Teesta Rivers ...		Ditto.

Forests in the outer Hills.

Though devoid of large timber they are very rich in young trees, and will become very valuable, some 30 or 40 years hence. A list of these forests is given on the margin. Natural reproduction in them, that is, of sal, sissoo, chelawnee, urjun, and khair, is plentiful, and in the case of sal so abundant as to require check.

The sal forests on the outer hills and immediately above the Terai are very fine, but only a very limited quantity of the timber still remaining in them is fit for the axe. They may be estimated to contain timber to furnish some 40 to 50 thousand sleepers.

The richest sal forests in British Sikkim are in the Teesta and Great Runjeet valleys. The difficulties attending the extraction of timber from these forests is very great, owing to the nature of the Teesta river which from the plains upwards is little more than a large mountain torrent in which floating operations can only be carried on during the dry weather, when of course the rocks in the bed of the river at low water form dangerous rapids and cannot be removed by blasting sufficiently to facilitate the floating operations to any great extent. Some few of these most dangerous boulders were blasted and broken up last season. These obstacles are chiefly formidable owing to the specific gravity of sal which prevents its floating, so that every log has to be sent down buoyed up by bamboos, and to take its chance of arrival at a rope station made between the rapids in still water, where the timber is caught.

Besides these forests which are reserved under rules sanctioned by Government, there are several forest tracts which are not under the control of the Forest Department.

felling of timber has been carried on to a very considerable extent; and a proposal to place these out of all danger of being destroyed was under consideration.

Forests in the Western Dooars.

Name and situation of Forest.	Estimated area in square miles.	Estimated stock of available trees.
<i>Sal.</i>		
Changmaree ...	2	No trees above 5 feet girth.
Ragidmanza ...	2	Ditto.
Rangamattee ...	3	Ditto.
Latagoree ...	6	Ditto.
Kamshai A ...	2	Ditto.
Ditto B ...	1	Ditto.
Mooraghat ...	1½	No trees above 6 feet girth.
Salharae ...	...	No trees above 5 feet girth.
Nathabaree ...	8	2,000 trees above 8 feet girth.
Aleechunghy ...	1½	No trees above 3 feet girth.
Deerza ...	3	5,000 trees above 8 feet girth.
Buxa ...	4	1,000 trees above 6 feet girth.
Outer Hills ...	60	5,000 trees above 6 feet girth and timber for 50,000 sleepers.
<i>Sissoo.</i>		
Tandoo ...	3	No trees above 4 feet girth.
Torsa ...	6	2,300 trees above 5 feet girth.

The tropical forests on the Bootan side in the Western Dooars are better stocked with mature timber than those in British Sikkim, but here also the extraction of timber has been far beyond the natural powers of the forests, and many of them require to be closed for years. A list of the sal and sissoo forests in the Western Dooars is given on the margin.

During the year seeds of magnolia and oak have been sown in nurseries ready for transplanting during the rains. As the germination of the magnolia seeds was rather

Plantations.

doubtful, young seedlings from Nepal have been brought over, and there is sufficient stock to plant many hundred acres of land. The clearing of land, however, had not been provided for sufficiently early before the beginning of the dry season, and only a limited area therefore will be cleared and planted out during the present season.

A supply of larch seed was received from England and planted at elevations varying from 7,000 feet at Rungbool, and 6,000 feet at Rungyroon, to 2,500 feet at Soom, but without success. Several species of encalyptus were sown on the south-west slopes of the Mabulderam, and the seeds have germinated freely, but this kind of timber is not required for domestic purposes in the neighbourhood, as the stock of firewood is not likely ever to be insufficient. The plants, however, have been carefully protected for the interest that attaches to the introduction of a new species. The small teak plantation in the Terai has failed, partly owing to the inferiority of the seed, and in some measure on account of the locality in which it was sown being too flat and wet. The mahogany trees planted in the same locality, though they promised well at the outset, are now showing signs of disease.

The annexed table shows the amount of timber extracted from the forests in British Sikkim. All this timber has been worked out by direct Government Agency. Contractors are not found to enter into these operations, owing to the risk and danger attending them in these localities.

Kind of Forest.	Number of Logs.	Number of Scant- lings.	Number of Sleepers.	Tons.
<i>Temperate For- ests.</i>				
Oak ...	} 4,343	86,164 running feet.	.....	3,255 195
Magnolia				
Chesnut				
<i>Tropical Forests.</i>				
Sal ...	1,718	.....	.....	781
" ..	.....	.....	30,038	2,044
" ..	.....	1,503 planks.	.....	102
" ..	28	Shingles.	.....	4
" ..	Saplings and piles.	470,110	.....	30
Sissoo	51	.....	.....	8
				6,369

Almost all the timber extracted from the temperate forests has been taken over by the Public Works Department. Of the timber extracted from tropical forests a large proportion was in hand at the close of the year, only 10,000 sleepers having been sold to a contractor, besides supplies received by the Public Works Department. The financial results of the forest operations are shown on the margin, the estimated profit amounting to Rs. 66,053-6-4. It will be seen that the real value of the timber in hand is not shown in the marginal statement, but only the outlay incurred thereon. If the value of the timber were estimated, the profits would have been shown at a much higher figure. The timber in dépôt on which expenses have been incurred are of the sorts named on the margin.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Revenue due from timber made over to Public Works Department	...	62,000	0	0
Due on account of 10,000 sleepers sold	...	25,000	0	0
Revenue received during the year	...	20,106	8	4
Expenses incurred on timber in hand	...	1,15,957	0	0
		2,23,063	8	4
Expenses on timber	1,23,812 9 9			
Ditto on other accounts	33,197 8 3			
		1,57,010	2	0
Estimated profits	...	66,053	6	4

Logs 4,724.
Scantlings { 919 running feet.
 { planks 1,113.
Sleepers 80,976.
Shingles 301,880.

The conservancy operations were limited during the year to Sikkim, no progress having yet been made in the Western, Dooars. A general code of rules which can be adapted to all the provinces was under consideration at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous matters.

Mr. Kurz, the curator of the Herbarium, Calcutta Botanical Gardens, having been deputed last year to examine the flora of the Andaman Islands and to identify its timber trees, a valuable report was submitted by him on those subjects, which has been transferred to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

AGRICULTURE.

The statement below exhibits in a condensed form the progress of tea cultivation in the districts of Assam.

TEA CULTIVATION.

In Assam.

	Kamroop.	Durrung.	Nowgong.	Seebasgur.	Luckimpore.	Total.
Number of gardens ...	40	54	23	161	202	480
Number of European Assistants employed ...	5	23	6	90	47	171
Number of Native Assistants employed ...	53	208	45	395	261	962
Extent of land in acres, held for tea cultivation	20,910	58,821	25,636	183,617	178,391	467,405
Total area in acres, under cultivation at the end of 1867 ...	3,426	5,877	1,753	18,453	14,047	43,556
Out-turn of tea in 1866, in lbs. ...	180,368	413,670	62,814	1,967,390	821,541	3,425,783
Ditto ditto 1867, in 'lbs. ...	241,628	604,245	115,786	2,310,735	782,248	4,054,642
Number of imported laborers employed ...	316	3,102	388	10,664	8,130	22,600
Ditto of local laborers employed ...	1,672	2,865	728	3,905	2,463	11,633

The statistics furnished are not altogether complete. Those for the districts of Kamroop and Nowgong may be relied on, the extent of tea planting being limited. Those for the district of Seebasgur are also approximately correct; but for the districts of Luckimpore and Durrung the endeavours of the district officers to obtain correct returns from the planters, were signally unsuccessful. The figures for 1866 as given in the present return do not moreover agree with those given last year, and it has not been found practicable to reconcile these discrepancies.

Assuming the figures for the present year to be approximately correct, they show that tea planting is still a very important branch of industry in the province. It finds occupation for 171 Europeans and above 35,000 native workmen of different kinds. The average yield for the year from each acre under cultivation is shown to have been about 90 lbs., or about one-fourth only of what it has been estimated to be capable of producing. The value of the tea manufactured is roughly estimated by the Commissioner at 400,000.£.

In regard to the factories which have been closed, it is reported that no garden worth keeping up has been abandoned. The gardens which have been deserted are chiefly new ones, which were formed or were forming for the purposes of speculation, and the closing of these may be considered rather as an advantage than otherwise to the interests of *bonâ fide* tea planting.

Only 3 applications for sale of waste lands were made during the year, and in each case the land was sold at the upset price. Waste

	Acres.
Kamroop	200
Durrung	132,022
Nowgong	18,605
Seebasgur	42,008
Luckimpore	77,839
	271,134

lands purchased under the late rules were resigned to the extent noted on the margin. There were also considerable resignations of lands held under rent-paying pottahs which had been taken up for tea planting, but no correct return of their area has been obtained.

The amount of labor imported into the province during the year was much less than in previous years, which was owing in a great measure to proprietors of tea gardens not having the necessary funds to meet the cost of importation. Local labor is still in great demand, and continues to command the high rates which it obtained in preceding years.

The information given in regard to tea cultivation in Cachar is incomplete for the reasons stated in last year's report, viz., the neglect of

In Cachar.

the managers of some concerns to send in any return.

	Acres.	
68 Grants held under Assam Rules	170,464	the amount of land actually taken up for the purpose. Besides this quantity, some land has been also purchased for tea cultivation from the villagers, the area of which may be assumed at about 3,000 acres. The total area of the tea gardens may therefore be taken at 280,678 acres.
43 Grants bought in fee-simple, or commuted from Assam Rule tenure	73,473	
71 Settlements and applications under Cultivation Rules	33,741	
	277,678	

Out of this the survey shows an area of 29,160 acres as actually under tea cultivation. Since then, however, many tea gardens have been given up as unprofitable, to the extent of above 8,500 acres. The actual amount of land under cultivation at present may therefore be assumed at about 25,500 acres. The cultivated area of the gardens from which no returns have been received is about 2,500 acres, and assuming that these gardens are no

better than the average of the gardens from which statistics have been received, an addition of 10 per cent. to the out-turn of the latter will give the approximate out-turn of the entire district.

The out-turn of the gardens from which returns have been received is shown at 2,875,737 lbs. The total out-turn of the entire district may therefore be assumed at 3,163,310 lbs. The probable out-turn as it was estimated last year was set down at 3,800,000 lbs., but it now appears that this was an over-estimate.

The estimated out-turn for 1868-69 is given in the returns received at 4,236,239 lbs. The total estimated out-turn would therefore amount to 4,659,862 lbs.

The average price of Cachar tea was higher last year than in the previous year, and it is anticipated that there will be still further improvement in this respect for some time to come, as there has been a marked improvement in the system of manufacture.

The number of the laborers imported under the Labor Transport Acts during the year was 5,945, of whom 431 died on the way and 38 absconded, the number that actually arrived being 5,476.

The money drawn from the Cachar Treasury during the year, for purposes connected with tea cultivation, was Rs. 19,69,073.

The information regarding Sylhet is also incomplete for the same

In Sylhet.

YEAR.	Area under Cul- tivation.	Out-turn of Tea in lbs.	Tea Seeds.	Laborers import- ed.	Local Laborers.
			Mds.		
1863-64 ...	2,814	58,859	784	895	1,060
1864-65 ...	3,644	112,276	196	890	1,205
1865-66 ...	3,145	172,130	98½	990	379
1866-67 ...	2,210	169,600	72	575	406
1867-68 ...	2,458	173,000	59	723	654

reason as that assigned for Cachar. The quantity of land held by the planters is about 29,000 acres, of which about 21,400 acres are Government waste lands, the rest being held from zemindars or on ordinary cultivation leases. The return on the margin shows the results of the last five years' operations. The most noticeable points in it are, that trade in tea seed has almost

entirely ceased, and that local labor has been found far less profitable than imported labor.

In the district of Dacca there are only two experimental gardens, one at Bygunbari belonging to Khajeh Abdool Gunny, and the other at

Joydebpore belonging to Baboo Kally Narain Roy, Zemindar of Pergunnah Bhowal. The first measures about 10 or 11 acres, and is expected to produce good tea. The second is about one acre only, and is said to have produced four maunds of tea last year.

The statistics of tea cultivation in Gowalparah are given on the margin. Of the 20 estates, two only are in the hands of Europeans, and the remainder in the hands of natives. The information furnished in regard to the estates is however incomplete, as seven of them had made no return. It was expected that all these latter would be shortly closed.

In Gowalparah.

Number of estates	...	20
Area under cultivation at the close of 1866, in beegahs	...	1,056
Area brought under cultivation in 1867	...	Nil.
Area under cultivation at the close of 1867	...	1,056
Out-turn of tea in 1866, in lbs.	...	4,914
Ditto in 1867 ditto	...	5,170
Average number of imported coolies	...	Nil.
Average number of local laborers	...	66

The annexed table shows the progress made in tea cultivation in Darjeeling. The figures given are however considered to be altogether unreliable, as they show an increase in cultivation, while there was reason to believe that it had very decidedly decreased. From one small plantation no return had been received at the close of the year. The allowance to be made for this would increase the land under cultivation by about 70

In Darjeeling.

Number of factories in 1866-67	...	39
Number in 1867-68	...	40
Extent of land under cultivation in 1866-67, in acres	...	10,392
Extent of land under cultivation in 1867-68	...	10,586
Out-turn of tea in 1866-67, in lbs.	...	433,715
Ditto ditto 1867-68, ditto	...	582,640
Estimated out-turn of tea in 1867-68 ditto	...	840,020

acres, and the out-turn of tea last season by 4,000 lbs.

There has been no extension of tea cultivation in Chittagong, and one plantation in the Hill Tracts has been abandoned. But otherwise, the results of the year have been favorable, and some of the gardens have come into good bearing. This, for the first time, has caused the want of labor to be felt, and some of the planters have begun to ask for the introduction of the Labor Transport Act; but as yet there has been no general agitation on the subject. One tea planter, Mr. Langlois, has lately discovered a jungle shrub of the tea species in the Seetakoond range, a specimen of which has been sent to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society for examination.

The quantity of coffee grown in Chittagong is very inconsiderable, and none at all is grown in the Hill Tracts.

In the Chota Nagpore Division there are three plantations in the

In Chota Nagpore.

Name of plantation.	Area under cultivation, in acres.	Out-turn of tea in 1867, in lbs.	Estimated out-turn in 1868, in lbs.
Seetaghurra	326	6,107	17,000
Mondee	150	...	4,000
Jhoomara	230	4,970	8,800

Hazareebaugh District, some particulars regarding which are given on the margin. Of the 326 acres under cultivation in the Seetaghurra plantation 126 contain plants from 2 to 3 years old, 84 acres plants 3 to 4 years old, and 116 acrcs

plants 3 to 6 years old. Of the 150 acres in the Mondée plantation 100 acres have plants 2 to 3 years old. The 230 acres under cultivation in the Jhoomra plantation are well filled with plants varying from 3 to 5 years.

There are also two plantations in the Lohardugga district, *viz.*, the Pulandoo plantation, which has an area of 190 acres under cultivation, and the Hotewar plantation, which has 35 acres under cultivation. The expected out-turn in the former for 1868 is estimated at 4,000 lbs. The second is a young plantation, and a very small out-turn only is anticipated from it. There are also three coffee gardens at Lohardugga, in one of which very excellent coffee is grown.

The aggregate quantity of tea exported from Calcutta during the year was 8,789,344 lbs., against 7,155,232 lbs. exported during the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year; and this shows an increase to the extent of 1,634,112 lbs.

The arrangement of plants according to their natural orders was completed during the year by the planting of the order *Rubiaceæ*, the only order which remained to be planted. The garden intended for the

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The Gardens.

The garden intended for the cultivation of annual and herbaceous plants, and for shrubs that are too small to be planted among the trees in the arboretum, was finished and planted during the rainy season of 1867. The several species have been arranged according to the natural system, and each has been distinctly labelled. A group of trees intended for the support of large tropical climbing plants has been formed on the land lying to the north of the ground occupied by the garden of the Agri-Horticultural Society, and considerable progress made in the formation of the group of climbing plants. Above 60 species of calamus have been added to the number (six) previously contained in the gardens; and several species of rattan indigenous to Assam, the Cossyah Hills, and Sylhet having been received, a portion of the eastern part of the garden has been planted with them. The collection of orchids has further been greatly increased by the receipt of collections from the Cossyah Hills and Sikkim; and a small conservatory for the cultivation of ferns has been completed. The number of species of ferns now cultivated in the gardens exceeds 250.

The Cyclone of 1st November 1867 has inflicted great losses on the garden by the destruction of many fine trees. The Cyclone of 1864 destroyed so many trees of all species that the specimens which remained increased the number of unique specimens of rare species. Many of these were uprooted by the storm of November last. The number of trees altogether destroyed by this second cyclone was 751, while those blown down in October 1864 amounted to 1,010 trees; still the unique specimens destroyed in 1864 belonged to only 8 species, while in the storm of last November 30 species of trees were lost by destruction of the unique specimens which had

* Effect of the Cyclone on the Gardens.

remained. Among the 751 trees blown down in the storm of November last there were 5 full sized trees and 4 small trees of mahogany, 15 large trees of teak, and 26 trees of sissoo. Palms, as in the former cyclone, suffered comparatively little damage except in their foliage. The rare and delicate plants cultivated in flower pots, and the seedlings of newly introduced plants were injured by being buried under the ruins of the thatched houses in which they were cultivated. The labels attached to all of them were lost, and thus those plants which were recovered were without names or records of their origin.

Twenty-one wardian cases containing 863 plants were distributed during the year, the greater number of the cases being given in exchange of plants contributed to the Botanical Gardens. Besides these, 3,705 plants in 32 closed and open cases were distributed to correspondents in distant parts of India and to other Botanical Gardens; and 3,337 plants in pots were distributed in the neighbourhood of Calcutta: the total number of plants distributed during the year amounting to 7,905, against 4,783 distributed in the previous year.

Valuable contributions of plants from other Botanical institutions were received during the year, including 14 wardian cases and 17 closed boxes containing bulbs and orchids. Altogether 1,731 species of plants were received.

The sale of seeds during the year realised Rs. 831-11, against Rs. 380 realised in 1866-67. 5,927 species of seeds were received and sown in the gardens, and from these many rare plants have been raised.

The *ipecacuanha* plant, the successful introduction of which was noticed last year, continues to thrive, and the number of plants has been increased to nine by artificial propagation. It is not probable that the plant can be grown in the open air in the plains of Bengal, as it requires shade and moisture, but a congenial climate for it may be found in the moist valleys of the Himalaya and the Cossyah Hills. One *ipecacuanha* plant has been sent to the *Cinchona* plantations at Darjeeling, where an attempt will be made to cultivate it in the open air.

The mounting of the specimens not yet incorporated in the herbarium was continued throughout the greater part of the year. The herbarium specimens of several monocotyledonous orders and of the *anonaceæ* having been identified, have been returned from the herbarium of the Royal Gardens at Kew. Some very valuable additions have also been made to the herbarium during the year, consisting specially of various extensive collections of plants presented by Dr. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew.

The cultivation of *Cinchona* at Darjeeling has been attended with the most successful results, and the number of plants propagated during the year has far exceeded the number added during any previous year.

The number of stock plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* has been increased from 10,000 to 20,000, and the number of stock plants of *Cinchona Calisaya* from 624 to 4,158. The stock plants of the varieties of *Cinchona Officinalis*, now amounting to 10,000, have not been increased, because many of the plants of this species planted in the end of 1864 are again in flower, and large quantities of seed will be secured from them. The number of stock plants of *Cinchona Micrantha* has been reduced from 5,000 to 1,000.

As in previous years, the increase of all the species referred to has been effected principally by cuttings made from the stock plants.

The total number of cuttings made and rooted in 1867-68 was 686,470, against 550,611 in the preceding year. The largest number of cuttings made in any one month was 87,500 in August 1867.

A quantity of excellent seedlings of *Cinchona Officinalis* and a very small number of seedlings of *Cinchona Succirubra* have been reared from seed yielded by the plants planted at Rungbee in 1864. Besides these, several packets of seed of *Cinchona Officinalis* and of *Cinchona Succirubra* were received from the Botanical Gardens at Ceylon. The aggregate number of seedlings raised by these means during the year was 101,750, against 38,500 raised during the previous year.

Large additions have been made to the nursery beds during the year, and new nursery beds have been prepared on the slopes of the Rishap spur adjoining Rungbee, where land had been cleared for the extension of the plantations. Most of the plants in these beds remained unprotected throughout the winter. The number of plants in the nursery beds on the 31st March 1867 was 259,210, but had increased by the 31st March 1868 to 518,821. The plants belonged in equal proportions to *Cinchona Succirubra* and *Cinchona Officinalis*, with the exception of 8,260 plants of *Cinchona Micrantha* and 160 of *Cinchona Calisaya*.

The number of plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* added to the permanent plantations during the year was 228,773, and of *Cinchona Officinalis* 128,559. The area of ground planted with Cinchonas on the 31st March measured about 350 acres. The small number of plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* planted in October 1864 were on the 31st March last from 6 feet to 14 feet 4 inches high, and a few plants of *Cinchona Officinalis* planted at the same time were from 5 to 8½ feet high. The girth of the stems of these plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* at 6 inches above the ground varied from 7 to 12½ inches.

Of the 150 plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* which were placed in the Terai, as was stated in last year's report, those only have grown which were planted close to the base of the hills, while those which were planted on flat, well-drained land at a distance of about two miles from the hills have not thrived. 10,000 plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* planted by the Selim Tea Association on the steep slopes of the Himalaya immediately above the Terai have grown well, but

are inferior in condition and promise to the plants in the Government plantation at Rishap. The result of the several experiments made tends to show that it is hopeless to attempt the cultivation of any species of *Cinchona* in the proper Terai district, and that the cultivation in it succeeds only on the forest-clad slopes which are intermediate between the flats of the Terai and the declivities of the Himalaya.

The barks of two trees of *Cinchona Succirubra* and of two trees of *Cinchona Officinalis*, which were cut down last year for analysis in this country, having subsequently been sent to London, were analysed by Mr. Howard with very satisfactory results. One specimen of *Cinchona Succirubra*, thirty-one months old, yielded no less than 7·30 per cent. of precipitated alkaloids, of which 3·20 was quinine and 2·27 cinchonidine mixed with a little quinine; while a specimen of *Cinchona Officinalis*, twenty-eight months old, gave 3·20 of alkaloids; and the conclusion drawn by Mr. Howard from the analysis was, that there was no reason to think the Darjeeling barks to be at all inferior to those grown at Ootacamund.

11,390 plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* were distributed during the year; 10,290 of which were sold to planters in the district of Darjeeling, 1,000 despatched to Chittagong for distribution among the tea planters, and 100 sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, in the Punjab.

The total number of *Cinchonas* in the Government plantations is shown in the statement below:—

Name of Species.	Number in permanent plantation.	Number of stock plants for propagation.	Number of seedlings or rooted cuttings in surface beds for permanent plantation.	Number of rooted plants in cutting beds.	Number of cuttings made during March 1898.	Total number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings.
<i>Cinchona Succirubra</i> ...	272,923	20,000	251,585	188,849	29,000	782,357
Ditto <i>Calisaya</i> ...	220	4,158	100	6,366	1,450	12,354
Ditto <i>Micrantha</i> ...	5,558	1,000	8,220	15,889	.....	30,667
Ditto <i>Officinalis</i> and varieties ...	145,399	10,000	258,856	333,153	1,000	748,408
Ditto <i>Pahudiana</i> ...	5,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,092
Total ...	429,192	35,158	518,821	544,257	31,450	1,568,878

The exact number of *Cinchona* plants possessed by private companies and individuals in Darjeeling has not been ascertained, but was estimated at nearly six hundred thousand, the area planted being about 170 acres. The area planted by the

Private cultivation of *Cinchona* in Darjeeling.

Darjeeling Cinchona Association alone embraced 120 acres, and contained probably 500,000 plants. About 25 acres containing 80,000 plants belonged to Coombe Barracks, the Cinchona estate of Major Fitzgerald. Besides these, the plantations of the Darjeeling Tea Company, the Tukvar Tea Company, and the Selim Tea Association contained some fine Cinchona plants of different descriptions.

The success of an experimental cultivation of Hingunghat Cotton in the Nimar District, Central Provinces, having been communicated to this Government, an enquiry was made as to whether any persons in the Lower Provinces were willing to undertake similar experiments on their being supplied with seed. Many applications were received in reply to this offer, and a large quantity of Hingunghat Cotton has been distributed according to requirements, and experimental cultivations established in the districts named on the margin. It has also been proposed to undertake an experimental cultivation of this cotton in the Darjeeling Terai on the part of Government, and the necessary enquiries for that purpose were being made by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at the close of the year.

Experimental cultivation of Hingunghat Cotton in the Lower Provinces.

Burdwan.	Pubna.
Hooghly.	Rungpora.
Howrah.	Darjeeling.
Bancoorah.	Farreedpore.
Raneegunge.	Mymensing.
Midnapore.	Barrisaul.
Patna.	Tipperah.
Bhaugulpore.	Noakhally.
Pakour.	Hill Tracts of Chit-
Nya Doomka.	tagong.
Godda.	Seebasagur.
Palamow.	Cuttack.
Bograh.	

The decrease in the import of resin and tar into Great Britain since the commencement of the late war in America having attracted the attention of Her Majesty's Government, an enquiry was made as to the kinds and quantity of resinous products procurable in Bengal, and the extent to which the trade in them could be expanded; and the information collected on the subject was duly communicated to the Government of India. The result of the enquiry was to shew that, in the plains of Bengal, the trees from which tar, pitch, and similar resinous matters are extracted are exceedingly scarce, and that the state of the English market had not affected the trade in these products to any material extent. In the Patna Division lac, *dhoona* (dammer), and *kuth* (catechu) are obtained in Gya in large quantities, and a considerable trade is carried on in them with Calcutta, which is susceptible of being further increased; *dhoona* and catechu are also procurable in the districts of the Cuttack Division, and a very considerable quantity of the former in the Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore; *gond* (gum) and *dhoona* are likewise produced to some extent in Monghyr in the Bhaugulpore Division; in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong a gum or oily resin is extracted from the *gurjun* tree in very large quantities; and several kinds of resinous exudations are obtained from the trees in Assam, the trade in which could be

considerably enlarged. But in the other divisions the produce of resinous substances is very inconsiderable, and the prospects of any increase in the trade necessarily very slender. As regards the resinous products of the Himalayas, which are commercially more important than the gums and dammars of the plains, full information was being collected, but had not yet been obtained at the close of the year.

The subject of introducing an improved system of agriculture in Bengal was considered during the year

Proposal for introducing an improved system of agriculture in Bengal.

in connection with a plan proposed for that purpose by Mr. John Stalkartt, the main feature of which was to secure the assistance of the zemindars by the employment of a practical agriculturist to travel over the country and persuade them to set aside 20 beegahs of land in each village for a model farm to be worked by the ryots under their own personal superintendence, and further to induce them to lend improved ploughs and good cattle to the ryots, so that by means of deeper ploughing a greater yield might be secured. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society having been consulted on the subject approved of the main principle of the plan, and suggested, moreover, that the model farms, when situated at sudder stations in the Mofussil where colleges exist, might be made use of for illustrating lectures on agriculture, which they proposed should be delivered at such institutions. On the other hand, the opinion of the revenue officers of Government and of some of the leading zemindars was to the effect that the cultivation of rice as carried on in Bengal was already attended with as great success as was likely to be attained by any other mode of working or by the introduction of improved machinery, and that the ryot generally was fully alive to his own interests and ready enough to take advantage of any opportunity of improving his circumstances by the introduction of new staples and improved means of cultivation. At all events, it appeared certain that the plan, as proposed by Mr. Stalkartt, could not be carried out at present with any reasonable hope of success, and that as regards the establishment of model farms, in respect to which the Agricultural Society seemed to think it desirable for the Government to take the initiative, no advantage was likely to be derived from them commensurate to the expense which would have to be incurred for them, or such as would justify a grant of public money being made for that purpose. No action was for these reasons taken in the matter by Government.

The notices previously taken of the diseases prevailing among cattle in Bengal will be found in the reports for 1863-64 and 1866-67.

The Government of India having subsequently suggested the expediency of circulating among the people generally all the information possessed in regard to these diseases, Dr. McLeod, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Jessore, was entrusted with the task of preparing a manual

on the subject in plain and unscientific language for translation and general circulation. Dr. McLeod has submitted a report of the kind prescribed, with appendices, giving a statement of the nature, symptoms, and treatment of the diseases, and a list of the best medicines applicable in each case; and this is now in course of translation into Bengalee for circulation among the agricultural classes. He has also prepared a more detailed and professional report upon these diseases, to serve as a record in an accessible form of all that is known on the subject up to date; and a copy of both these reports has been sent to the Government of India.

The districts in which cattle diseases of a severe type broke out during the year are Durrung in Assam, and Nuddea. Two hundred copies of a Bengalee translation of Dr. Bensley's instructions for the treatment of cattle murrain were sent to the Commissioner of Assam for circulation among the mouzadars of Durrung.

The reports on cattle diseases in India since 1864 having been communicated to the Veterinary Department at Her Majesty's Privy Council Office, it was suggested by Professor Simonds that the contents of the 'natural cow-pox' should be transmitted to England, secured between glasses or in capillary tubes hermetically-sealed, for examination, with a view to secure primary vaccine lymph. The Inspector-General of Hospitals was accordingly instructed to procure the lymph required, and the Divisional Commissioners asked to furnish to Dr. Green all necessary information on the subject of the disease called *mata*, or cattle small-pox, for the guidance of the officers of the Medical Department. It has been since pointed out by Dr. Green that the *gootee*, or cattle small-pox, occurs in this part of India epidemically, and is very fatal and highly contagious; and that the matter taken from cattle suffering from the disease should not therefore be transmitted to England, as it might lead to a reproduction of the plague in that country. This representation has been submitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and further instructions requested in regard to the collection of the virus. In the meantime, if matter from a small-pox eruption in the cow in a simple form, as distinct from the *gootee* or *bushanto*, can be found, the same will be extracted for the purpose of being carefully experimented upon.

MINES.

A general examination of the coal tracts in the Cossyah and Garrow Hills was ordered by the Government of India in connection with the proposed extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Assam, the work being assigned to Mr. Medlicott. All the necessary arrangements were made by this Government for facilitating the enquiry, which however did not tend to confirm the expectations formed of the richness of the coal fields. In the more conveniently situated localities where coal had been reported to exist, nothing but thin strings of the poorest quality

* Examination of the coal tracts of the Cossyah and Garrow Hills.

were found, such as would never repay the working; while the better quality, if it was to be found at all, was in a country difficult of access, to which the construction of a road would be costly, and which was some 50 miles distant from the Brahmapootra River. The coal besides was in no large quantity, and was within a few feet of crystalline rocks, gneiss, and granites, which shut out the prospect of discovering fresh seams beneath those which were visible.

The examination of Mr. Medlicott was confined to the base of the Garrow Hills. Before the results of it were ascertained, an application was received from Mr. Franklin Prestage, Agent to the Eastern Bengal Railway, proposing the formation of a company for exploring all the coal fields in the Garrow, Cossyah, and Jynteah Hills, and for working them after purchasing the good-will of Messrs. Inglis and Co. Mr. Prestage asked for the following concessions in furtherance of the scheme, *viz.*, (1) that the Government should assist the company in coming to terms with the Hill Chiefs to obtain the right of quarrying coal and other minerals from the mines, (2) that the company should have the right to take up the Lakadong coal field, or any other tracts already in the possession of Government, on the terms on which mining grants are made in Upper Assam, (3) that the company should have the exclusive right of working the mines for ten years, and (4) that within those ten years the company should have the privilege of having all leases now held by Messrs. Inglis and Co. renewed in their favor up to the termination of their monopoly.

In reply to this application it has been explained that, as it is no longer expedient to extend the protection of a monopoly to the different branches of trade carried on by Messrs. Inglis and Co., but rather to give play to free trade and competition, the Government will not, either by guaranteeing the renewal of time-expired leases of the right of working minerals or by any other means, give encouragement to the intention of securing the property and business of Messrs. Inglis and Co., as a whole, for the proposed company; but that, apart from this, it would view with satisfaction and give every encouragement to any arrangements the company might make with Messrs. Inglis and Co. and the Cossyans with the express object of working coal only. On this understanding the Government, it was said, would willingly aid the proposed company in making explorations and in coming to terms with the various Hill Chiefs in order to obtain the right to work coal. It would also grant the concession demanded by the second requisition, and likewise that required by the third, with this reservation that the decision as to the claim of the company to keep out other parties will rest with the Government in each case. The fourth concession asked for was, for the reasons already stated, altogether refused.

Since the close of the year a further communication has been received from Mr. Prestage, intimating the intention of the company proposed by him to commence operations in the direction of Lakadong, and asking for permission to take up a slip of land between Lakadong

and Burr Ghât on the banks of the Hurru river for the purpose of making roads, &c. This has been sanctioned, subject to the approval of the local authorities. As the explorations of Mr. Medlicott go to prove that there is little hope of finding coal in the Garrow Hills, the operations of the proposed company will probably be confined to Lakadong.

FAMINE.

The measures taken to alleviate the distress caused by the famine in Orissa and other parts of Bengal were noticed in last year's report, and it is only necessary this year to narrate the continuance of these relief operations till there was no longer any necessity for them.

These operations embraced the feeding of paupers, their shelter, and the employment of all capable of light work in some useful manner.

In Orissa the prices of Government rice were reduced in those places where the uniform state of poverty and depression rendered it impossible for the great mass of the people to purchase rice at the prices previously fixed, and discretion was given to the Commissioner of the Division to carry out this policy wherever circumstances should render it expedient. The permission to sell rice to the laborers employed by them at reduced rates was also extended to the Public Works Department and the East India Irrigation and Canal Company.

As the condition of the population of the Salt Tracts in Orissa, in which capitalists were deterred from undertaking the manufacture of salt by the large stores still remaining in hand, was represented to be very deplorable, the emigration of these people was encouraged and assisted. A large number of such emigrant paupers were located in Khoordah and other Government Khas Mehals, the settlers being provided with land and the means to till it; and in a short time they were found thriving and their lands well sown.

For the orphans left destitute by the famine an expenditure of Rs. 2 per mensem for each, in addition to what could be contributed by the Famine Committee, was sanctioned until permanent arrangements could be made for their support. These arrangements have now been made. In Orissa the number of famine orphans was estimated at 1,553, and a monthly allowance of Rs. 3 for each is made to their custodians or guardians by the Famine Committee, on the understanding that the payment will be continued to the age of 17 for boys and of 16 for girls. Assuming that every child thus supported would live up to the specified ages, the entire

expenditure on account of them was estimated at Rs. 3,84,578, while the available balance in the hands of the Famine Committee was Rs. 2,48,114 only. But as this amount will bear interest, and as the number of orphans will be necessarily thinned by deaths and other causes, it was thought probable that the available Rs. 2,48,144 would ultimately suffice to meet all requirements. This capital has therefore been invested, and Government has agreed to make up any deficiency that may occur in the funds hereafter. A marriage portion will also be granted to the girls, and a small bonus to the boys to start them in life on the allowance made for their maintenance being discontinued, and the money required for this purpose will also be made good by the State if necessary.

In the other districts named on the margin, the total number of

Tirhoot.	Rajnehal.
Chumparun.	Pakour.
Sarun.	Maunbhoom.
Shahabad.	Singbhoom.
Gya.	Midnapore.
Patna.	Baerbhoom.
Monghyr.	Bancoorah.
Bhaugulpore.	Burdwan.
Purneah.	Howrah.
Doomka.	Nuddea.
Godda.	24-Pergunnahs.

famine orphans requiring to be supported was estimated at 450. The total cost required for the support of each orphan in an orphanage amounts generally to Rs. 3 per mensem, and on this calculation it has been determined that Rs. 2 shall be allowed by Government for each of these orphans to his custodian or guardian, and that this contribution shall

be continued, as in the case of the Orissa orphans, till the ages of 17 for boys and of 16 for girls. These conditions have been generally accepted by the guardians.

In consequence of the high prices prevailing in Orissa during a portion of the year, a general

General increase of allowances to Government servants receiving small salaries.

increase of allowances was granted from 1st April to 31st December 1867 to all Government servants on low

salaries employed in the province, viz., an extra allowance of 50 per cent. on their salaries to those whose monthly pay did not exceed Rs. 10, and of 25 per cent. to those whose salary was in excess of Rs. 10 but did not exceed Rs. 200; persons receiving more than Rs. 200 and less than Rs. 250 were to have their salaries raised to the latter amount, and no increase to be given to such as drew above Rs. 250.

In Orissa the conduct of the zemindars generally was characterized by great apathy and indifference

Conduct of zemindars in Orissa during the crisis.

towards the ryots, but there were a few exceptions whose exertions and active liberality were appropriately acknowledged by Government.

Pending enquiry into the state of the crops and the effects of the

Remission of Revenue in Orissa.

famine on the cultivating classes in Orissa, the entire instalment of revenue due in November 1866 was remitted on condition that the local instalments of rent due from the ryots and under-tenants should also be remitted by the zemindars. During the year under notice, further remissions of the instalments due in April and November 1867 were sanctioned in the case of all zemindars the loss of whose estates

exceeded one-half of the crops, on the condition of their remitting rent in the same proportion in favor of the ryots.

Advances were also made to zemindars in Orissa for the promotion of cultivation on the security of the estates, the advances being given strictly for the purpose implied in the designation Tuccavee, and repayment being insisted on within six months if they were diverted to any other purpose. The condition was, that if the advances were applied to the purpose for which they were made, no interest should be charged on them for three years.

Some hesitation having been evinced on the part of the zemindars to receive these advances through fear of not being able to meet the liability if the next few seasons proved unfavorable, it was explained that, in the event of further calamity of season and extensive loss of crops, due consideration would be shown to those who did their best to bring their lands under cultivation, and in the event of serious loss resulting from causes beyond their control Government would deal liberally with them in respect to the recovery of these advances, as it had done already in the matter of revenue. The zemindars were warned at the same time that, in the event of their omitting to avail themselves of the proffered advances to cultivate their estates and to assist their tenantry, they could not expect that any remission of revenue would be allowed in the event of loss from whatever cause sustained.

To induce the ryots to cultivate their lands, advances of seed rice were made to all who were unable to secure a supply for themselves.

Advances in seed rice to ryots.

In August 1867 the rivers Mahanuddy and Khajoorie in Orissa rose very rapidly and there were threatenings of a flood, which however was happily averted. The state of the crops and country had by this time very much improved; but as there had been no relief by the housing of crops, some distress was still felt among those who were unable to work and had no means to purchase rice even at its reduced price. To these persons aid was continued, and this had a very beneficial effect in enabling families to remain in their villages, instead of selling their property and houses and then seeking support at the centres with constitutions probably permanently injured.

In the meantime relief operations generally were gradually contracted, and by the end of October 1867 it was found wholly unnecessary to make any further importations of grain. The price of rice in store had also to be reduced in order to get rid of it, notwithstanding which the decrease in the sale of grain was very considerable owing to the rapid improvement of the state of the province and the successful harvesting of crops. The relief establishments and special officers were now withdrawn, with the exception of those whose further retention was required for the purpose of winding up the accounts and superintending the sale of the remaining stocks of rice.

The total importation of rice to Orissa up to the end of 1867

Total importation of rice.

was 1,116,810 maunds, and the total consumption 521,704 maunds, which left a stock in store of 592,106 maunds, besides some smaller quantities in transit, &c. The gross expenditure up to the end of 1867 was approximately Rs. 46,57,172.

At the close of the year the people everywhere were in good condition, well clad, and cheeffer; the

State of Orissa at the close of the year.

lands fully cultivated; the houses neatly repaired and re-thatched; and the gardens re-enclosed and well stocked.

A notice of the Cyclone which passed over Calcutta on the night of the 1st November is given below. It is only necessary to state in this place that the famine districts were not to any extent affected by the hurricane.

The Commissioners for enquiring into the famine in Orissa having

Measures taken to collect information in regard to previous famines in Bengal.

suggested that the most important reports regarding previous famines in India should be collected and printed in an accessible form, Mr. P. Dickens, C. S., who acted as Secretary to the Commission, was entrusted with the work of collecting the required information in regard to the past famines in Bengal, and the district officers throughout Bengal were directed to give him every assistance. The researches made by Mr. Dickens had reference only to the two famines in Bengal, of which it was thought likely that information might be forthcoming from official records, viz., those of 1770 and 1783. Of the former, however, no information at all was traceable, and of the latter nothing beyond what had already been discovered by the Famine Commission, which merely amounted to this, that there was more alarm than famine on that occasion in Lower Bengal, and that the measures taken were directed to meet "apprehended" scarcity. At the suggestion of Mr. Campbell, who had acted as President to the Famine Commission, a further search for information has been ordered to be made in regard to this latter famine among the records of the Behar Collectorate, the alarm and failure of food in Behar having been considerable, and the districts closely bordering on it having most severely suffered.

THE CYCLONE.

A severe hurricane swept over a considerable portion of the Lower Provinces during the night of the 1st and the morning of the 2nd November 1867, and caused great loss of life and property, especially in Calcutta and the neighbouring districts.

The storm had its origin apparently at some point in the north-east

Origin and direction of the storm.

portion of the Bay of Behgal, and the centre of it was ascertained to have passed from the mouth of the Mutlah over Port Canning and Busseerhaut, and thence in a N. N. E. direction to the east of Comercolly and the west of Serajunge.

The greatest violence was felt in Calcutta between the hours of 1½ to 3½ A. M. of the 2nd idem, and the injury sustained by the town was even greater than that inflicted by the Cyclone of the 5th October 1864, owing mainly to the present disaster having occurred at night. A return of the deaths in the town and suburbs is given on the margin, and also another showing the number of houses and huts which were destroyed. The number of deaths on the river, as shown above, was fearfully large; but the damage done to the shipping was much less than in October 1864, owing to the direction of the wind on the present occasion taking the ships in the moorings on the bow, and also owing to there being no storm-wave as there was on the last occasion. On this account the ships in port were generally able to ride out the storm, and most of them escaped without serious injury. Some vessels, however, broke adrift from their own anchors, and others from the anchor moorings, and these ships fouled others, doing much mutual damage. But no ship was lost in the port, although the destruction of small craft and boats of every description including property, was immense, the banks of the river being encumbered with floating casks, bales, and goods of every kind. The number of cargo boats that were lost was so great as for a time to put a stop in a great degree to the business of the port, and even up to the close of the year the Harbour Master's Department was constantly engaged in picking up and recovering sunken craft loaded with grain and other produce. A large number of boats were also lost in the canals to the east of Calcutta, of which some were subsequently recovered.

Injury caused in Calcutta and the Suburbs, and on the river.

	In Calcutta.	In the Suburbs.	On the River.	Total.
Men ...	49	103	618	770
Women ...	48	143	1	192
Children ...	12	139	3	54
Total ...	109	385	622	1,116

	In Calcutta.	In the Suburbs.	Total.
Brick Houses ...	101	62	163
Tiled Houses ...	2,338	1,745	4,083
Thatched Houses ...	...	25,148	25,148
Total ...	2,439	26,955	29,394

Among the larger vessels lost were the Inland Steamer *Delhi* and a flat in Garden Reach belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company. A considerable number of Government vessels in the port suffered more or less in their upper works and spars, and several Government boats were lost as noted on the margin, omitting many which were sunk but subsequently recovered. The *Hope* Light Ship at the entrance of the Eastern Channel at the Sandheads was never heard of after the gale.

- 1 Boat of the Harbour Master's Department,
- 1 Boat of the River Surveyor's Department, and
- 5 Boats attached to the Department of the Conservator of Port Canning.

never heard of after the gale.

In the depôts of the different Emigration Agencies in Calcutta and Garden Reach all the coolies were saved, though the buildings were blown down or unroofed; but two persons, a woman and a child, relatives of some coolies who were waiting to proceed to Mauritius, were killed by the fall of one of the bungalows in the Mauritius depôt. The loss of life in the coolie depôts of the Labor Transport Company was much greater, 26 coolies having been killed by the fall of the principal shed in the depôt at Sealdah. A few others, who were also buried under the ruins, were disengaged alive.

Beyond the City of Calcutta and its Suburbs the effects of the hurricane appear to have been most disastrous in Port Canning, where the gale was accompanied by a storm-wave 5 feet high, the water of which passed over the town with great violence. The station-house, goods' sheds, and Railway hotel were all blown down; the Port Canning Company's store hulk *Hashemy* carried away a great portion of the Railway Jetty; and the fresh water tanks were salted by the storm-wave. The total number of casualties reported was 90. About 500 head of cattle were also destroyed.

The calamity in some other portions of the 24-Pergunnahs was equally severe, the centre of the storm having traversed the country stretching nearly due east from Calcutta to Busseerhaut on the Ichamuti river. In this line many villages were blown down wholesale, and their destruction was accompanied by much loss of human life, the more populous places which suffered severely being Barripore, Diamond Harbour, Atharabanka, Busseerhaut, Goberdanga, and Satkhirah. The storm-wave beginning from Saugor Island extended a very great distance to the extreme east of the district, and in the Culpotton and Cobaduck rivers the water rose to 6 feet above the flood level.

In Jessore also the storm was very violent, and the loss of property—particularly of buildings—very extensive. The portion of the district which suffered most was that lying to the north-east.

In Nuddea the gale was scarcely less violent than in Jessore; the

eastern portions of the district suffering most, *viz.*, Bongong, Ranaghat, and Koosh-tea. A statement of the ascertained losses in the three districts of the Presidency Division is given on the margin.

	Loss of Life.	Loss of Cattle.	DESTRUCTION OF HOUSES.	
			Kutchha.	Pucca.
24-Pergunnahs	3,628	36,318	409,847	207
Jessore	128	11,735	274,395	37
Nuddea	180	12,556	127,814	103
Total	3,934	60,609	812,056	347

The only other districts which suffered to any very considerable

Injury caused in the districts of Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore, and Noakhally.

District of				Loss of Life.	Loss of Houses.
Howrah	...	...	...	78	9,553
Hooghly	...	...	...	24	1,309
Midnapore	...	...	..	21	(Not stated.)
Noakhally	...	...	...	14	178

extent were Howrah, Hooghly, and Midnapore, in the Burdwan Division, and Noakhally, in the Chittagong Division. The loss of life and property in these districts is noted on the margin. In Howrah the hurricane was felt almost as severely as in Calcutta, and in the Botanical Gardens great damage

was done to the trees and plants, as has been noticed under the head of Agriculture. In the Hooghly District the storm was particularly strong at Bydabatty, Serampore, and Hooghly, the force of the wind extending inland to about 10 miles along and parallel to the river. In the eastern portion of Midnapore the gale was very strong, especially at Tumlook, Doro, Mysadul, and other places; and a great many boats were lost at the mouth of the Russoolpore River. In Noakhally the loss of cattle aggregated 3,168.

The effects of the gale in the other districts do not require to be particularly noticed. The hurricane

Effects of the gale in other districts, &c.

did not extend to any district of the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions, nor to the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division. It was also not felt in the direction of Darjeeling and the Western Dooars, where there was only rain accompanied by strong wind not approaching to a gale. In all the large open rivers a considerable number of boats were lost together with their cargoes, and a good deal of damage was done to the crops in some districts, particularly in those of the Presidency Division.

The distress which was caused by the hurricane rendered it necessary that prompt measures should be adopted for affording relief wherever it might be required, and a subscrip-

Measures of Relief.

tion was at once opened by the Chamber of Commerce in aid of the sufferers, and a Relief Committee appointed. This movement was supported by the Government by a promise of doubling the funds which might be collected by subscriptions. Instructions to the same effect were issued to the officers in the interior wherever local subscriptions might be raised, and a margin of Rs. 20,000 was left in the treasuries of all districts affected by the Cyclone to meet any demands which might be made upon them on this account.

The part of the country where relief was most urgently demanded was that to the south of Calcutta. A local Relief Committee was therefore formed there at once with efficient Agents, and the balance

of the Famine Fund, amounting to Rs. 18,750, was placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Division, to be augmented by grants from the Cyclone Relief Fund. In Port Canning great distress was felt for want of fresh water, which was obviated by the South-Eastern Railway Company taking down 1,500 gallons of water by every train till the distress was removed. A steamer, the *Pioneer*, was also sent with supplies of good water and clothing to be distributed to the indigent in the places to the east of Canning which suffered most severely. But it was found that the want of food was not generally complained of, the grantees or owners of the Soonderbuns lots having assisted their tenantry with alacrity.

The subscriptions realised for the Relief Fund amounted to Rs. 90,976, and an equal amount having been contributed by Government, the total sum available for distribution was Rs. 1,81,952. The total amount expended by the Relief Committee is estimated at Rs. 1,54,514, but the final statement has not yet been received.

INUNDATIONS.

A considerable portion of the Lower Provinces was inundated this year after the rains by the overflow of the Gunduck, the Gogra, the Soane, and the Ganges in the North-West, and of the Ganges and its effluents in Lower Bengal. In the Patna Division the tract of country inundated included a large portion of the district of Shahabad which was overflowed on the one side by the Soane and on the other by the Ganges, a portion of the district of Sarun which was inundated by the overflow of both the Ganges and the Gogra, and a portion of the district of Tirhoot which was flooded by the waters of the Gunduck. The overflow of the Ganges also inundated portions of the districts of Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Purneah in the Bhaugulpore Division; all the districts of the Rajshahye Division were likewise laid under water, along the banks of the Ganges and the smaller rivers running through them; and, lower down, the overflow of the Nuddea rivers submerged the districts of Nuddea and Jessore to an extent unknown for very many years. The districts of the Dacca Division were also inundated by the overflow of the innumerable channels which intersect them, and a portion of the Chittagong district by the overflow of the Matamoree river.

The Soane, the Gogra, and the Gunduck fell as suddenly and quickly as they had risen, and the duration of the flood in the tracts overflowed by them was necessarily brief and nowhere exceeded two or three days. In Lower Bengal the water did not subside as quickly; but the injury done was nevertheless not so great as had been expected.

There was no loss of life reported in any district, but there was considerable damage done to property, especially to houses. Some injury was also done to the crops on the ground, but not to any great

extent, the principal crops having been housed before the inundations occurred.

Most of the inundated tracts were visited by the Magisterial Officers of the districts in person, and measures were at once organized by them, in connection with the influential residents in the neighbourhood, for affording immediate aid where such was likely to be required. Except in a few cases, however, relief was not asked for by the people. Where employment was sought it was at once provided, special grants for the purpose having been sanctioned for expenditure on public works. Fears had also been entertained that the subsidence of the floods would be followed by a severe out-break of disease, and preparations were made to meet the emergency. But these anticipations were fortunately not realised.

SURVEY.

A Statement (P. 1) in the Appendix shows the work done, or expected to be done, by the Professional Survey parties during the survey year ending on the 30th September 1868. The aggregate area expected to be completed was 6,519 square miles, of which 5,919 square miles were classed as mouzawar and 600 square miles as topographical work. The aggregate expenditure was estimated at Rs. 3,72,007, which gave an average cost of Rs. 57-1-0 per square mile, against Rs. 88-13-10 as the average cost of the preceding year.

The work done by the Non-Professional parties is shown in Statement P. 2 in the Appendix.

The second, third, and fourth divisions were engaged on registry work throughout the year. Of these divisions the establishment of the second will be broken up immediately, and in the fourth the work it was expected would be completed by the end of the survey year. In the Chota Nagpore Division the only work done in Maunbhoom was the testing of the demarcations of 21 villages which were believed to be defective, but which upon re-examination were found to be perfectly accurate; while the work done in Falamow comprised the demarcation of 53 villages, the erection of tri-junction pillars, and the definition of the boundary conterminous with Sirgooja and Mirzapore, and in Belownja. In the Dooars the demarcations embraced an area of 1,100 square miles, and the average cost per square mile was Rs. 13-11-9 against Rs. 9-5-7 in the preceding year, the increase in rate being explained to be owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining labor. The work in the Western Dooars has been completed, and operations are now being conducted in the Eastern Dooars. The tri-junction pillars have been erected under the superintendence of the civil officers. In the Bhaugulpore Division the Dearah party was engaged in khusrah or field measurement, and measured 4,755 acres in 18 villages. In the Rajshahye Division the demarcations extended over an area of 1,012 square miles, the average cost amounting to Rs. 18-14-3 per square mile, which

high rate was owing to the travelling allowances, &c., of a large portion of the establishment which was transferred from Assam being included in the total cost. The work done in the Patna Division was principally that of settlement.

The progress of the survey in Assam having been very slow and its cost excessively heavy, some material changes have been made during the year in the system hitherto followed, with a view to secure better results.* The work with which the survey parties have to deal in Assam is of two descriptions. In the jungle tracts, besides showing on their maps the topographical features of the country, they have to identify and show the boundaries of the lots which have been granted under the old rules on rent-paying conditions, or which have been sold under the Waste Land Rules; and in the tracts which contain more cultivation they have to show the boundaries of mouzahs and villages for revenue purposes. Hitherto, in accordance with the plan generally followed in all revenue surveys, the ground was first taken by a civil demarcation party under a Superintendent, who identified the boundaries of the lots of waste land and of mouzahs, decided all disputes, and left such marks along the boundary line as were calculated to ensure its ready identification by the professional survey party which followed. But the rapid growth of vegetation in Assam, as well as the immense rainfall, not unfrequently obliterated these marks before the professional party arrived on the ground, and from these and other causes the system did not work well. It appeared further, that in Assam there is much less necessity for a civil demarcating party to precede the professional surveyor, as the boundaries to be assigned both in the case of lots of waste land and of mouzahs are seldom disputed, and have to be laid down more or less arbitrarily, which could be done almost as readily by a small party attached to the professional party as by a civil demarcating party. Separate civil demarcating parties have for these reasons been abolished; demarcations are laid down immediately in advance of the professional survey by small parties detached for the purpose from the professional party; and the entire process of survey from first to last is placed under the direct control of the professional surveyor. The surveyor has accordingly been vested with the powers of a Collector in addition to those of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, and the assistant surveyors vested with the powers of Deputy Collectors to enable them to enforce the attendance of mouzadars and others for the purpose of pointing out existing and known boundaries. The power of deciding boundary disputes judicially has been left with the Deputy Commissioner, or other civil officer who may be especially appointed to dispose of such cases; and it is the duty of the Deputy Commissioner to make such arrangements as will ensure the decision of any disputes that may arise, before the close of the field season. Finally, a set of rules has been laid down for the guidance of officers in carrying out the survey under this system, and the survey parties have

been remodelled so as to be able to work in accordance with those rules. Thus far the revised system is reported to be working well.

In order to connect the survey of Cachar with that of Chittagong, a geographical exploration of the country between Cachar on the one side, and the Chittagong and Tipperah Hills on the other, was authorized, and has been carried out during the year by the revenue survey party operating in Cachar. It was also ordered that the opportunity should be taken to lay down the general topography of Manipore and the exact position of the boundary between that State and British territory; but this work has since been assigned to the survey party now employed in the Cossyah and Garrow Hills. The topographical survey has further been ordered to be extended to the Naga Hills district; but it has not been deemed desirable to explore at present the tracts to the east of the Naga Hills, which are inhabited by border tribes with whom the Government have no relations.

Great inaccuracies having been discovered in the topographical and revenue survey of the Hazareebaugh district, a re-survey of it has been ordered, the survey being merely topographical, but showing the boundaries of large estates belonging to private individuals, and also the boundaries and details of estates belonging to Government and other estates for which from special causes a detailed scientific survey may be deemed necessary. The unsurveyed portions of the district will also be surveyed topographically, a detailed survey being considered unnecessary.

The provisions made for the re-survey of the Dearahs, or alluvial lands, of the Ganges and its confluent the Gunduck and the Gogra, were noticed in the report for 1863-64, the operations ordered being (1) the survey of the Ganges from the Kurumnassa river to Chuprah, and of the Gogra as far as it is subtended by the Sarun district; (2) the survey of the Ganges from Chupra to Hajepore; (3) that of the Gunduck from Treebance or Deoghat in Nepal to Hajepore; and (4) the continuation of the Ganges survey to such point below Bhaugulpore as might be advisable. Subsequently, the extension of the operations to the Purneah, Malda, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, and Nuddea districts was decided upon and taken in hand.

The procedure observed in demarcating these surveys may be briefly described as follows: The demarcating Deputy Collector first demarcates the estates as he finds them according to possession; he also disposes of all boundary disputes on the same principle. The professional surveyor then follows and prepares a map exhibiting the boundaries exactly as laid down by the demarcating Deputy Collector. He also computes the area which each estate has gained or lost since

the former survey. The new map is then made over to the revenue officers for comparison with what was prepared at the former survey, and on the results exhibited by this comparison reductions of assessment are made under Section 5 of Act IX. of 1847 if the estate has lost area, and new assessments under Section 6 imposed on all increments.

The statement on the margin exhibits the results of the survey

District.	Area according to former survey.			Area according to recent survey.			Alluvion.			Diluvion.		
	Acre.	R.	P.	Acre.	R.	P.	Acre.	R.	P.	Acre.	R.	P.
Shahabad ...	Not given.			Not given.			31,347	1	33	12,159	2	29
Patna ...	49,241	3	03	52,053	2	15	10,280	3	12	7,469	3	30
Monghyr ...	180,842	3	19	185,817	3	13	62,116	3	11	37,141	3	17
Bhaugulpore.	56,656	3	28	48,561	2	30	4,301	1	19	12,396	2	17
Tirhoot ...	98,923	2	15	96,980	3	29	12,855	1	39	14,798	0	25
Sarun ...	56,974	1	01	62,236	2	31	12,029	2	01	6,767	0	08
Chumparun...	238,824	1	01	241,196	2	23	26,381	0	03	23,958	2	21
Total ...	681,463	2	27	686,847	1	24	162,262	1	38	114,090	3	27
Less Diluvion ...							114,690	3	27			
Excess ...							47,571	2	11			

area liable to reduction of assessment 114,690 acres, the excess area liable to assessment amounting to 47,571 acres. As it was extremely important that the assessments should be made as quickly as possible after the professional survey, so as to avoid the complications caused by changes of dearahs between the professional survey and settlement, it was laid down by Government during the year under review that the assessments must follow the survey as closely as practicable and during one and the same season, the assessments being made on the area found by the survey officials and shown in their new map, and all subsequent changes being ignored; and to give effect to this order special Deputy Collectors were appointed to the duty, the permission of the Government of India being obtained to the appointment of as many as should be required during the season ending with the month of May 1868.

The notification issued by the Government of India declaring the

Annual verification of the river boundary between the Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

deep stream of the Ganges, as it flows between the districts of Shahabad and Ghazceppore, to be the boundary between the Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, was noticed in last year's report. The Government of the North-Western Provinces having subsequently proposed the annual verification of this boundary and the issue of a code of rules for giving effect to that measure, the revenue officers under this Government have been directed to co-operate in the matter to the extent required by the proposed rules.

district by district up to the end of 1866, and gives the area liable to readjustment of revenue under Act IX. of 1847. The total area liable to assessment was 162,262 acres, and the total

A description of the geographical limits of the territory subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal has been given at the commencement of this report. The greater portion of the external boundary of this territory, (where it has not a natural boundary such as the sea, or a river) has been demarcated by pillars. Steps are being taken for completing the demarcation of the entire boundary.

The question of erecting masonry pillars to mark the course of revenue surveys has also been under the consideration of Government.

Boundary pillars to mark the course of Revenue Surveys.

The arrangements made for the preservation of the stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey were noticed in last year's report. Lists of the marks and stations to be preserved having been subsequently furnished by the Superintendent of the Survey to the district officers concerned, the necessary orders have been issued for the identification of those marks and stations, and rules prescribed for their being carefully protected and repaired for the future.

STATIONERY.

The general results of the operation of the Stationery Department during the official years 1866-67 and 1867-68 are shown in the annexed return.

Operation of the Department during the year.

	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at commencement of the year ...	2,26,488	6,43,265
Invoice value of stores received from England ...	7,75,573	5,76,864
Value of stores received back from the different offices ...	4,558	16,546
Cost price of local purchases ...	1,26,988	83,883
Total value of stock ...	11,33,605	13,20,558
Value of issues during the year ...	4,90,340	6,01,641
Amount of bills passed for Mofussil purchases ...	8,739	751
Amount of all other charges, including establishments, contingencies, &c. ...	35,412	60,200
Total charges ...	5,34,491	6,62,692
Value of stock at the close of the year ...	6,43,265	7,18,917

The outlay incurred in the purchase of stationery both in England and in this country exhibits a decrease to the extent of Rs. 2,41,814. On the other hand, the value of the stationery issued during the year shows a very large increase amounting to no less than Rs. 1,11,301. This however is partly owing to the figures for 1867-68 being for twelve months,

while those of 1866-67 are for eleven months only, and by adding

	Rs.	
Value of issues in 1866-67 ...	4,90,840	
Add one-eleventh ...	44,578	
	5,34,916	
Value of issues in 1867-68 ...	6,01,641	
	66,725	
Increase ...		

one-eleventh to the value of issues for 1866-67 for the purposes of comparison, the increase is reduced to Rs. 66,725. This increase, it is further explained, was chiefly owing to the large number of outstanding indents, principally from the Form Department, which were supplied during the year; and not to any general increase in the consumption of stationery.

The arrangements made for the preparation and issue of printed forms were noticed in last year's report. The increased work thrown thereby on the stationery office is shown by the figures marginally given. The cost of extra establishment employed during the year was Rs. 1,953-15-9.

Increase of work in connection with the issue of printed forms.	
Packing cases, &c., issued in 1867-68 ...	11,528
Packing cases in 1866-67 ...	5,482
Increase ...	6,041

NATIVE PUBLICATIONS.

The return of Vernacular Newspapers reported upon by the Bengalee Translator has been altered during the year by the extinction of two papers—the *Sultan-ul-Akbar* and the *Moorsheadabad Sunghadsar*, and the addition of six new publications, one of them—the *Ootkul Deepika*—being in Ooryah and supported by natives of Orissa. The entire list as it stood at the end of the year is given on the margin, and comprises four daily papers, one tri-weekly paper, three bi-weekly papers, 14 weeklies, and five monthlies. The tone of the papers remains much the same as before, and does not require special notice.

Report on Native Newspapers.	
<i>Daily Papers.</i>	
Bengalee.	Probhakur.
"	Poorno Chundroday.
Bengalee, } Soodhaburshun.	
Hindee, & } Bunggobidya Prokashika.	
English. }	
<i>Tri-weekly Paper.</i>	
Bengalee.	Bhaskur.
<i>Bi-weekly Papers.</i>	
Bengalee.	Chundrika.
"	Baktarbuha.
"	Sunbad Russoraj.
<i>Weekly Papers.</i>	
Bengalee.	Som Prokash.
"	Education Gazette.
"	Dacca Prokash.
"	Bigyapunee.
"	Hindoo Hitoishini.
"	Rungpore Dik-Prokash.
"	Bharut Runjun.
"	Umritu Bazar Putrika.
Ooryah.	Ootkul Deepika.
Persian.	Doorboen.
"	Jam Jahanama.
"	Karnama.
Oordoo and English.	The Oordoo Guide.
Oordoo and Hindee.	The Gwalior Gazette.

Monthly Papers.

Bengalee.	Shikhya Durpun.
"	Grambarta Prokashika.
"	Pulli Bigyapunee.
"	Rajshahye Putrika.
Assamese	Uronoodaya.

The passing of Act XXV. of 1867 (an Act to provide amongst other things for the preservation of

Measures taken for carrying out the objects of Act XXV. of 1867.

copies of books printed in British India and for the registration of such books) was noticed in last year's report. During the year under review a set of rules was framed for carrying out the objects of the law, the most important of them being on the following points, *viz.*, (1) as to the officers to whom and the places at which copies of books printed are to be delivered, (2) the manner in which the registration of copy-right in any of the books delivered is to be made, (3) the preparation and custody of the catalogue under Section 18 of the Act, and (4) the formation of a separate library for the books catalogued, which shall be open to the public under special rules. This separate library has been formed for the present in the Bengal Secretariat building, the Bengalee Translator to Government being appointed Librarian. The books as received are catalogued by the Librarian, and one copy of every book catalogued is sent to the Secretary of State, and another, to the Government of India. A collection of about 700 works in Sanscrit and Bengalee was made before the formation of the library and has been sent to the Secretary of State, duplicates of most of them having been obtained and deposited in the library.

The number of books and pamphlets, inclusive of monthly and quarterly periodicals and reports, introduced into the Library within

Books introduced into the Library, &c.

Books in English	...	197
Ditto ditto and Bengalee	...	4
Ditto ditto do. Sanscrit	...	1
Ditto ditto do. Latin	...	2
Ditto ditto do Persian	...	2
Ditto ditto, Oordoo, & Arabic	...	1
Ditto in Sanscrit	...	30
Ditto ditto and Bengalee	...	11
Ditto in Bengali	...	272
Ditto in Mussulman Bengalee	...	10
Ditto in Hindoe	...	4
Ditto in Oordoo	...	14
Ditto in Ooryah	...	21
Ditto in Arabic	...	2
Ditto in Latin	...	1
Ditto in Garrow	...	1
Ditto in Brojobhasa	...	2
Ditto in Persian	...	12
Ditto in ditto and Oordoo	...	2

589

the last nine months of the year was 589, as noted on the margin. This does not, however, give a correct idea of the number published during that period, several publications which were issued from the press in August and November 1867 not having been received by the Translator till after the completion of the first quarter of 1868. Of books published by native authors the most valuable and numerous were school-books, 108 works comprising 309,900 copies having been issued during the period referred to. Of the rest, the books most commonly

sought after were extracts from or verses based upon portions of the Ramayan and Mahabharat, and Mahomedan legends; 65 such books having been published, amounting in all to 102,712 copies. Of sonnets, dramas, and tales the number of works published was 77, and the number of copies issued 65,680. But the book which had the most extensive circulation was the native almanack, of which 22 editions, amounting to no less than 170,000 copies, were in the market within the last six months of the year.

It was reported by the Bengalee Translator that the Hindoos had availed themselves most wilfully of the opportunity given by Act XXV. of 1867 to give their works a place in the library, and Mussul-

man books printed in Hindoo Presses had also been supplied; but that no work professing to issue from a Mahomedan Press had been sent up as required by the provisions of the Act. The reason of this was being enquired into at the end of the year, with a view to steps being taken for enforcing obedience to the law.

A return (Q) of presses worked, and newspapers, &c., published in the Mofussil during the year, will be found in the Appendix.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Bishop of Calcutta having suggested the appointment of church-wardens or lay trustees throughout the diocese of Calcutta, and having drawn up a set of rules for carrying out the scheme, the approval of this Government of the proposal and of the object and scope of the rules with some proposed modifications has been communicated to the Government of India.

The crowded condition of the military burial ground at Bhowanipore having been brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice the question of enlarging it, or of providing a new one in Calcutta, was referred to a Committee, who reported to Government that no addition to that cemetery would yet be necessary if it was exclusively used for the burial of military men. This suggestion was at once accepted, but in order to give effect to it it was found necessary to extend the civil burial ground in the Lower Circular Road. Orders were accordingly given to add to it a plot of ground measuring upwards of 68 beegahs, at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1,52,268,—39 beegahs of which are to be set apart for the Church of England, 2 beegahs for Roman Catholics, and 4 beegahs for Dissenters, the remaining 25 beegahs being reserved for future appropriation.

A site has also been taken up at Kidderpore, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, for the purpose of providing a suitable cemetery for the residents of Kidderpore, Garden Reach, and the neighbourhood. The entire piece of land taken measures 4 beegahs and 8 cottahs, and will suffice for the requirements of the Suburbs in that direction.

To remove some doubts which had arisen regarding monumental fees payable to Government, it has been notified for general information that the usual fee is leviable if more than one stone not exceeding two feet in width is placed over a grave,

and also that for every brick-built monument a fee of Rs. 50 is payable.

With a view to render more complete the record of burials of European and Eurasian Christians, it was ordered by the Government of India in 1864 that magisterial officers should report all burials performed by laymen to the nearest chaplain in order that they might be included in the chaplain's returns. These instructions having been understood to refer only to burials performed by laymen using the forms of the Church of England, it has been since explained that they apply to all burials of European and Eurasian Christians performed by laymen without reference to the nature of the religious service that may have been performed. The entry in the case of burials in which the forms of the Church of England are not used are however henceforth to be made by the chaplains in a manner different from that hitherto followed, and, with a view to meet the wishes of the Bishop on this point, it has been ordered that the certificates of burials furnished by magisterial officers should contain an entry showing the place of interment.

VARIOUS.

Several changes have been introduced during the year in the system of half-yearly examinations of Covenanted Assistants and others under this Government. The more important of these are as follows: The examinations which were hitherto held only at divisional head-quarters are in future to be held also at every station where there is a Zillah Judge, the Local Committee at such stations consisting of the Judge, the Magistrate and Collector, and a native member to be nominated by the Judge. The Local Committees have been relieved of the duty of assigning marks to the written answers of the examinees, so as to obviate the loss of time resulting under the previous system from the same ground being gone over twice, first by the Local and subsequently by the Central Committee. Henceforth the Local Committees will merely superintend the paper part of the examinations, so as to ensure their being conducted with proper strictness. The written answers are to be sent to the Sub-Committee of the Board of Examiners, who will examine them as heretofore and assign marks. The Local Committees will continue to assign marks for conversation, and their decision on this subject is to be final; the paper of marks assigned to each candidate being forwarded to the Sub-Committee.

Changes in the system of examination of Covenanted Assistants and others in Bengal.

It has been also laid down that an Assistant who has once passed in any one of the subjects named on the margin, shall not be required to pass in that subject again by the same standard merely because he has failed in one or both of the others. And, in future, an officer who has

- 1st.—Law—Criminal and Revenue.
- 2nd.—Vernacular of the district in which the examinee is employed.
- 3rd.—The other vernacular language.

passed in law and in the vernacular of his district, will be vested with higher powers (but without increase of pay, or promotion) so long as he is employed in that district, or in any other where the same language is the vernacular.

Many instances having occurred of officers of the Uncovenanted

Rules for the examination of officers
of the Subordinate Executive Service, &c.

Service not having passed the prescribed examinations by the first and second standards within the time allowed for that purpose, the rules on the subject have been modified with a view to the penalties on failure being more stringently enforced. The revised rules are as follows :—

• (1.) All appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service will be made, as hitherto, on probation, that is, the confirmation of officers appointed to that service will depend on their passing the first standard of examination under existing rules, or under any other rules which may hereafter be passed by the Government.

(2.) Any officer who does not pass by the first standard of examination at or before the third half-yearly examination held after he has been six months in the service, will be liable to be removed, unless it shall be shown that any special circumstances entitle him to consideration.

(3.) An officer not so removed, who does not pass within a year subsequently, unless prevented by sickness or other circumstances really beyond his control, will, without fail, be removed from the service.

(4.) Officers will be expected to pass by the second standard of examination within two years of the time of their passing by the first standard, and if they fail to do so, the propriety of retaining them will be considered.

These rules have further been made applicable to military officers in civil employ in Bengal, so far as their civil appointments under this Government are concerned, and also to the uncovenanted officers in the Non-Regulation districts.

The number of applicants, English and native, for employment in the public service, having very much increased, it was determined, as an experimental measure, to make the appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service on a combined plan of nomination and competitive examination. It was accordingly laid down that three nominations would be made by the Lieutenant-Governor for every appointment, and that the selection from among these nominees should be made by competitive examination. When the requirements of the service render it necessary that a particular vacancy should be filled up by a native gentleman the nominees would

be selected from candidates of that class; and similarly, when it is considered desirable to fill up the vacancy by a European the selection of nominees would be confined to that class. When two or more appointments were to be made simultaneously from the same class of candidates those who might pass the best examination out of the whole number nominated would be selected. The examination was to be so conducted as to test the general education and intelligence of the candidates, and also their knowledge of English. The candidates at the first examination, however, were not expected to have undergone any special preparation, and there would therefore be no examination on special subjects. All candidates would be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10 before going up for the examination, and the fund so formed devoted towards meeting the expenses of the examination.

By a Resolution dated 19th August 1867, the Government of India invited the attention of this Government to the orders of the Secretary of State directing a careful review of the question of the prospects which should be offered to native officers of ability in the public service, and of the expediency of modifying the existing state of things which practicably set a bar to their aspirations by the limited promotion which was accessible to them. The Government of India admitted the urgent political necessity created by the progress of education for opening to the natives a more important, dignified, and lucrative sphere of employment than has hitherto been open to them in the administration of British India. In regard to the Regulation Provinces, the law reserves all higher appointments for the Civil Service, admission to which however is open to natives (and has actually been obtained by one Bengalee gentleman) by their proceeding to England and passing the competitive examination held there. Moreover, the salaries of the judicial offices which are open to the Uncovenanted Service have been recently considerably increased. The Government of India was therefore of opinion that what remained to be done was to open a field for the legitimate ambition of deserving natives in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

The Governor-General in Council accordingly proposed formally to recognize the eligibility of natives to the rank and emoluments of Assistant Commissioners and Small Cause Court Judges in the Non-Regulation Provinces, and to fix a definite proportion which they should bear to Civilians, Military men, and Uncovenanted Englishmen. In carrying this into effect due regard was to be paid to the difficulty which natives entrusted with administrative duties experienced in dealing with independent Europeans. With reference to these remarks it was replied by this Government that ever since the Indian Civil Service Act was passed in 1861, all the Judicial and Revenue appointments in the Non-Regulation districts had been open to the Uncovenanted Service, and by necessary consequence to native gentlemen equally with Europeans, and that though this had not been extended to the post of Assistant Commissioners, as now proposed by His Excellency in Council, the

only obstacle in the way of appointing a native gentleman of the Uncovenanted Service to be an Assistant Commissioner in the Non-Regulation districts was that alluded to by the Government of India, viz., the difficulty experienced by the natives entrusted with administrative duties in dealing with independent Europeans. This difficulty as far as regards the duties of Assistant Commissioners only was very slight, since both in the Regulation and Non-Regulation districts natives had for a long time performed duties as members of the Subordinate Executive Service in every way analogous to those which they would have to perform as Assistant Commissioners; but the real difference consisted in this that Assistant Commissioners were eligible for promotion to all the higher grades of the Commission, whereas Extra Assistant Commissioners and members of the Subordinate Executive Service in the Regulation districts were not thus eligible. The real question, therefore, regarding which the views of the Governor General in Council were required, was whether the promotion of native gentlemen in the Non-Regulation districts was to be limited to the rank and emoluments of Assistant Commissioners only, or whether they were on attaining this rank to be considered eligible to still further advancement, and to the charge of a district when they showed themselves as respects ability, zeal, and general efficiency in the transaction of business to be fit for such a charge. In the former case, the local Government saw no objection to one-fourth or even one-third the number of Assistant Commissioners being selected from among the natives of India; while in the latter, the further advancement of a native would necessarily be very exceptional. On the other hand, it would be an anomaly if natives were merely declared eligible to the rank of Assistant Commissioners, and were at the same time practically debarred from further promotion; and the Lieutenant-Governor did not consider that a concession so limited would be regarded as of much value.

The decision of the Government of India was to the effect that the Governor General in Council did not at present contemplate anything more than the promotion of deserving and carefully selected natives from inferior posts to Assistant Commissionerships, the highest grade of the latter rank being made the limit of such promotion; and in this view the proportion which native officers in Assam might bear to the full complement of Assistant Commissioners was fixed at one-fourth. The Government of India also suggested that a definite proportion should be similarly fixed for general adoption of the strength which native officers might bear to European officers in the grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners; and it has been proposed to fix this at one-half, it being of course understood that it shall not be considered imperative at all times to maintain this or any precise proportion, the local Government being left free, as in the case of appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service in the Regulation Provinces, to employ the largest number of natives that can be so employed with advantage to the public service, otherwise it might appear that the fixing a minimum proportion of natives would be equivalent to a restriction of the privilege hitherto enjoyed by them of being eligible to any number of appointments for which qualified candidates might be found.

The Secretary of State in noticing the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 19th August 1867, above referred to, observed that the principle of opening up to natives of ability and character a more dignified and lucrative sphere of employment in the administration of the country, might, it appeared to him, be carried out not only in the Non-Regulation, but also in the Regulation Provinces, as besides the more important and responsible appointments in the latter which are reserved by law to the Covenanted Civil Service, there is a large class of appointments in them scarcely less honorable and lucrative than the others, to which the natives of India have a preferential claim. The Government of India has accordingly asked the local Government to bear the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in mind, and notice in the Administration Report the steps that may be taken to fulfil them.

The state of the case as it stands at present is as follows:—

Of the 486 appointments in the Judicial, Magisterial, Land

Revenue, Salt, Opium, Registration, and License Tax Departments, with salaries varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 a month, 363 appointments are held by natives, and only 40 by East Indians, and 83 by Europeans.

Salary of Office.	Held by Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Native Christians.	Held by East Indians.	Held by Europeans.	Total.
From Rs. 900 to 1,000	3	2	2	7
Do. 800 " 900	0	0	2	2
Do. 700 " 800	10	1	3	14
Do. 600 " 700	9	9	6	24
Do. 500 " 600	19	5	9	33
Do. 400 " 500	16	5	8	29
Do. 300 " 400	69	4	8	81
Do. 200 " 300	166	2	15	183
Not exceeding Rs. 200	71	12	30	113
Total	363	40	83	486

Appointments held by Uncovenanted Officers in the Education Department.

Salary of Office.	Held by Hindoos, Mahomedans and Native Christians.	Held by East Indians.	Held by Europeans.	Total.
From Rs. 500 to 700... Rupees	3	0	14	17
Do. 400 " ...	2	0	3	5
Do. 300 " ...	14	3	1	18
Do. 250 " ...	4	0	0	4
Do. 200 " ...	28	1	0	29
Do. 150 " ...	51	5	0	56
Total	102	9	18	129

1,000 a month, 363 appointments are held by natives, and only 40 by East Indians, and 83 by Europeans. In the Education Department, though the higher appointments are, for obvious reasons, at present held by Europeans, out of 129 appointments with salaries varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 700, 102 are held by natives, while 9 are held by East Indians, and 18 by Europeans. The Police service as originally constituted was, in the higher ranks,—that is, from the rank of Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade inclusive, upwards,—almost entirely a European service. But, since then, this Government has recognized the

expediency of appointing natives to the higher posts in the Police, and some steps in this direction were taken by Sir Cecil Beadon, who appointed three natives to be Assistant Superintendents, and four others to be Special Assistants in the Detective Branch of the Service. The present Lieutenant-Governor also has, during the past year, appointed one native gentleman to be a District Superintendent of Police, and two others to be Assistant Superintendents. But he has felt bound to express his opinion that it is only by degrees that natives will be found at once sufficiently well educated and at the same time possessing the other qualifications so essential in a Police Officer, in such numbers as to render it right that they should fill any considerable proportion of the higher ranks of the force.

The proposal to increase the salaries of the officers employed in the Extra-Regulation Provinces and districts was noticed in last year's report. The scheme having met with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Judicial and Revenue Establishments of those Provinces and districts, (exclusive of the Subordinate Judicial Service,) have been re-organized on the

		Rs.	33,000 per annum.
* Commissioners on	..	..	..
Judicial Commissioners on	..	..	30,000 do.
Deputy ditto	1st grade...	..	22,000 do.
Ditto	ditto, 2nd do. ...	..	20,000 do.
Ditto	ditto, 3rd do. ...	..	18,000 do.
Ditto	ditto, 4th do. ...	..	12,000 do.
Assistant ditto	1st do. ...	..	9,600 do.
Ditto	ditto, 2nd do. ...	..	8,400 do.
Ditto	ditto, 3rd do. ...	..	6,000 do.
Extra Assistant ditto	1st do. ...	..	6,000 do.
Ditto	ditto, 2nd do. ...	..	4,800 do.
Ditto	ditto, 3rd do. ...	..	3,600 do.
Ditto	ditto, 4th do. ...	..	3,000 do.

scale of salaries* sanctioned, and will henceforth consist of the following officers, viz. :—

Three Commissioners of Divisions for Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Cooch Behar, respectively.

Two Judicial Commissioners, one being for Assam and the other for Chota Nagpore.

Eighteen Deputy Commissioners of four grades, 4 being of the first, 6 of the second, 6 of the third, and 2 of the fourth grade.

Twenty-six Assistant Commissioners of three grades, 9 being of the first, 9 of the second, and 8 of the third grade.

And seventeen Extra Assistant Commissioners of four grades, 4 being of the first, 5 of the second, 5 of the third, and 3 of the fourth grade.

The formation of a sub-division with head-quarters at Bishnath, in the district of Durrung, and the intended establishment of a number of additional sub-divisions, was noticed in last year's report. The Government of India has since sanctioned the formation of four new sub-divisions, viz., one in the district of Kamroop, one in the district of Seeksagur, and two in the district of Luckimpore. Some time will necessarily elapse before these sub-

Creation of four new Assistant Commissionerships in Assam, &c.

divisions are actually organised. In the meantime the agency in Assam has been increased by the appointment of four new Assistant Commissioners, who will gain experience and be ready to take the place at the sudder stations of the Assistants who will be placed in charge of the sub-divisions when they are established.

The head-quarters of the Bishnath Sub-division has been fixed at Sooteah instead of Bishnath, and the sub-division designated the Sooteah Sub-division.

The appointment of a Committee for the revision of the salaries of

Revision of Ministerial Establishments.		all the Ministerial establishments attached to the divisional and district courts in Bengal was noticed in last year's report. The Committee having subsequently submitted a complete scheme for providing a general increase of the salaries of all Ministerial officers attached to the courts of the Commissioners, Judges, Collectors, Magistrates, and Uncovenanted Judicial Officers in the Lower Provinces, the permission of the Government of India has been obtained, since the close of the year, to give effect to this scheme. The total increase recommended by the Committee amounted to Rs. 8,03,904, and was distributed in the proportions noted on the margin. The increase proposed for the English offices has, however, been disallowed by the Government of India, because the establishments attached to such offices in other provinces have not received any increase of pay, and also because these establishments were especially exempted from the revision previously	
	Rs.		
To Offices or Courts of Judges, Collectors, Magistrates, and Subordinate Judicial Officers in the Regulation Districts	...	5,55,276	
To Courts in the Regulation Districts not included in the above	...	1,42,044	
To Courts in the Non-Regulation Districts	...	80,868	
To English Offices	...	25,716	
	Rs.	8,03,904	

carried out in the vernacular establishments attached to the Judicial and Revenue Courts. The rest of the scheme has been sanctioned on the understanding that the whole of the surplus receipts of the Peons' Fee Fund are to be credited to the imperial Government. It has been further ordered that no officer shall be admitted to the benefit of the new scales of salaries without full consideration of his fitness to obtain such admission, and that it shall be carefully ascertained whether reductions in the number borne on the existing establishments may not be made. The local Government has accordingly directed that the scheme should be carried into effect from the 1st May 1868, under the conditions imposed by the Government of India, and that a report should be submitted to Government showing the changes effected thereby.

The amount of civil business devolving on the Government of

Appointment of an Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Bengal having become too large to be transacted with promptitude and efficiency by the Lieutenant-Governor, supported by only one Secretary and a Junior Secretary and Under-

Secretary, and a continuance of this state of things being alike injurious to the public interests and unjust to the officers concerned, an increase has been made to the Secretariat staff, with the permission of the Government of India, by the appointment of an Additional Secretary on a salary of Rupees 30,000 a year. It was also proposed to increase the salary of the Secretary from Rupees 36,000 to Rupees 50,000 per annum, with a view to place it on the same footing as the Chief Secretaryships in Madras and Bombay. The Government of India has submitted this proposition for the orders of the Secretary of State.

The proposed establishment of a khedda for catching elephants in the Gurjat Mehals of Cuttack was noticed in last year's report. The operations in them having been subsequently commenced, Lieutenant Johnstone reported before the close of the year the capture of 76 elephants, a large portion of which were of a suitable size for Government service. To extirpate elephants from those parts however will find work for a khedda for some years. In the meantime it is intended to commence operations also in the districts of Maunbhoom and Dhulbhoom, which have been surveyed for that purpose by Lieutenant Johnstone. The depredations of wild elephants in the Tributary Mehals of Chang Bhukar, in the Chota Nagpore Division, have also been complained of, and a scheme was being devised for operating against them as soon as practicable.

A letter from Sir Arthur Cotton directed the attention of Government to the important subject of the injury supposed to be inflicted on the coast fisheries by the present system of irrigation works in India, and the enquiries made went to show that it was possible that the construction of anicuts or weirs across large rivers leads to the destruction of many kinds of fish, and may ultimately cause their extermination in those rivers, not only by interfering with their spawning in the accustomed localities, but by collecting them in large numbers below the weirs where they are captured by men, and are also exposed in an increased degree to the attacks of crocodiles and predaceous fishes. To secure certain information on these points it has been proposed to the Government of India, at the suggestion of the Asiatic Society, that some qualified person should be deputed to visit the mouths of the rivers, and, after examining the question thoroughly, to suggest practical remedies for preventing the apprehended evil. The question affected the whole of the Indian coast, and it is understood that action is being taken by the Government of India.

The proposition submitted by this Government relative to the introduction of a uniform system of weights and measures throughout British India was noticed in last year's report. The replies of the

Revision of weights and measures.

other local Governments and administrations having been received by the Government of India, and these being found to differ materially in the modes proposed by them for producing uniformity, the Government of India determined to leave the decision of the question to a well selected Central Committee to meet at Calcutta. At the request

Mr. V. H. Schalch, c. s.
Baboo Ramanath Tagore.
Mr. Manickjee Eastonjee.
„ Chiman Ram Lall.

of the Government of India the gentlemen named on the margin were selected by this Government to sit as members of the Central Committee

composed of persons selected from all parts of India, the first as representing the Bengal Government, and the other three as representing the native community in Bengal. Subsequently a memorandum was received by this Government from the President of the Committee embodying his views on the subject, and this was at his request circulated to the Divisional Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce, the Landholders' and Commercial Association, and the British India Association, for such suggestions and remarks as they might desire to offer.

The orders issued for the construction of serais for the accommodation of travellers along the Railway lines were noticed in last year's report. The enquiries subsequently made showed that no serais are required on the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, because the distances travelled on those lines are so short that it is not likely that serais as used up-country would in any case be largely resorted to, and because private enterprize supplies promptly in these parts whatever demand there may be for sleeping houses and refreshment stalls. On the East Indian Railway, which runs through the divisions of Burdwan, Rajshahye, Bhāngulpore, and Patna, serais exist or are under construction at 14 stations. In the Burdwan Division serais are being constructed at Burdwan, Cynthea, Nulhatee, and Burrakur, and it is not proposed to erect any other until the success and utility of those now in hand have been fairly tested. In the Rajshahye Division a cutcha serai for natives will shortly be finished at Mooraroece. In the Bhāngulpore Division measures have been taken for erecting serais at Sahebgunge, Jamalpore, Luckheeserai, Pakour, and Teenpahar; towards that at Jamalpore, a native gentleman has offered to contribute Rs. 4,000. And in the Patna Division the municipality are building a serai at Arrah, towards which the Rajah of Doornāon has contributed Rs. 1,300, while the extensive accommodation which can be found in all places throughout the division renders it unnecessary to erect Government serais anywhere.

The provisions of Act XXII. of 1867, (entitled an Act to provide for the regulation of public serais and puraos,) have been extended to all the districts of the Lower Provinces, and came into operation from the 1st December 1867.

Extension of the Serais' Act to all districts.

The Secretary of State having proposed that a general census of British India should be taken in the year 1871, the local officers have been asked, at the desire of the Government of India, to suggest the best mode for carrying out the measure, and in the meantime to make every effort to familiarize the minds of the people with the idea of a census, that they may not regard the proceedings of Government with suspicion. Several of the officers consulted have reported their views to Government, but the entire question was still under consideration at the close of the year.

The Government of India having proposed the compilation of mortuary returns for the Bengal districts as is done for other parts of India, the Divisional Commissioners were consulted as to the practicability of carrying out the measure with the machinery now available for the purpose. Their replies were to the effect that the statistics which it would be possible to procure by the aid of the existing agency would not be of a reliable character, and it was ascertained by reference to the other Governments that no hope is as yet entertained of obtaining complete or even approximate accuracy in the statistics now collected within their respective jurisdictions. The Lieutenant-Governor was therefore of opinion that very little real benefit could be hoped for from the collection of such statistics, but as it was considered expedient by the Government of India to inaugurate this measure in the hope of its being gradually perfected hereafter, it has been decided to follow the example of other Governments and initiate measures for collecting such information as can be procured. To this end, in towns and places where there are municipal bodies, the collection of statistics has been entrusted to those bodies, the information being given in some such

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Cause of death.

form as that shown on the margin. For the other parts of the country where there are no municipalities it has been made the duty of every village chowkeydar to give the same information

in his weekly or bi-weekly report at the Police office, there to be entered in a register to be kept for the purpose. The information thus obtained will be put together in the office of the District Superintendent, who will thus be able to furnish one general return for the entire district. For the province of Assam, in which there is only one municipality and no village chowkeydars, the collection of the required statistics has been ordered to be made through the agency of the fiscal officers or mouzadars, except in the principal towns and stations where the returns can be obtained with greater facility through the medium of other establishments. In the Jynteah Hill Tracts the information will be collected through the dullois and sirdars.

The measures taken from time to time for reducing the number of unemployed seamen in Calcutta have been noticed in the reports for the past three years. During the year under review attention was particularly drawn to the prevalence of European vagrancy throughout the Presidency by a report received from the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore showing the extent to which destitute Europeans resorted to the Railway stations at Jamalpore and Monghyr, lowering the English character in the estimation of the natives in every bazar and town by their drinking and profligacy. To remedy this state of things the Commissioner recommended the enactment of a vagrancy law, that the evil might not go on increasing year by year; and after consulting the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the Commissioners of the Presidency, Burdwan, and Patna Divisions as to the amount of European vagrancy in their respective divisions, the local Government suggested to the Government of India a full consideration of the points as to whether some legislation may not be proper (1) to impose, if possible, some responsibility on persons bringing Europeans to India and then discharging them without making any adequate provision for them, it having been found on enquiry that many vagrants were introduced into the country in this manner; and (2) for deporting from the country, or subjecting to compulsory labor in an alms-house, men who are found wandering about without means of subsistence, and living upon charity. A Bill on this subject is now before the Council of the Governor General.

A set of rules has been sanctioned during the year for the management and control of local funds, including the district allotment for local works under the Magistrate from the Amalgamated District Road Fund. The rules are based on orders issued by the Government of India and the local Government on the subject from time to time, and the object held in view has been to systematize the control of the funds and introduce uniformity of practice in their management.

The Government of India invited the opinion of this Government on the two following propositions of the Record Commission, viz., (1) that certain offices enumerated and no others should be permanent offices of record, and (2) that the heads of all other offices should be required to state what average period of their records they would require to retain for the effective discharge of their current business, and to remove and dispose of the rest and provide for the removal of the same in future to an office of permanent record. In reply it has been stated that the office of the Registrar-General of Assurances and of the Board of Revenue should be made permanent offices of record in addition to those enumerated by the Government of India. It was also represented that it was undesirable to form the Bengal Office into

the general record-room for the receipt of the old records of offices subordinate to it, as it is an office of an entirely different character and one that should not be saddled with any extraneous duties and responsibilities, but that if necessary a distinct record office should be formed with a separate establishment for the custody of such records. On the second point a reply has been given in regard to the extent of records required to be retained in each of the several offices under this Government, and it has been added that, on the constitution of a central office of record, a detailed scheme can be prepared hereafter in each department showing the papers to be destroyed and those to be preserved, as is already done in respect to the records of Mofussil cutcherries.

Mr. H. J. Rainey, a zemindar of Khoolna, in the district of Jessore, having proposed to write a history of the Soonderbuns, the Commissioner of the Soonderbuns has been authorized to afford that gentleman all the facilities in his power to collect authentic information on the subject.

Some very interesting reports were received during the year giving a description of the hot mineral springs at Bakreswar, in the district of Beerbhoom, which are regarded as invested with peculiar sanctity by the Hindoos, and believed to be impregnated with marvellous medicinal virtues. The springs are seven in number, five of which are situated on the northern bank of the Bakreswar river, close to its bank, and about 4 feet above its bed; and two about 120 feet from the river, which rise in and supply a large tank situated in the midst of dilapidated temples. Besides these there are several other springs which rise in the bed of the river and are only visible in the dry season. All the springs issue from the gneiss rocks. The water in the hot wells is beautifully clear and transparent, but has a slightly sulphurous odour and taste; after a few hours exposure to the open air it becomes quite inodorous and insipid. The temperature of the water of the hot springs varies from 142° to 156° Fahrenheit, and of what are erroneously called the cold springs, from 91° to 95° . The medicinal virtues of the springs appear to be open to question. The water on being most carefully tested did not indicate the presence of any matter which could give it a medicinal character. No action on the part of Government for making these springs more accessible to the general European public was therefore considered necessary, but a good road to the springs for the use of pilgrims is under construction.

The trustees of the Indian Museum having proposed the purchase of a large carved stone, called the Kanarack stone, from the Black Pagoda in Pooree, and its removal to the museum at Calcutta, the necessary orders have been given for

Removal of the Kanarack Stone.

transporting the stone, if it is practicable to do so. The entire block measures 299·25 cubic feet, and is estimated to weigh above 24 tons.

The offer of the Asiatic Society to superintend the printing of Colonel Dalton's Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal was noticed in last year's report. It was subsequently urged by the Society that prints of ethnological photographs taken some years ago by Dr. Simpson, of Darjeeling, should be used to illustrate the work, the deficiencies of Dr. Simpson's series being supplied from the portfolios of professional photographers. This however was objected to by Dr. Simpson himself, on the ground that the negatives in his possession had been taken very hurriedly and were by no means proper types of the races which they represented. He added that, to have illustrations of any scientific value, examples should be carefully selected, and to this end he offered to proceed to Assam to collect his series of types and to take the photographs at his own expense, if Government would pay his travelling expenses and provide for the management of his official duties at Darjeeling during his absence. This offer was accepted, and sanctioned by the Government of India, and Dr. Simpson has successfully accomplished his mission and procured his photographs. Steps are in the meantime being taken by the Asiatic Society for printing Colonel Dalton's manuscript in a quarto form.

It having come to the notice of Government that the hire of coolies, palkee bearers, and carriage generally in the Lower Provinces is annually on the increase, and that in many places it is difficult to obtain any regular supply even at exorbitant rates, enquiries have been instituted as to the actual extent of the evil and the possibility of remedying it, or of organizing on sound principles efficient services of bearers or coolies to meet the wants of travellers generally. The subject was still under consideration at the close of the year.

A Committee was formed during the year for revising and assimilating the rates of travelling allowance of all grades of Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers in the several departments of the public service under this Government. The Committee's report had been submitted just before the close of the year, and was under consideration.

The Lieutenant-Governor left the Presidency on tour in July 1867, and visited the following stations, *viz.*, Dacca, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Cachar, Cherra Poonjee, Shillong, Gowhaty, Tezpore, Debrooghur, Gawalparah, and Rampore Bawal. His Honor returned to the Presidency in October 1867.

Tour of the Lieutenant-Governor during the year.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

NEPAL.

The fact that a large number of British subjects had been sold into servitude in Nepal was brought to notice by the Resident at Khatmandoo. They were principally it appeared young persons of both sexes who were disposed of in this way by their parents and relatives. Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, on the representations of the Resident, liberated and sent back into the British Provinces as many as could be discovered in the possession of his people. Measures were taken by the British authorities to receive charge of them on the frontier and restore them to their homes. Some of them however, especially females, after having come to the British Frontier, desired again to go back to Nepal, as they had formed connections there which they were unwilling to give up. Those who, after careful enquiry, were found to be so situated and really anxious to return were assisted to do so. An enquiry was at the same time made as to how such a traffic in human beings could have grown up on the border without the knowledge of our district officers, and the result of this was to establish that the sales did not take place in British territory but on the Nepal side of the frontier, and that, as there was no prohibition to our subjects crossing the frontier, our Magistrates were powerless in the matter. The principal cause of the great increase in this traffic in late years was also ascertained to be the scarcity which had lately prevailed in the districts of Tirhoot and Chumparun, which induced parents to sell their offspring in considerable numbers, with a view as well to relieve themselves of a burden, as to procure for their unfortunate children a home in which they would receive the necessaries of life. Measures have now been adopted to put down the traffic, and to this end the district officers have been directed to use their influence with the people in the border districts to dissuade them from such transactions in future, warning them at the same time that if the practice be continued it will expose them to severe penalties. The Government of Nepal has also been asked to interdict the traffic in Nepal, and to hand over to the nearest British thannah all persons coming into the Terai and offering their fellow creatures for sale.

The measures taken for the repression of border outrages on the Nepal frontier were noticed in the

Inclusion of culpable homicide and cattle-lifting in the extradition treaties with Nepal.

report for 1865-66. The extension of the extradition treaties with Nepal so as to embrace cases of culpable homicide and cattle-lifting has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the local British authorities have been instructed to act in a spirit of thorough reciprocity with the Nepalese officials in investigating the guilt or innocence of parties charged with the commission of crimes.

Arrangements have been effected with the Government of Nepal by which the Durbar agrees to accept documentary evidence in cases of extradition. This will tend to facilitate the arrest and punishment of the numerous bad characters infesting the frontier.

An arrangement has also been brought about for a systematic visitation of the frontier between British and Nepalese territory, by the British Resident in conjunction with a Nepalese officer of rank and efficiency, with a view to enquire into all cases of importance which may be pending between the two States; and the district officers on the British side of the border have been directed, on the occasion of such visitations, to accompany the Resident along the frontier of their respective districts, for the purpose of facilitating the solution of such cases as may come up for decision.

BOOTAN.

Towards the end of September 1867 accounts were received from the Commissioner of Cooch Behar that the road to the interior of Bootan had been closed at the bridge Chuka, no one being allowed to pass either way. It was supposed that this had been done to prevent our hearing of, and interfering with, the intestine quarrels of the chiefs, information of which, however, had reached the Commissioner in various ways. The old Paro Penlow and his son-in-law and successor were said to be the chief disputants, and the Deb Rajah was reported to have tried in vain to reconcile them.

As these accounts seemed merely to illustrate the ordinary state of affairs in Bootan and did not immediately concern us, it was not considered necessary to move in the matter at all, beyond keeping a watchful eye on the proceedings of the chiefs. The breach between the old Paro Penlow and his son-in-law was subsequently reported to have been made up. The latter was now said to be trying to obtain the dignity of Deb Rajah which had become vacant; but all parties were quiet at the close of the year.

On the part of the Paro Penlow it had been proposed that a representative of his should be allowed to reside permanently at Dhumsong. But, though it was considered very desirable to maintain friendly intercourse with him, the Government of India was of opinion that such a representative could not be officially acknowledged by the British Government as he would not at all represent the actual Government of Bootan, and any recognition of such representative was apt to cause jealousy on the part of the other, and possibly rival, Penlow. If the Paro Penlow chose therefore to send a representative on his own behalf, all that could be done was to receive and treat him with

courtesy without any official recognition; the local officers have been instructed to act accordingly.

The Bootan Government having, contrary to the terms of the treaty concluded with it, deputed an officer below the rank of a Jungpen to meet the Commissioner of Cooch Behar and receive the stipulated allowance, the officer sent was not recognised, and payment of the allowance was withheld. The Booteahs were further told that the Commissioner would not wait at Buxa till the omission was remedied, and that they must send an officer of the stipulated rank to Darjeeling where the money would be paid. Shortly after this a second deputation arrived at Buxa, headed by an officer of the rank required, but they were informed that payment would not be made anywhere but at Darjeeling whither the Commissioner had proceeded.

A demand for revenue having been made by the Jungpen of Aundiforung, one of the principal officers of the Bootan Government, upon the Rajahs of Bijnee and Sidlee, British subjects in the Dooars, the Booteah authorities have been warned that a heavy fine will be inflicted in future for similar conduct involving breach of treaty.

Rumours that the Thibetan Thaloong Booteahs were collecting a large force and intended to make raids into British territory, were subsequently ascertained by enquiries made on the frontier to be unfounded.

Reported intention of Thibetan Thaloong Booteahs to create disturbances in British territory.

DOOARS.

On taking possession of the Eastern and Western Dooars from Bootan, the lands from the Monass in the east to the Teesta in the west, were found in the hands of the following parties, *viz.*, (1) the Rajah of Bijnee, holding the lands from Sidlee west to the Monass east, with uncertain rights over the forests and wastes between our old border and the mountains of Bootan, and also holding the Pergunnahs of Habraghat and Koontaghat, estates on either bank of the Berhampooter and within the previous limits of the British territory; (2) the Rajah of Sidlee, holding lands, &c., above or beyond our late boundary, and for many years past wholly tributary to the Booteahs, possessor also of one rent-free village in Koontaghat acquired by marriage with the Bijnee family; (3) small zemindars or tehsildars in Goomah, Reephoo, and Bhalka, wholly under the Booteahs to the date of our conquest; (4) the Dooar Deo or Dooar Dar in Buxa; (5) Mech Sirdars in the Western Dooars lately under

Recognition of the Zemindaree rights of the Rajahs of Sidlee and Bijnee.

Bootan; (6) the family of Hurgobind Katma, of Mynagoorie; (7) Kurgoodhur Karjee, formerly of Karjee Bars near Mynagoorie; and (8) the zemindar styled Rycot of Bycuntpore.

The rights and privileges claimed by the first two of these persons having been enquired into, it was decided during the year under review that they should both be recognised by Government as zemindars entitled to a settlement of the estates which they have heretofore managed and possessed under the Government of Bootan, the re-settlement being made on such terms and for such period as might seem desirable on enquiry with regard to the present condition and development of the estates; and a report on these points was still under consideration at the close of the year. As regards the title of Rajah held by the zemindars, they have been directed to submit a formal application to be regularly invested with the dignity by the Governor General, if they should be found entitled to it.

The claims of the other zemindars holding lands in the Dooars have not yet been enquired into.

A very interesting report was received during the year from the

Trade, &c., of the Dooars.

Assistant Commissioner at Dhumsong on the trade, &c., of the Dooars. The productions of the Dooars which are

disposed of by the people are cattle, rice, indian corn, and madder; the other products, such as wheat, barley, pyoh, &c., being chiefly consumed locally. The former staples are generally exchanged with traders from Thibet, or sent into Darjeeling. The external trade from Thibet has very considerably increased since our occupation of the Dooars, and as no cesses are levied on traders, the Dooars are now visited by a very large number of that class who have abandoned the route *viâ* Sikhim. The supplies brought by these traders consist of sheep, ponies, wax, soda, blankets, tea, &c.; and these are carried by them far beyond Darjeeling to Titalyah, Julpigoorie, Rungpore, and Cooch Behar. The articles taken back are principally rice, tobacco, indigo, and madder; and in a smaller degree cloth and cotton. Traders also come from the side of Bootan with mules, brocades, and silk for sale, taking back cloth and cotton.

For bringing down this traffic to the Dooars serviceable roads already exist, and to afford greater facilities it has been proposed to extend the Caragolah and Silligoorie road along the banks of the Teesta to its junction with the Rongchu, so as to bring it within easy distance of the frontier of Thibet.

An enquiry was made during the year about the vegetable products of the Dooars. These, it has been ascertained, consist of indian rubber, lac, madder, a bark from which coarse paper is made, *rita* or soap nut, *huldee* (turmeric), and a variety of plants, &c., furnishing dyes, fibres for ropes, &c. The principal fruits are oranges, lemons, citron, guavas, plantains, walnuts, pineapples, raspberries, peaches, grapes, and pummeloes. The vegetables to be had are fewer in number, *viz.*, turnips, pumpkins, and tomatos; but all the English sorts introduced, such as peas, beans, brocoli, cucumbers, carrots, rhubarb, &c., have thriven

excellently ; and potatoes also of the finest quality have been grown by the Nepalese immigrants. The minerals to be found are copper and lime, the latter of excellent quality.

SIKKIM.

An account of the relations of the British Government with the State of Sikkim up to the date of the conclusion of the existing treaty in

Sikkim Rajah's allowance.

1861 will be found in the report for 1860-61. In May 1862, the allowance of Rs. 6,000 a year made to that State for the cession of Darjeeling, which had been stopped since 1850 in consequence of the detention of Drs. Campbell and Hooker by the Sikkim Durbar, was restored as an act of grace. The Sikkim Morung having also been resumed in 1850, the Rajah on several subsequent occasions applied for an increase of the allowance, urging that without the revenue he previously enjoyed from the Terai lands, his income was not sufficient to keep him out of distress ; but these applications were not attended to because the revenue derived from the Morung at the time did not more than meet the cost of the establishment maintained at Darjeeling. The receipts from the Morung have since more than doubled as compared with the revenue derived in 1850, and the importance of Darjeeling is increasing daily. Under these circumstances it has been proposed to the Government of India that the allowance of the Rajah be increased from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 9,000, and the proposal has been recommended by that Government for the favorable consideration of the Secretary of State.

NAGAS.

The new scheme of administration for the Naga Hills was noticed in last year's report. During the year under review the boundaries of the Deputy Commissioner's jurisdiction were definitely determined, and the formation of the new district notified. Land was also taken up at Samoogoodting for the headquarters of the Deputy Commissioner.

Boundaries of the district of the Naga Hills.

A daring raid was committed by a party of Nagas (tribe unknown) on the night of the 12th November, when the police out-post at Gellukee, which lies to the south-east of Seeksagur, and hardly more than a day's march from that place, was attacked and plundered, and 3 of the constables and 2 women and 2 children were killed. The particulars of the outrage were variously stated by the survivors, but it appeared that the out-post was entirely surrounded by the Nagas, who had first killed the sentry on duty, and that the guard being taken by surprise fled into the tall grass jungle in the neighbourhood, where they afterwards rallied and opened fire on the enemy. This seems to have had the desired effect of checking the Nagas in their work of spoliation, but they effected their escape without being pursued. The next morning the District Superintendent endeavoured to follow

Raids committed by the Nagas in the district of Seeksagur.

them up with a party of 30 men, but was obliged to abandon the idea in consequence of the difficulty of getting food and carriage; and up to the close of the year the perpetrators of the outrage had not yet been traced.

On the 16th November the Nagas attempted a fresh attack on the same out-post, the guard at which had in the meantime been reinforced: But on this occasion they were obliged to content themselves with shooting in the forests, a few occasionally showing themselves in a dance of defiance. They were said to be about 150 strong. By the time that the District Superintendent appeared on the spot they had all gone off.

They appeared once again after this on the night of the 8th December, and fired a village situated between the Gellukee out-post and Gellukee factory; but the timely arrival of the Police soon put them to flight.

The nature of the provocation which may be supposed to have given rise to these raids, has not yet been ascertained. There are several tea gardens in the vicinity of Gellukee, and the cultivation there, as elsewhere in the Seeksagur district, has been extended into the Naga Hills. This, it was asserted by some, had given particular offence to the Namsang Nagas, who are said to be very averse to European settlers taking up lands on what they choose to consider their side of the hills. On the other hand, it has also been stated that offence had been taken by the Lengta Nagas in consequence of their spears having been taken away from them and confiscated on the occasion of their entering our territories during the cold season of 1866-67, and that they had threatened mischief at the time. Others thought the survey proceedings had irritated them. In the absence, however, of any accurate information as to the particular tribe or tribes concerned in the raids, and the position of their villages with reference to the scene of the outrages, it is not possible to determine the motives which actuated them in the commission of such crimes.

Under these circumstances it has been simply ordered by Government that, in the first instance, endeavour should be made to obtain definite information as to the tribe or tribes really concerned in the affair, and that when this is obtained, an expedition should be at once sent up against them, with military assistance if necessary, as it is very important that crimes of this nature should be promptly punished. In the meantime the passes have been ordered to be blockaded so as to prevent the Naga tribes from coming into our territory, as it is believed that the stoppage of all communication and trade with them will soon induce them to give up the real culprits. It has at the same time been pointed out to the local authorities, that the orders for disarming the Lengta Nagas should have been first made known to them before being enforced, and that at any rate their spears should not have been taken away and confiscated, but only those carrying spears should have been turned back. A reconstruction of the frontier posts of Gellukee and Behubor in a solid manner has also been authorized.

The raid committed by a party of Angami Nagas on the Meekir village of Sergamcha was noticed in last year's report. The perpetrators of the outrage were subsequently traced to the village of Razepeimah, and the efforts made for their surrender not having been attended with success, an expedition was sent against the village in February last, as affording the only chance of capturing the guilty parties. The force despatched consisted of 50 constables with officers, and was headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills in person. It reached the village unopposed, but the Nagas effected their escape while the defences were being cut through and climbed over; and all that could be done therefore was to destroy the village, which was accordingly blown up. The only prisoners taken were the wife and child of one of the principal leaders concerned in the Sergamcha raid, but these were at once ordered to be released. The further search for the leading raiders in the interior was at the same time directed to be discontinued, as it was likely to lead to complications with other tribes; but rewards were offered for the capture of the principal guilty parties. Measures were also taken to prevent the re-establishment of the village of Razepeimah, or the occupation of any of the culturable lands attached to it; but those of the Razepeimah people who were not personally concerned in the Sergamcha raid, were permitted to settle in other villages. Subsequently a deputation came from the Razepeimah tribe to sue for pardon. The Deputy Commissioner granted them the following terms:—(1) that the Razepeimah people should be at liberty to disperse themselves among other villages not under our control without fear of molestation, and (2) that if any of such villages came under our control hereafter no distinction shall be made to their prejudice and with reference to their misdeeds between such settlers from Razepeimah and the other inhabitants. These proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner have been approved by Government.

At the suggestion of the local officers a system has been introduced experimentally of giving passes to all Angami Nagas visiting the plains of Assam. The passes are taken out at Samoogoodting from the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, and, as all trading parties to Assam from the Angami Naga country must pass through Samoogoodting on their way down to the plains, the arrangement is not calculated to cause inconvenience, while, on the other hand, it will bring the officers at Samoogoodting in direct contact with men from every village in the hills, and enable them to obtain correct information in regard to the traffic carried on by them, and, in cases of outrages, lead to the immediate identification of the parties concerned.

KOOKIES.

During the year under review the Chittagong Hill Tracts enjoyed perfect immunity from the attacks of the border tribes, no raid of any sort having been attempted by them.

There was some little misunderstanding during the year with the Kookie Chief, Rutton Pooea, ^{Assemblage of armed men by Rutton Pooea, &c.} who had hitherto been so faithful to the British Government, but who was now reported to have collected a large number of armed men ostensibly for the purpose of making an attack on the Shindoos on the Koladyne river in Arracan, but actually, as it was believed, to create disturbances in British territory. He was also stated to have demanded compensation for three British subjects who were released by us from slavery in a village over which he claimed authority, and to have given refuge to a fugitive British subject who had escaped from arrest. On the first point it was subsequently reported that the war party collected together had disbanded and dispersed to their homes peaceably, owing to the designs of the chief, whatever they were, having been abandoned. In respect to the second and third points a communication was at once made to Rutton Pooea pointing out, with reference to the former, that the claim advanced by him could not be admitted, and, in respect to the latter, that his harbouring refugees from our territory was contrary to the spirit of his engagements with us, and if persevered in could only lead to a suspension of friendly relations. No reply to this had been received at the close of the year.

The usual annual Kookie meeting took place at Kassalong on the 25th December 1867. The meeting was attended by 17 chiefs and about 150 of their followers, the chiefs being all of the Rutton Pooea clan. The customary presents were given to them by the Deputy Commissioner, and they and their attendants were feasted and made comfortable. The meeting dispersed on the third day, the chiefs expressing themselves well pleased with the reception given to them.

The raids committed by the Looshai Kookies of the Howlong tribe were noticed in last year's report, and it was stated that endeavours were being made to open negotiations with a view to induce both the Howlong and the Syloo chiefs to enter into engagements similar to those made with Rutton Pooea. ^{Engagements entered into with the Kookie chiefs of the Howlong and the Syloo tribes.} These efforts have been so far successful, that a friendly meeting was held by the Deputy Commissioner at the village of Rutton Pooea on the 31st December 1867, with two Howlong chiefs and the agents of fourteen others, when it was agreed between them that a money payment should be made, once for all, to the chiefs personally present at the rate of Rs. 300, and to the chiefs present by deputy at the rate of Rs. 200, the aggregate payment amounting to Rs. 3,400, in return for which the chiefs should bind themselves in the most solemn manner known among these tribes to commit no more raids on our subjects. The oaths were accordingly taken and the money paid, and it is hoped that the engagements thus entered into will be faithfully observed. Similar engagements have since the close of the year been made with the Syloo chiefs, who have bound themselves not only to abstain from all acts of hostility towards British subjects, but also to afford us active aid against any other tribe who might be inimical to us.

The measures taken from time to time for the proper administration of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong have been noticed in the reports for past years. During the year under review the valley of the Sungoo river, which for some years has been the theatre of the raids committed by the Looshai Kookies and other wild tribes, has been formed into a sub-division, named the Sungoo Sub-division, and an Assistant Commissioner appointed to the charge of it.

It was stated in last year's report that the Police in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong had been ordered to be raised at once to its full sanctioned strength. This strength has been found ample for all the requirements of the district, but the force has had to be re-arranged to provide for the four executive Police posts of Ramghur, Manickcherry, Golabaree, and Rungamatee. A scheme has also been sanctioned for raising a subsidiary Village Police in the Hill Tracts, the main object of which is to encourage the villagers to organize among themselves some means of resistance to attacks from the Kookies and other hill tribes. An expenditure of Rs. 1,250 per annum has been authorized on this account, but the details of the arrangements to be made were still under consideration at the close of the year.

The statement on the margin shows the

Civil and Revenue work done in the Hill Tracts during the year.

Cases.	Number pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Average of three previous years.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
Civil cases ...	12	56	68	117	56	12
Revenue cases ...	...	15	15	29.5	12	3
Execution of decrees ...	19	40	59	78.3	50	9
Settlement cases ...	6	8	14	3.6	6	8
Waste land objections ...	...	2	2	23	2	...
Registration cases ...	...	89	89	240	80	...
Miscellaneous cases ...	1	5	6	20.6	5	1
Appeal cases ...	...	5	5	...	4	1
Total ...	38	220	258	512	224	34

amount of Civil and Revenue work done in the Hill Tracts during the year. The great decrease in the number of cases as compared with the average of the three preceding years was attributable to an abnormally large number of bond cases having been instituted in 1864, immediately after the introduction of the registration rules. The total number of cases instituted in 1866-67 was 314, which shows a decrease during the year under review of 94 cases, of which the decrease in registration cases was 63. The number of Civil cases had risen from

40 to 56, and the number of Revenue cases from 10 to 15.

The number of Criminal cases tried during the year is shown in the annexed return.

Trial of Criminal cases, &c.

		Cases.	Persons.
Cases remaining from last year	...	5	11
Cases instituted during the year	...	124	239
Total	...	129	250
Number of persons convicted	...	...	137
Number of persons committed	...	...	4
Number of persons acquitted, discharged, &c.	...	...	84
Number of persons died, escaped, or transferred	...	...	6
Number of persons pending trial at the end of the year	...	...	19
Total	...	...	250

The number of cases instituted in the preceding year was 78, in which 145 persons were concerned. The total number of cases reported during the year under review was 148.

The collections of hill revenue during the year are shown on the

Revenue demand during the year.

Description of Revenue.	Total Demand.	Collections during the year.	Balances.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Capitation Tax ...	11,151 1 9	6,688 5 7	4,462 12 2
Grass Land Revenue	430 12 9	278 6 0	152 6 9
Gurjun Oil Revenue	1,141 0 0	395 0 0	746 0 0
Tolls on the Kurnafoli River...	7,566 0 0	7,566 0 0	.....
Tolls on the Sungoo, Matamoree, &c. ...	2,215 0 0	2,215 0 0	.....
Tolls on the Fenny ...	565 14 6	565 14 6	.....
Cultivation lease settlement revenue ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....
Fisheries on the Kurnafoli ...	54 0 0	54 0 0	.....
Total ...	23,723 13 0	18,362 10 1	5,361 2 11

margin. The six additional toll ghâts referred to in last year's report have been established, and the lease of them granted to the chiefs in whose country the several streams are situated: 2,800 acres of waste land have been sold during the year, and 3,000 acres leased under the prescribe drules. The fisheries of the Kurnafoli have been let again on lease for a period of 18 months, but on the expiration of this lease, will be put up to auction, as the expected maximum profit to Government has not yet been attained.

Expenditure.				Rs. As. P.		The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,25,770-0-8, as noted on the margin.
On account of Deputy Commissioner's Establishments and Contingencies				34,854	14 4	
Kookie presents	...	...	...	9,895	6 9	
Public Works	...	...	...	2,520	0 0	
Police	...	...	...	76,731	11 7	
Schools	...	...	...	1,968	0 0	
				1,25,770	0 8	

The year has been marked by the establishment of a new school at Bunderbun, and by the appointment of a Burman master to the Manick-cherry School. The transfer of the head-quarters school from Chundergonah to Rungamatee was sanctioned last year, conditionally upon the new school buildings being built free of expense. This the Ranee Kalindee, the head of the Chuckma tribe, has very liberally agreed to do ; but the construction of the new buildings has been postponed till the expiration of the cultivation season, when workmen for the purpose will be more easily procurable. The total number of schools in the district are three, of which one, the Chundergonah School, has been five years in existence. The number of students on the rolls of this institution is 32, and the progress made is said to be satisfactory.

A census having been taken of the Kookie Colony at Langting in North Cachar, the results exhibited were as given on the margin. The Deputy Commissioner also reported the arrival of a body of about 500 new Kookies from Manipore, who have been permitted to hold lands free of rent for three years, on the condition of the housá or chief acknowledging regularly and periodically the supremacy of the British Government by specific acts. It has not been considered desirable to supply these new comers with fire-arms, because though this was done as an exceptional case to the earlier Kookie colonists, no good has resulted from the measure, and because the general policy hitherto followed on the North-Eastern Frontier has been to keep fire-arms out of the hands of the hill tribes.

COSSYAH AND JYNTEAH HILLS.

The system of judicial administration in the political states of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills was reviewed during the year, and to remove all doubts and misconceptions on the subject, it has been definitively laid down that the administration of civil and criminal justice in these states, in cases where all the parties belong to the same state, will ordinarily remain in the hands of their respective chiefs, except in cases of homicide and murder ; that

Administration of the Political States in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.

these latter cases, as well as all cases, civil and criminal, of every description in which British subjects are concerned, or in which all the parties are not inhabitants of the same state, will be adjudicated by the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills in his political capacity, his decisions being subject to revision by, and generally appealable to, the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier; and that the Deputy Commissioner will also have a discretion to hold inquests in cases of accidental death occurring within any of the political states.

The death of U. Jan Sing, who had been elected Chief of Mawiyang, was noticed in last year's report.

Stipulations with Cossyah Chiefs on their accession, and nature of the sunnuds, &c., to be granted to them.

The opportunity of the election of a successor has been taken to modify the terms of the agreement subscribed on such occasions, by the reinsertion of a stipulation relative to the cession by the chief of the lime-stone and other minerals and the waste lands within his jurisdiction, subject to the payment to him of half the rents or revenues realised by Government. A condition to this effect had always been included in these agreements from 1859, but had been inadvertently omitted on some recent occasions. The revised form of agreement now laid down has been made the model for all future engagements to be taken from the chiefs of the different states.

The subject of granting khilluts to the chiefs on the occasion of their accession was also considered in connection with the election of a successor to the late Rajah of Moliem, and it has been decided that, in this respect also, the practice before observed is to be reverted to, sunnuds from Government accompanied with khilluts being given only to the chiefs of the nine states named on the margin, and sunnuds signed by the Governor General's Agent on behalf of Government, in the case of all other chiefs who hold a less important position in their country.

Cherra Poonjee,	Moliem,
Khyrim,	Mahram,
Nusteng,	Murriow, and
Jungree,	Nungklow.
Nuspong,	

The practice of smuggling fire-arms into the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills by native traders was brought to the notice of Government, and the Deputy Commissioner of the district has been authorized to issue instructions in his political capacity to the chiefs, requiring them to abstain and to compel their subjects to abstain from introducing arms and ammunition into their territory, on pain of incurring the displeasure of the British Government. As the use of fire-arms, however, has been known to the Cossyahas for a very long period, and as they are already in possession of such arms, it has been also ordered that the Wahadadars should be allowed licenses to carry such arms as they have at present, the further *importation* only of fire-arms being very carefully prevented.

Measures taken for checking the possession of fire-arms in the Cossyah Hills.

THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CUTTACK.

The administration of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack was on the whole quiet and peaceable during the year, except in the estate of Keonjhur, the affairs of which at one time gave cause for considerable anxiety..

Dhununjoy Bhunj, son of the late Rajah of Keonjhur by a Pheol-bai concubine, having come of age this year, it was determined to make over to him the management of his estates. In the Report for 1865-66 mention was made of the fact that Dhununjoy's right to succeed was disputed by the childless Ranee of the late Rajah who supported the claims of Brindabun Chunder Bhunj, a scion of the Mohurbhunj family, whom it was pretended the Rajah, her husband, had adopted. That no such adoption had ever taken place was amply proved and affirmed by all the courts in this country before whom the matter came, and it did not appear to Government necessary to suspend making over charge of the estates until the result of Brindabun Bhunj's appeal to the Privy Council was known.

The announcement of Dhununjoy's succession was the signal for a strong outbreak of opposition on the part of the Ranee and the hill tribes subordinate to Keonjhur, who, it appeared, were devotedly attached to her person. Deputations were sent to Calcutta to represent their case to the Lieutenant-Governor; and to the chiefs who came on this deputation it was carefully explained why Government would not recognize a fictitious adoption such as that of Brindabun Chunder Bhunj. They were assured on the other hand that no oppression would be permitted to be practised on them by the young Rajah or his advisers. Matters continued in a very unsettled state during December and January. The Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack had personally remain in Keonjhur, and it was only when aided by the presence of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, who brought with him the Seraikella Chief, brother of the ex-Ranee of Keonjhur, that the negotiations assumed a favorable turn, and the large gatherings of the hill men in the forests began to listen to reason.

Ultimately, however, the Ranee consented to withdraw her factious opposition; a proper settlement was made for her support; and the hill tribes united with the rest of the Keonjhur people in formally recognising Dhununjoy as their Rajah.

The Rajah of Mohurbunj died on the 10th November 1867, and has been succeeded by his nephew, Kishen Chunder Bhunj, who has since been recognized by the Government. This recognition was delayed owing to the Keonjhur difficulties, the claimant to the Keonjhur Raj (Brindabun Chunder Bhunj) being the younger brother of the present Rajah of Mohurbhunj. The Rajah of Mohurbhunj however loyally assisted in the settlement of Keonjhur, without showing any inclination to support his brother's pretensions.

The financial condition of the estates under Government management is shown in the statement below :—

Financial condition of the estates under direct management.

		Bankee.	Ungool.	Bamunghatta.	Kęonjhur.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total Demand	...	28,035 8 2	30,142 6 5	31,587 9 8	18,309 4 6
Collections	...	20,497 0 1	32,880 3 2	21,558 1 1	17,909 3 4
Balances	...	7,538 8 1	.....	10,029 8 7	400 1 1
Surplus collections	...	.....	2,747 12 9	.....	.....
Charges	...	16,370 7 1	17,837 4 10	5,303 15 4	23,379 14 9

The demand, collection, and balance of tribute due from the

Realisation of Tribute from the different Estates.

Name of Estate.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Surplus Collection.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Attghur	2,800 0 0	2,800 0 0	.....	.....
Atmullick	480 0 0	960 0 0	.....	480 0 0
Boad	800 0 0	800 0 0	.....	.....
Boromleah	1,397 15 5	1,397 15 5	.....	.....
Dhenkanal	5,099 0 9	5,099 0 9	.....	.....
Duspulla	661 7 11	661 9 0	.....	0 1 1
Hindole	551 3 11	1,102 7 10	.....	551 3 11
Kęonjhur	1,976 11 11	1,976 11 11	.....	.....
Khundparah	4,211 8 8	4,211 8 8	.....	.....
Mohurbhunj	1,087 11 9	1,422 11 9	.....	335 0 0
Nęelgiri	3,900 7 8	3,900 7 8	.....	.....
Nursingpore	1,455 8 3	1,455 8 9	.....	0 0 6
Nyagur	5,525 4 1	5,525 4 1	.....	.....
Runpore	1,400 13 2	1,400 13 2	.....	.....
Talchere	1,039 10 5	2,079 4 10	.....	1,039 10 5
Tęgria	882 0 0	881 0 0	1	.....
Total	33,240 7 11	35,674 7 10	c 1	2,425 15 11

Tributary Estates is exhibited on the margin, the result shown being a realisation of Rs. 2,425-15-11 in advance.

The total number of civil and revenue suits instituted in the courts

Civil and Revenue suits under trial during the year.

of Government officers during the year was 1,676, of which 1,507 were disposed of, and 169 remained undecided at the close of the year. The greater number of these cases

belonged to the estates under direct management. In the other estates the Government does not interfere with the administration of civil justice by the Tributary Rajahs where their own subjects are concerned.

The number of criminal cases tried in all the mehals was 553, the total number of persons in custody being 832. Of these, 441 were convicted and punished, 358 released, 32 were under trial at the close of the year, and one had died under arrest.

Schools in Bankee, Ungool, and the Khund Mals.

<i>Bankee.</i>	
School at Churchika	91
„ at Subumpore	48
	—139
<i>Ungool.</i>	
School at Pooranagurh	32
„ at Joroda ...	20
„ at Konjora	15
„ Poktonga	30
„ Kongola	23
„ Zulmool	24
	—144

Khund Mals.

School at Besipara ...	80
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The figures on the margin show the number of boys at school in Bankee, Ungool, and the Khund Mals. The school at the last mentioned place was only opened during the year.

THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

The Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore were perfectly quiet throughout the year, and the demands* on account of tribute were punctually met, with the exception of a balance of Rs. 250 due from Gangpore, which has been realised since the close of the year.

Collection of Tribute.

*Name of Estate.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sirgoojah and Jushpore ...	2,666 11 0	2,666 11 0	.....
Oodeypore ...	533 5 0	533 5 0	.....
Gangpore ...	500 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
Koreah ...	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....
Bonai ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....
Chang Bhukur ...	386 3 0	386 3 0	.....
Total ...	4,686 3 0	4,436 3 0	250 0 0

The total number of Civil and Revenue cases under trial during the year for all the mehals was 139, out of which 81 were disposed of and 58 remained pending at the close of the year.

Statistics of crime, &c.

Name of Estate.	Number of cases.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons under trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending trial, died, escaped, &c.
Sirgoojah and Oodeypore ...	91	166	135	74	44	17
Jushpore ...	63	148	135	65	57	13
Gangpore ...	62	148	105	72	16	17
Koreah ...	9	17	14	5	2	6
Bonai ...	12	16	16	12	1	3
Chang Bhukur ...	13	19	12	11	1	...
Total ...	250	514	416	239	121	56

The amount of crime reported and the statistics of the jails under the several chiefs are shown on the margin. In all the mehals the prisoners sentenced to labor continued to be employed in the gardens of the chiefs or on the roads in the vicinity of their dwellings.

Name of Estate.	Number of persons in Jail on 31st December 1866.		Sentenced during 1867.		Number of prisoners released.		Died.	Escaped.	Remaining in Jail at the end of the year.
			Total.						
Sirgoojah and Oodeypore ...	27	38	65	31	4	2	28		
Jushpore ...	37	44	81	46	1	...	34		
Gangpore ...	9	21	30	25	...	...	5		
Koreah ...	10	5	15	10	...	...	5		
Bonai ...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...		
Chang Bhukur ...	3	5	8	4	...	1	3		
Total ...	86	118	204	121	5	3	75		

COOCH BEHAR.

The courts in the native state of Cooch Behar are guided generally by the Indian Penal Code, the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and more or less by all the other British Indian enactments. It was intended to make some of these

Administration of the state of Cooch Behar.

enactments, especially the Civil Procedure Code, strictly applicable to the state after verbal modifications, but this was still under consideration at the close of the year.

The business disposed of in the Civil tribunals is shown in the statement on the margin. The receipts of the courts from stamps, &c., amounted to Rs. 17,898, and the disbursements to Rs. 6,327.

Business disposed of in the Civil Courts.

Business disposed of	Total number of cases under trial.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending.
By Deputy Commissioner as Judge of Appeal, Civil cases ...	134	118	16
By Deputy Commissioner, Revenue cases	15	11	4
By Dewanny Ahilkar, Civil cases ...	1,339	1,228	111
By Dewanny Ahilkar, Miscellaneous work	873	695	178
By Dewanny Assistant, Civil cases	563	485	78
By Dewanny Assistant, Miscellaneous work	38	37	1
Total ...	2,962	2,574	388

The amount of Revenue business disposed of is shown in the

Business disposed of in the Revenue Court.

Business disposed of	Total number of cases under trial.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending.
Rent suits	1,124	933	191
Miscellaneous work	1,424	987	437
Total ...	2,548	1,920	628

annexed return. The whole of this business was disposed of in the court of the Dewan, which corresponds with that of a Collector of Revenue. The rent suits were decided in the spirit of Act X. of 1859, so far as that Act could be made applicable to the existing state and usages of Cooch Behar.

The schedule of crimes committed is given on the margin. The

Statistics of Crime, &c.

Nature of Crime.	Number of Cases.	Persons concerned.
Offences against public tranquillity ...	11	4
Offences by, or relating to, public suits	12	22
Contempt of lawful authority ...	16	24
False evidence and offences against public justice ...	20	46
Offences relating to coin and stamps ...	2	3
Offences affecting public health, safety, decency, &c. ...	5	22
Offences affecting the human body ...	313	549
Offences against property ...	588	1,094
Offences relating to documents, &c. ...	2	2
Criminal breach of contract ...	1	1
Offences relating to marriage ...	27	47
Defamation ...	15	15
Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance ...	24	24
Miscellaneous offences ...	24	48
Total ...	1,060	1,902

total number of cases was 1,060 against 719 in the preceding year, and the total number of persons concerned 1,902 against 1,875, so that there has been an increase in both respects. The number of persons tried by the Fouzdary Ahilkar and his subordinates was 1,745, out of whom 464 were convicted and 63 committed to the Sessions. The number of persons tried in the Sessions Court, presided over by the Deputy Commissioner, was 47, of whom 29 were convicted. The number of criminal appeals heard by the Deputy Commissioners was 79, in only 46 of which the order of the lower court was confirmed.

The average number of prisoners in jail was 208, and the percentage of mortality among them 7·4.

Prisoners in Jail.

The revenue derived from all sources is noted on the margin, the

Revenue realised from all sources, &c.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	3,78,425
Abkaree ...	6,429
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	4,299
Stamps ...	63,339
Zemindary Receipts ...	2,33,023
Law and Justice ...	10,511
Interest on Government Securities ...	80,158
Education Receipts ...	1,052
Hospital Subscriptions ...	811
Debutter ...	33,943
Chowkeydaree Tax ...	1,082
Police Fund ...	378
Total ...	8,10,930

total receipts amounting to Rs. 8,10,930, and the total charges to Rs. 6,33,197, which left a surplus of Rs. 1,77,333. The amount invested for the benefit of the Rajah in Government securities, since the estate came under the charge of the Commissioner, was Rs. 15,42,600.

Twenty-eight schools have been opened in Cooch Behar during the year, the total number of schools opened at the close of it being 36, attended by 1,254 pupils. The number of pupils in each of the different languages taught is marginally noted. Three schools have also been opened for the education of girls, and are attended by 38 pupils.

Schools.

English	...	...	...	119
Bengalee	...	...	...	1,005
Sanscrit	...	...	...	130
Total	...	...	...	<u>1,254</u>

VARIOUS.

The raid made from Cachar into Muni-pore under the lead of Gokul Sing, a son of the ex-Rajah of Muni-pore, was noticed in last year's report ; and it was stated that measures were being taken for preventing the commission of similar outrages in future, and for placing the persons concerned or interested in such raids under surveillance. Since then, the refugee Rajputras of the Muni-pore family, whose presence on the border was believed to have led to all the raids made from British territory into Muni-pore, have, with their families, been removed to the Dacca district, and placed under surveillance at Tezgong, a place about 6 miles from the sudder station, where there was already a small colony of Munipoories ; and a special Police post has been stationed at Tezgong for the purpose of watching this settlement. For the support of the new comers it is intended to assign them a piece of land which they can cultivate themselves. In the meantime they have been provided with huts at the expense of Government, and subsistence allowance has been sanctioned for them at the rate of four annas a day for each man, two annas a day for each woman, and one anna a day for each child.

Besides these, a number of Munipoories and others were arrested on strong suspicion of having been actually implicated in the last raid, three by the Rajah of Muni-pore and 16 by the British authorities in Cachar. Twelve of the latter have been deported to Hazareebaugh and placed under surveillance. These also have been provided with huts at the expense of Government, and are allowed subsistence money at the rate of four annas a day. The necessary advances have further been made to them for the purchase of ploughs, cattle, and agricultural implements ; and a proposition for granting them lands for their maintenance was under consideration at the close of the year. Measures were also being devised for bringing down their families to reside with them ; but the Munipoories themselves are very averse to any such arrangement.

Of the remaining four persons who were arrested, one has died, two were dangerously sick and quite unfit to be removed from Cachar, and one, a Bengalee shop-keeper of Sylhet, has been allowed to return there, with a warning that if again found mixed up with any Munipoorie affair he will be liable to deportation. The efforts made to trace and arrest Gokul Sing and the other leaders in the raid had not, at the close of the year, been attended with success.

The Secretary of State having ordered the removal of the refugee Burman prince, Meng-goon-dine, from Port Blair, the Government of India selected Bhaugulpore for the place where he should reside under surveillance. Bhaugulpore was chosen as possessing a favorable climate, and an English school from whence a fit teacher might be found for him. The necessary arrangements were made for his accommodation, and he has been conveyed thither since the close of the year.

The Government of India communicated to this Government a correspondence regarding Messrs. Roman Catholic Missionaries in Thibet. Desgodius, Gontelle, and Fage, three Catholic Missionaries in Thibet, who, after various persecutions within the last five years, have been expelled from their posts, and are now located at a place called Tsaka, beyond the borders of the kingdom of Lassa, in the district of Batang, which is under the Government of Sutchuen, a province of China. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling has been requested to try to open a communication with these gentlemen independently of the measures to be taken to the same end by the Resident in Nepal, and to inform them that every effort will be made by the Government of India to obtain for them the good offices of the Maharajah of Nepal and the British Envoy at Peking, which is unfortunately all the assistance that the British Government can render to them in their present position. They are also to be informed that, should they consent to abandon the country in which they have been so persecuted, to settle in British India in tracts inhabited by semi-Thibetan populations likely to receive Christianity with favor, steps will be at once taken to facilitate their transport through Thibet to Nepal. Endeavours are also being made to communicate with them from the direction of Luckimpore. It was reported more recently by a party of Digaroo Mishmees that one of the three Missionaries has been killed by the Lamas.

APPENDIX

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR 1867-68.

A.

Statement showing the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

DIVISION OR COMMISSIONERSHIP.	District.		Area in square miles.	Area of Division in square miles.
CUTTACK	Cuttack	...	3,062	23,704
	Poorce	...	2,698	
	Balasore	...	1,876	
	Denkanal	...	16,068	
	Mohurbunj	..		
	Keonjur	...		
Boad, &c.	...			
BURDWAN	Burdwan	...	2,693	14,195
	Beerbhoom	...	3,114 including 1,994 square miles of Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	Bancoorah	...	1,349	
	Hooghly	...	2,007	
	Howrah	...		
	Midnapore	...	5,032	
PRESIDENCY	Calcutta and Suburbs	...	2,536	15,853
	24-Pergunnahs	...		
	Soonderbuns	...	6,300*	
	Nuddca	...	3,304	
	Jessore	...	3,713	

N. B.—The area marked * is approximate.

DIVISION OR COM- MISSIONERSHIP.	District.	Area in square miles.	Area of Division in square miles.
RAJSHAHYE	Malda	1,655	18,913
	Dinagepoor	4,067	
	Rungpoor	4,360	
	Bograh , ...	1,704	
	Pubna	1,458	
	Rajshahye	3,035	
PATNA	Moorshedabad	2,634	24,387
	Patna	2,102	
	Shahabad	4,385	
	Gya	5,372	
	Sarun	6,185	
	Chumparun		
BHAUGULPOOR	Tirhoot	6,343	16,917
	Bhaugulpoor	{ 7,804 including 3,595 square miles of Southal Per- gunnahs.	
	Monghyr ... ..			3,593
DACCA	Purneah	5,520	28,524
	Dacca	3,218	
	Mymensing	6,710	
	Sylhet	4,981	
	Cachar	7,542*	
	Furreedpoor	1,634	
CHITTAGONG	Backergunge	4,439	15,745
	Chittagong	10,916	
	Chittagong Hills		
	Tipperah	2,655	
	Bullooah	2,174	

N. B.—The area marked * is approximate.

DIVISION OR COM- MISSIONERSHIP.	District.	Area in square • miles.	Area of Division in square • miles.
ASSAM	Kamroop (Gowhatty)	3,582*	29,464†
	Durrung ..	2,275*	
	Nowgong	3,648*	
	Sechsagur	2,457*	
	Luckimpoor	8,000*	
	Cossyah and Jynteah Hills...	5,536*	
	Naga Hills	3,966*	
CHOTA NAGPORE...	Lohardugga	10,314	38,165
	Hazareebaugh	7,021	
	Singbhoom	2,390	
	Maunbhoom	5,559	
	Sirgoojah	12,881*	
	Korca		
	Oodeypoor		
	Gangpoor		
Bonai			
COOCH BEHAR	Darjeeling	1,234	11,516
	Western Dooars	1,427*	
	Gowalparah with Eastern Dooars	4,378*	
	Cooch Behar	1,287	
	Garrow Hills	3,390*	
Total Area of Bengal			237,583
Tipperah Hills			2,879
Grand Total			240,462

N. B.—The areas marked * are approximate.

† Not including Naga Hills south of the district of Sechsagur and east of the Doyang River.

B.

*Comparative Statement of the different descriptions of Original
during*

DISTRICT.	SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY SALE.			SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY GIFT.			SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY MORTGAGE.			SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY WILL.			SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY DOWRY.			
	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.
Backergunge	10	3	22	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1
Beerbhoom	33	366	3	2	12	1	6	6	12	1	6	6	1	6	6	1
Bhaugulpore	7	46	108	1	1	78	8	3	23	1	5	1	3	23	1	5
Burdwan, East	21	17	146	38	2	21	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" West	2	...	13	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chittagong	1	...	258	1	1	12	1	3	96	2	4	1	4	106	...	...
Cuttack	30	4	1,238	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	1	6	24	4	4	12	37	2	1	4	1	2	12	...	...	...
Dinagapore	1	...	5	...	1	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	12	43	80	1	1	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	10	3	115	13	3	5	6	35	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	7	...	3	6	12	82	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	25	19	133	...	3	7	12	104	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	2	...	26	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	...	4	86	...	19	...	...	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	2	11	64	...	1	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	45	42	183	...	...	11	4	23	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Purneah	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Rajshahye	1	3	12	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpore	...	3	2	2	...	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saun	7	19	104	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	5	10	64	2	1	5	5	12	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	...
Sylhet	...	...	95	...	8	...	4	...	...	2	2	50	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	3	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	45	...	...	...
Tirhoot	1	8	498	5	24	25	19	4	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	1	18	90	3	5	10	20	20	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
TOTAL	187	295	3,738	30	26	127	100	89	698	14	2	56	17	9	249	...
	4,220			183			797			72			205			...

1.

Suits instituted in the several districts of the Lower Provinces
1867.

SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION.				INHERITANCE UNDER THE MAHOMEDAN LAW.				INHERITANCE UNDER THE HINDU LAW.				CLAIMS IN RIGHT OF ADOPTION.				LAKHIRAJ SUITS UNDER SECTION XXX. REGULATION II. OF 1819.				SUITS REGARDING DEPENDENT TENURES.			
Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.				
...	...	2	...	4	...	48	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	59	436			
1	...	...	...	5	9	3	16	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...			
1	3	5	...	...	8	3	2	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12			
...	1	7	...	2	53	17	26	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	707			
...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	23	...	785			
1	...	20	11	4	1	156	...	28	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	793			
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	8	...	2	3	27	7	6	32	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	10			
...	...	...	...	7	...	27	7	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	4			
...	...	18	...	3	...	2	1	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	52			
...	3	6	...	2	1	12	26	3	21	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	10	34	...	457			
...	1	14	15	32	275	24	44	205	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	498			
...	...	1	...	1	3	...	11	36	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	2			
...	...	...	...	3	2	19	5	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	177			
...	...	5	...	1	...	34	2	4	22	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	374			
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	8	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	90			
1	3	30	...	2	2	13	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1			
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	2	...	9	3	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	174			
1	...	...	...	2	...	16	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	37	...	322			
...	4	18	...	3	...	2	14	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	38	...	207			
...	3	7	7	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...			
...	3	...	56	...	...	277	1	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	5	...	3	...	67	...	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	18	...	1,006			
...	3	31	...	3	...	6	25	2	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	5	9	19	14	16	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...			
14	25	240	11	67	60	1,090	1,203	133	788	8	...	15	5	1	30	11	160	246	6,113	...			
279				1,238				1,125				23				36				6,466			

B. 1.—

Comparative Statement of the different descriptions of Original during

DISTRICT.	SUITS TO CONTEST SALE BY COLLECTORS FOR ARREARS OF GOVERNMENT DUES.			SUITS FOR LAND NOT BEFORE INCLUDED, SUCH AS BOUNDARY SUITS, &c.			RELIGIOUS SUITS CONNECTED WITH CASTES, RIGHTS OF PRIESTS, &c.			SUITS FOR RE- COVERY OF MONEY EMBE- ZZLED.			
	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	
Backergunge	...	1	...	...	8	7	80	...	...	7	2	27	
Beerbhoom	...	1	2	9	41	14	643	...	...	...	1	30	
Bhaugulpore	...	...	...	44	55	...	78	...	...	1	...	10	
Burdwan, East	...	...	...	9	3	53	806	...	...	1	...	6	
„ West	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	7	3	
Chittagong	...	...	...	35	22	46	1,959	7	...	103	...	267	
Cuttack	...	...	...	1	35	12	135	...	...	...	5	15	
Dacca	...	1	2	...	35	54	633	...	...	38	5	388	
Dinagopore	...	...	...	...	2	33	406	...	...	...	...	...	
Gya	...	2	...	...	5	...	15	...	2	...	7	42	
Hooghly	...	1	...	4	4	40	507	...	...	4	4	4	
Jessore	...	2	...	4	8	...	16	...	...	28	1	3	
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	10	389	...	...	1	2	53	
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	14	30	173	...	...	52	2	44	
Mymensing	...	...	...	5	25	60	1,579	...	...	...	5	15	
Nuddea	...	...	...	...	23	77	324	...	...	1	3	10	
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	3	5	
Purneah	...	...	...	...	24	30	192	...	...	3	...	2	
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	32	19	121	...	...	58	2	1	
Rangpore	...	...	2	...	5	1	5	...	...	15	6	95	
Sargur	...	1	...	20	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	20	
Shahabad	...	4	...	2	31	32	396	...	...	...	...	...	
Sylhet	...	...	...	1	60	...	1,174	...	...	47	...	50	
Tippurah	...	...	...	...	2	...	101	...	...	89	2	87	
Tirhoot	...	12	13	...	18	110	234	...	...	...	...	2	
W-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	1	54	30	734	...	...	43	2	2	
TOTAL	9	17	131	2	535	667	10,796	7	2	493	44	37	1,221
	157			12,000			501			1,302			

B 2.

Statement showing the working of the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil during 1867.

DISTRICT.	PLACE OF SITTING.	Pending at the end of the last year.	Instituted during the year 1867.	Total.	FOR PLAINTIFFS.			FOR DEFENDANTS.	Total of Cases decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total of every description disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	How many of these last were pending above six weeks.
					On their merits.	Ex-parte.	Confessor.						
MURRAY.	Kishnaghur... } One Judge	80	1,710	1,790	252	457	520	100	1,335	392	1,727	72	4
	Santipore ... }	20	670	690	121	114	158	117	510	151	661	38	5
	Choodalangah } One Judge	28	681	709	163	165	233	37	598	91	689	20	...
	Meherpore ... }	33	610	643	94	163	193	25	475	127	602	41	...
	Kooshtea ... } One Judge presided in this Court and that of Comerciolly until the abolition of the latter.	122	1,167	1,289	218	321	302	90	931	301	1,232	57	1
	Total ...	212	4,847	5,139	848	1,220	1,406	375	3,840	1,062	4,911	228	16
JESSORE.	Jessore ...	253	4,069	4,342	373	613	2,182	212	3,380	878	4,258	81	...
	Magoorah ... }	92	1,385	1,477	261	374	323	321	1,279	157	1,436	41	...
	Jenidah ... } One Judge	50	1,837	1,887	176	585	727	118	1,066	253	1,859	28	...
	Nurrail ... }	162	1,786	1,948	311	492	362	400	1,574	188	1,772	176	...
	Total ...	557	9,097	9,654	1,121	2,064	3,594	1,060	7,839	1,486	9,325	329	...
RAJSHAHYE.	Bauleah ... One Judge	26	626	652	85	117	108	86	306	227	623	29	...
	Nattore ... } Since abolished.	51	309	360	41	71	75	48	235	91	326	34	...
	Pubna ...	46	1,011	1,057	154	224	254	115	747	267	1,014	43	...
	Comerciolly ... } Abolished, vide Kooshtea.	61	...	61	4	9	20	8	41	20	61	...	...
	Total ...	184	1,946	2,130	284	421	457	257	1,419	605	2,024	106	2
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore... } One Judge	37	1,856	1,893	267	617	235	140	1,268	589	1,857	36	...
	Monghyr ... }	59	1,690	1,758	211	844	225	113	1,393	305	1,698	60	...
	Total ...	96	3,555	3,651	478	1,461	460	262	2,661	894	3,555	96	...

DISTRICT.	PLACE OF SITTING.	Pending at the end of the last year.	Instituted during the year 1867.	Total.	FOR PLAINTIFFS.			FOR DEFENDENTS.	Total of Cases decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total of every description disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	How many of these last were pending above six weeks.
					On their merits.	Ex-parte.	Confession.						
Dacca.	Dacca ...	138	1,470	1,608	231	370	298	242	1,141	400	1,541	67	...
	Naraingunge ...	80	1,082	1,162	94	300	189	204	787	320	1,107	55	...
	Bohor ...	218	1,519	1,737	125	408	190	302	1,124	477	1,601	136	...
	Total ...	436	4,071	4,507	450	1,078	686	838	3,052	1,197	4,249	258	...
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	5	114	119	18	38	15	12	83	35	118	1	...
	{ Abolished from 1st April 1867. }												
CUTTACK.	Cuttack ...	28	802	890	140	304	211	48	703	180	883	7	...
MIDNAPORE.	Midnapore ...	112	1,486	1,598	258	265	526	274	1,323	169	1,492	106	...
MOORSHEDEABAD.	Moorshedabad ...	123	1,035	1,158	247	223	283	154	907	166	1,073	85	...
	Berhampore Cantonment ...	1	24	25	3	1	10	5	17	7	24	1	...
	Total ...	124	1,059	1,183	250	224	293	157	924	173	1,097	86	...
HOOGHLY.	Hooghly ...	41	671	712	104	163	194	68	529	153	682	39	4
	Serampore ...	53	1,211	1,264	182	261	350	59	852	286	1,138	126	5
	Chinsurah Cantonment ...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...
	Total ...	94	1,885	1,979	286	425	544	127	1,382	441	1,823	166	9
SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.	Sealdah ...	227	2,417	2,644	392	318	578	558	1,846	622	2,468	176	...
	Howrah ...	67	654	721	131	92	157	171	531	160	691	30	...
	Total ...	294	3,071	3,365	523	410	735	729	2,377	782	3,159	206	...

DISTRICT.	PLACE OF SITTING	Pending at the end of the last year.	Instituted during the year 1867.	Total.	FOR PLAINTIFFS.			FOR DEFENDANTS.	Total of Cases decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total of every description disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	How many of these last were pending above six weeks.	
					On their merits.	Ex-parte.	Confession.	On their merits.						
BACKERGUNGE.	Barrisaul ...	35	1,550	1,585	321	381	137	137	976	570	1,546	39	...	
	Mozufferpore ...	32	975	1,007	99	463	156	33	751	212	963	44	...	
TIRHOOT.	Patna ...	One Judge	19	605	624	192	105	125	166	588	20	608	16	...
	Dinapore ...		5	262	267	92	44	52	68	256	7	263	4	...
	Dinapore Cantonment		6	111	147	39	20	26	22	107	40	147	...	...
	Total ...	30	1,008	1,038	323	169	203	256	951	67	1,018	20	...	
SHARAD.	Arrah ...	20	432	452	42	114	144	25	325	110	435	17	...	
	Dum-Dum Cantonment ...	...	96	96	16	30	19	4	69	23	92	4	4	
DHAKA.	Dhaka Cantonment...	7	114	121	26	13	22	9	70	36	106	15	...	
	Bhangulpore													
	Monghyr													
	Total ...	2,346	36,168	38,514	5,483	9,080	9,588	4,603	28,754	8,042	36,796	1,715	25	

C 1.

Statement showing the number of Adult Offenders punished with whipping under Act VI. of 1864.

WHIPPING IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENT, UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1861.				WHIPPING IN LIEU OR IN ADDITION ON A SECOND CONVICTION FOR OFFENCES UNDER SECTION 3, ACT VI. OF 1861.			WHIPPING IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENT ON A SECOND CONVICTION FOR OFFENCES UNDER SECTION 4, ACT VI. OF 1861.					
DISTRICT.				Number of persons flogged.			Number of persons flogged.			Number of persons flogged.		
				Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Backergunge	...	...	...	8	14	7	...	1	2	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	34	60	17	3	3	2	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore	{ Bhaugulpore	...	...	41	34	5	1	6	...	...	...	...
		Monghyr	...	34	76	7	2	5	...	...	...	...
Burdwan, East	...	...	...	37	61	17	...	10	2	...	...	...
„ West	...	...	...	15	25	35	...	2	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	5	13	5	...	3	1	...	...	1
Cuttack	{	Cuttack	...	95	111	100	11	11	11	12	7	...
		Pooree	...	12	103	55	...	...	...	...	6	...
		Balasore	...	9	45	21	...	2	3	...	23	1
Dacca	{	Dacca	...	23	26	11	2	1	2	...	...	...
		Furreedpore	...	4	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	{	Dinapore	...	17	61	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Malda	...	12	12	6	...	1	4	...	...	...
Gya	...	...	...	8	77	39	...	6	8	...	...	...
Hooghly	{	Hooghly	...	18	11	3	2	1	1	...	...	...
		Howrah	...	66	37	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Jessore	...	...	...	29	51	36	...	1	2	...	...	...
Madnapore	...	...	...	26	25	18	...	...	2	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	35	15	1	1	3	12	2	...	...
Mymensing	...	...	...	28	14	7	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nuddea	...	...	...	46	148	41	2	4	5	...	...	...
Carried over				602	1,027	458	24	61	57	14	39	2

WHIPPING IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENT, UNDER SECTION 2, ACT VI. OF 1864.				WHIPPING IN LIEU OR IN ADDITION ON A SECOND CONVICTION FOR OFFENCES UNDER SECTION 3, ACT VI. OF 1864.			WHIPPING IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENT ON A SECOND CONVICTION FOR OFFENCES UNDER SECTION 4, ACT VI. OF 1864.					
DISTRICT.				Number of persons flogged.			Number of persons flogged.			Number of persons flogged.		
				Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Brought forward ...				602	1,027	458	24	61	57	14	39	2
Patna				25	50	29	1	5	11	...	...	...
Purneah				16	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ... { Rajshahye ...				6	25	15	1	...	...	...	...	...

C 2.

Statement showing the number of Juvenile Offenders punished with whipping under Act VI of 1861.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS FLOGGED.		
	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Backergunge...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore ...	...	...	...
Burdwan, East ...	...	...	...
West ...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...
Cuttack ...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...
Dinagepore ...	...	...	...
Gya... ..	...	...	...
Hoochly ...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	...	...	...
Mymensing ...	...	...	...
Nuddea ...	...	...	...
Patna ...	...	...	...
Purneah ...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	...	...	...
Rangpore ...	...	...	...
Sarun ...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	...	...	...
Sylhet ...	...	...	...
Tipperah ...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...
Cooch Nagpore ...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar ...	...	...	...
Cachar ...	...	...	...
Cassyah and Jynteah Hills ...	...	...	...
Total ...	141	47	5

D

Statement showing the Police Force employed in the

REGULAR ORGANIZED POLICE, INCLUDING TOWN POLICE SUBJECT TO																
NAME OF DISTRICT.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ALL GRADES DURING THE YEAR.							DETAIL OF NUMBER AT END OF YEAR.				AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY.				
	Remaining last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at end of pre- sent year.	European Officers.	European and Native Officers below the grade of Assistant Superin- tendent	Foot.	Men.	Number for whom fire- arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instru- ments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.	Of each mounted man.	Of each footman.
24-Pergunnahs.	1,523	423	57	461	1,428	3	200	1,225	170	50	1,378	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	700	129	13	151	665	1	86	578	122	20	635	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	1,065	124	18	196	975	3	149	824	176	36	907	...	...	...	...	...
Balasure	697	192	18	156	715	3	102	610	435	17	617	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	909	125	12	313	709	4	106	599	191	...	675	...	...	...	...	...
Gurjats	Includ- ed in the Cuttack Force.	276	4	41	231	1	35	195	188	...	226	...	...	...	...	...
Poorce	443	122	15	57	493	2	80	411	146	17	265	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	576	184	11	164	585	1	91	492	146	20	471	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts	368	212	12	175	393	1	42	350	497	10	29	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhally	368	94	3	53	406	2	66	338	68	18	387	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	521	147	4	101	563	2	94	467	129	27	572	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	693	261	22	172	700	3	128	629	230	38	492	...	...	...	...	...
Kamroop	306	95	7	54	340	1	47	292	304	14	258	...	...	...	...	...
Gowalparah	311	174	10	60	415	1	67	317	323	289	323	...	...	...	...	...
Durrung	237	46	1	52	230	2	38	190	150	11	71	...	...	...	...	...
Lutkinpore	308	148	19	86	441	2	48	391	330	15	74	...	...	...	...	...
Sechsagur	309	26	12	29	294	1	46	247	208	13	280	...	...	...	...	...
Cossyah Hills...	165	41	6	26	174	2	16	150	170	Kookries Swords 100 5		...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	317	48	3	182	180	1	30	149	167	12	179	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	377	78	17	45	393	1	54	338	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	563	160	10	115	598	2	50	546	250	Kookries Swords 100 25		574	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	63	97	9	8	143	1	12	130	139	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garrow Hills	No returns received.															
Bhaugulpore	618	105	7	46	670	3	84	579	4	140	40	641	...	...	...	...
Sontul Per- gunnahs	304	44	2	42	304	1	39	262	2	256	11	262	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	718	52	11	41	718	3	97	608	10	146	29	540	...	...	...	...
Chumpparun	419	50	4	33	432	2	61	365	4	75	41	316	...	...	...	...
Sarun	551	36	5	25	557	3	76	474	4	97	22	552	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	1,036	121	20	115	1,022	2	136	880	4	184	90	748	...	...	...	...
Behar	939	87	11	55	940	3	119	808	10	140	296	504	...	...	...	...
Purneah	635	79	21	61	632	2	81	537	2	116	56	324	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	555	65	7	34	569	2	66	499	2	112	22	545	...	...	...	...
Patna	1,317	143	38	95	1,332	2	147	1,179	4	233	35	1,064	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	256	48	2	29	273	1	39	233		None	250	...	...	...	...	...
Western Doars	213	148	7	59	295	1	44	235	13	259		68	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	481	109	12	65	513	2	87	424		159		335	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah	707	117	8	170	646	3	90	547	6	104	29	617	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	565	71	8	67	561	2	101	458		175		530	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	072	98	8	40	682	3	109	551	10	236	28	410	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	368	12	2	89	329	2	66	251	10	201	28	300	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	224	20	4	22	227	2	36	180		125	12	213	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	412	26	4	63	371	2	65	304		127	21	350	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	808	309	22	215	880	2	118	760		172	27	773	...	...	...	...
Moorsheadabad	1,185	206	40	212	1,199	3	190	1,006		260	...	1,153	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	484	97	14	85	482	2	64	396		179	...	253	...	...	...	...
Dacca	684	105	10	81	698	2	85	611		179	27	611	...	...	...	...
Mymensing	557	179	15	91	630	2	108	520		195	30	598	...	...	...	...
Purrodpore	327	47	9	47	324	1	55	268		57	17	318	...	...	...	...
Tippurah	392	81	8	68	397	2	64	331		154	20	375	...	...	...	...
Ranpore	402	159	14	252	445	2	85	408		179	23	299	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	447	109	13	91	452	2	79	371		113	25	306	...	...	...	...
Makla	365	46	23	38	344	1	54	290		113	...	323	...	...	...	...
Boorah	358	85	26	48	367	2	62	303		91	10	285	...	...	...	...
Pubna	397	87	9	62	393	2	70	321		140	20	331	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	076	139	21	111	083	3	118	567		183	38	645	...	...	...	...
										Swords						
										1,653	23,272	6,825	960	300	96	
										Kookries						

1.

several districts of the Lower Provinces in 1867.

RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular.	Grand Total Cost.
TOTAL COST INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES.									
Paid by Imperial Go- vernment.	Paid by Individuals and Offices.	Paid by Local Fund.		Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total cost.	
1,62,178 11 11	.....	52,420 8 3	4,220 71	.....	.....	1,74,075 0 0	5,648	3,88,674 4 2	.....
48,024 0 0	.....	40,873 0 0	1,280 71	.....	.....	40,060 0 0	1,945	1,29,857 0 0	.....
1,31,912 7 5	.....	7,669 8 6	9,811 31	.....	.....	1,63,107 14 0	16,786	3,02,719 9 11	.....
1,34,759 6 11	5,538 10 5	3,297 12 11	12,219 36	.....	.....	27,340 3 7	2,334	1,70,936 1 10	.....
1,44,039 4 7	.....	5,916 0 0	5,363 38	.....	.....	1,02,528 0 0	6,072	2,52,483 4 7	.....
84,990 12 0	.....	.....	440 58	.....	.....	No cash pay- ments.	671	34,990 12 0	.....
88,057 3 7	.....	5,511 11 7	2,426 35	.....	.....	21,994 11 9	2,919	1,15,563 10 11	.....
82,312 9 1	388 7 0	6,355 8 0	15,229 54	.....	.....	49,515 8 0	3,114	1,38,372 0 1	.....
69,078 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393	69,078 13 9	.....
72,510 10 5	1,469 0 0	1,142 0 0	1,881 47	.....	.....	5,222 15 8	2,297	79,547 10 1	.....
99,599 8 0	.....	1,834 0 0	4,470 49	.....	.....	1,60,920 0 0	5,933	2,61,923 8 0	.....
1,54,483 11 4	.....	4,162 15 9	4,184 50	.....	.....	1,61,424 0 0	5,214	3,00,070 11 1	.....
53,246 14 0	2,161 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	55,348 12 9	.....
66,854 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415	66,854 6 4	.....
50,593 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	50,593 11 9	.....
58,172 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441	58,172 0 0	.....
56,754 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	56,754 0 9	.....
37,287 15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	37,287 15 8	.....
41,400 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	41,400 2 3	.....
75,618 2 1	28 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393	75,617 0 0	.....
94,258 12 6	.....	2,733 8 0	4,162 54	.....	.....	74,916 0 0	4,760	1,71,968 4 6	.....
23,382 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	23,382 7 4	.....
92,456 3 10	.....	8,439 15 6	3,817 56	.....	.....	37,695 0 0	4,487	1,38,591 3 0	.....
40,162 10 2	.....	.....	1,277	.....	.....	4,215 9 9	1,581	44,378 3 11	.....
97,658 10 4	.....	10,372 0 0	6,134 70	.....	.....	73,617 8 1	6,852	1,51,643 2 6	.....
58,660 0 8	.....	5,038 0 0	3,821 50	.....	.....	59,316 12 0	4,233	1,22,636 12 8	.....
78,760 0 0	27 0 0	9,108 0 0	5,962 40	.....	.....	44,341 0 0	6,519	1,34,245 0 0	.....
1,07,390 3 2	.....	21,286 0 0	9,945 40	.....	.....	2,19,307 0 0	10,667	3,51,673 2 2	.....
1,05,006 13 7	.....	17,529 12 0	7,695 31	.....	.....	1,07,240 6 6	8,635	2,29,777 0 1	.....
99,625 1 3	.....	.....	7,695 31	.....	.....	33,555 0 0	8,292	1,39,178 1 3	.....
68,598 5 2	.....	.....	3,605 50	.....	.....	50,470 0 0	4,174	1,18,898 5 2	.....
1,31,883 13 5	963 11 6	30,000 0 0	4,090 51	.....	.....	34,931 11 0	5,422	1,97,779 3 11	.....
41,700 4 0	462 0 0	8,889 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	51,681 4 0	.....
63,757 1 9	.....	.....	No record	.....	.....	No record.	295	63,757 1 9	.....
80,686 4 8	.....	10,845 15 10	11,669 50	.....	.....	2,80,056 0 0	12,182	3,71,588 4 6	.....
93,073 11 8	.....	13,296 3 6	7,212 21	.....	.....	1,26,500 0 0	7,878	2,34,929 15 2	.....
86,612 2 1	.....	.....	52 49	.....	.....	2,256 0 0	613	88,868 2 1	.....
1,12,034 2 3	.....	.....	3,762 50	.....	.....	37,320 0 0	4,414	1,49,355 2 3	.....
62,601 4 4	.....	.....	6,695 32	.....	.....	60,590 0 0	7,024	1,23,191 4 4	.....
39,380 13 11	1,212 0 0	.....	1,672 46	.....	.....	9,070 8 0	1,809	49,613 5 11	.....
55,863 9 11	.....	1,150 1 8	8,860 21	.....	.....	1,33,035 0 3	9,231	2,00,048 11 10	.....
1,05,148 11 1	411 7 6	18,614 5 0	6,592 55	.....	.....	2,01,097 13 3	7,472	3,25,802 2 10	.....
1,41,391 4 7	.....	28,800 0 0	3,995 45	.....	.....	1,19,850 0 0	5,194	2,90,041 4 7	.....
78,454 7 6	.....	4,103 40	.....	.....	.....	1,22,988 0 0	5,885	2,01,442 7 6	.....
79,690 3 7	1,259 5 9	17,610 11 3	2,995 64	.....	.....	74,979 13 0	3,683	1,73,459 1 7	.....
96,404 13 4	.....	2,231 3 8	5,627 50	.....	.....	1,57,204 5 0	6,257	2,55,840 5 10	.....
58,962 4 0	.....	.....	1,762 56	.....	.....	56,384 0 0	2,086	1,16,346 4 0	.....
66,838 8 7	.....	.....	3,058 65	.....	.....	98,329 3 8	3,435	1,65,107 12 8	.....
93,589 15 1	.....	.....	3,273 61	.....	.....	61,938 12 0	3,768	1,45,528 11 1	.....
76,397 13 11	.....	.....	5,127 60	.....	.....	86,034 0 0	5,577	1,62,431 13 11	.....
65,544 4 6	.....	.....	1,814 67	.....	.....	58,955 0 0	2,158	1,15,499 4 6	.....
62,670 0 1	.....	1,084 10 9	2,853 33	.....	.....	53,205 4 8	3,200	1,16,960 8 6	.....
62,034 8 5	.....	.....	2,808 52	.....	.....	81,280 0 0	3,291	1,46,315 8 5	.....
1,10,654 6 5	92 1 4	.....	4,218 42	.....	.....	23,377 1 0	4,801	1,34,125 8 9	.....
Inhabitants, Local Funds, Zemindars, Service lands exempted from settlement.									
49,74,108 4 11	14,176 8 0	9,90,849 0 0	1,84,840 94	18 13 8	.....	34,85,198 0 2	2,14,394	92,13,410 12 3	.....

D

Statement showing distribution of the Regular Police Force in the

DISTRICT.		GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS.				Number of Sub-Divisions under a European Officer.	Number of Thannahs or Sub-Divisions under a superior Native Officer.	Total number of Police Posts.
		Armed Guards on Trooparies.	Guarding Jails.	At Head-Quarters of Districts (not on Police duty) and absent on leave.	Remaining available for Police duty.			
1ST CIRCLE.	24-Pergunnahs	40	63	171	1,133	7	3	79
	Howrah	...	23	102	540	.....	4	40
	Midnapore	20	62	174	798	3	4	70
	Balesore	19	27	101	505	1	3	59
	Cuttack	32	62	160	451	3	2	65
	Gurjals	10	15	92	113	.....	3	15
	Poorce	19	27	129	309	1	3	39
	Chittagong	23	35	128	397	1	3	45
	Ditto Hill Tracts	4	...	75	312	.....	3	19
	Nonkhally	19	37	108	240	1	3	32
2ND CIRCLE.	Backergunge	29	58	134	334	3	4	46
	Jessore	29	59	182	479	5	4	35
	Kamroop	14	42	91	192	1	4	13
	Gowalparah	15	27	149	223	1	4	20
	Garrow Hills	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
	Durrung	17	27	92	92	2	4	7
	Luckimpore	20	29	295	102	1	3	21
	Seelsnagar	23	31	131	156	1	3	10
	Cossyah Hills	10	14	102	46	.....	3	4
	Nowzong	14	14	71	80	.....	3	6
3RD CIRCLE.	Cachar	14	30	125	223	.....	2	14
	Sylhet	20	42	129	396	4	4	23
	Samoogooding	...	5	129	9	.....	...	...
	Bhaugulpore	29	45	110	448	3	4	25
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	45	71	94	93	1	3	27
	Shalabad	20	47	183	453	3	3	41
	Chumparun	15	43	127	245	1	3	23
	Sarun	19	37	136	362	1	4	29
	Tirhoot	38	58	201	723	5	3	46
	Behar	34	54	155	690	3	4	58
4TH CIRCLE.	Purneah	33	53	73	471	2	3	29
	Monghyr	23	40	148	356	1	3	21
	Patna	25	129	261	915	3	4	41
	Darjeeling	10	18	124	120	1	2	17
	Western Doocars	15	5	122	151	1	2	17
	Burdwan	36	50	159	397	3	3	29
	Lohardugga	19	48	123	369	1	4	43
	Bancoorah	14	36	108	485	1	3	33
	Hazarebough	19	154	129	383	1	4	48
	Maunbhoom	10	39	89	180	1	3	27
5TH CIRCLE.	Singbhoom	14	22	121	68	No Sub-Divn.	4	10
	Boerbhoom	14	26	87	226	Ditto	3	22
	Hooghly	24	53	166	638	2	4	39
	Moorsheadabad	34	57	256	849	3	4	75
	Rajshahye	24	41	148	207	1	2	29
	Dacca	10	53	102	427	2	2	27
	Mymensing	34	64	156	374	4	3	25
	Furreedpore	19	48	95	161	1	3	15
	Tipperrah	18	44	116	217	1	3	13
	Runkpore	24	48	136	285	2	2	21
6TH CIRCLE.	Dinagepore	10	34	147	250	No Sub-Divn.	4	25
	Malda	14	22	112	195	Ditto	4	26
	Bogra	14	30	133	188	Ditto	3	22
	Pulna	24	32	124	211	2	2	25
	Nuddes	36	60	170	411	5	3	33
		175	292	897	2,020	11	Average	25

2.

several districts of the Lower Provinces on the last day of 1867.

AVERAGE OF EACH EUROPEAN OFFICER'S CHARGE.		AVERAGE OF EACH NATIVE OFFICER'S CHARGE.		Average distance of each village from nearest Police Post.	Average distance of each post from the next on the main line of road.	REMARKS.
Area in Miles.	Population.	Area in Miles.	Population.			
755	431,541	34'8	19,917	Miles. 4	Miles. 12	The villages of this district are periodically abandoned and fresh ones built. There is no main line of road in this district.
550	520,000	17'7	16,774	1	10	
1,684	525,611	72'9	22,852	2	10	
625	151,440	36'7	8,908	3	8	
765	300,000	229'2	36,408	4	10	
1,579	999,827	104'1	16,145	4	10	
2,016	250,346	87'2	25,806	2	12'3	
1,358	400,000	911'1	22,322	6	3	
3,300	66,000			12	8	
1,500	285,600	142'8	27,200	12	8	
2,000	433,316	138'0	29,830			The villages are moved from place to place every 2 or 3 years.
1,190	327,042	108'2	29,731	6	12	
3,348	400,000	304'3	36,363	8	15	
2,672	330,000	127'2	10,952	No record	10	
No record	...	No record	...	2	25	
1,456	86,494	361'0	22,270	No record	25	
2,685	64,391	217'3	3,911	No record	19'2	
2,821	266,000	282'1	21,147	10	No record.	
2,500	59,462	125'0	29,731	No record	Ditto	
8,712	247,500	145'2	41,250	Ditto		Under survey.
5,000	200,000	125	16,666	.....	26'57	
2,650	752,144	250	68,376	11	18	
No record	...	No record	...	30	9	
1,142	314,786	183	53,898	2	12	
16,987	248,123	413	40,153	11	10	
1,467	533,333	107'3	39,024	7	16	
1,819	373,333	164'3	32,608	3	8'5	
870	401,465	118'7	61,363	6	16	
4,608	936,202	185'2	53,650	8	16	
1,813	455,797	113'8	30,622	1'75	8	No lines of road except the rail. The only other lines of roads are those from leading places in the district to those in other districts.
2,856	500,000	211'5	37,637	8	16	
2,100	462,520	200	38,035	3	20	
1,121	450,000	52'2	20,000	12	13	
800	80,500	49'3	40,400	1'5	8	
No record	A.	...	...	1	1	
1,346	519,266	92'8	35,811	2	6	
3,500	375,000	162'7	17,442	9	20	
1,561	253,333	161'4	26,206	4	9	
4,148	233,333	239'2	14,583	10	5	
2,250	340,662	237'0	25,234	10	10	No lines of road except the rail. The only other lines of roads are those from leading places in the district to those in other districts.
1,999	110,158	444'2	24,479	8'75	22	
1,165	373,078	110'9	35,531	5'5	3	
1,000	800,000	38'3	369,055	4	9	
878	322,619	48'7	17,923	5	13	
1,250	302,144	86'2	20,837	8	14'57	
1,569	475,000	120'6	50,538	10'5	28	
3,285	473,620	274'4	39,408	10	12'75	
1,508	624,754	100	44,915	8'3	19	
1,800	500,000	276'9	76,923	14'0 20	16	
2,252	643,737	225	57,708	7	18	
1,000	625,000	200	52,631	8	16	
1,298	311,895	49'5	11,752	8	18	
970	200,000	92'3	10,047	9	15	
1,022	168,839	81'7	11,254	12	23	
1,088	183,743	108'4	17,858	7	12	
1,674	311,041	229'2	30,592	7	13'54	

D 3.

Statement showing religion, races, height, weight, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the Lower Provinces on the last day of 1867.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average age.			Average height.		Average weight.			General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Years. mos. days.			Feet Inch.		Md. Sr. Ch.			
ACCORDING TO RELIGION.	Mahomedans ...	28	4	7	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	21	12	The Mahomedans and Hindoos of Behar are much on a par as far as Police work is concerned. The Mahomedans are perhaps sharper for detective work. Seikhs are active and energetic, but not fitted for Police work in Bengal.
	Hindoos ...	27	3	1	5	4	1	20	0	
	Seikhs ...	29	8	22	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	25	2	
	Christians ...	29	0	18	5	6	1	26	8	
	Parsees ...	24	0	0	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	14	0	
	Buddhists ...	24	0	0	5	3	1	26	0	
	Pagaus ...	28	0	0	5	3	1	26	0	
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES AND RACES.	Rajbunghshees ...	28	0	0	5	5	1	13	0	Quick and intelligent; suited for hill work, and for guard work in the plains. Good as detectives, but useless as guards.
	Khoonds ...	28	0	0	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	
	Hill tribes ...	27	0	0	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	16	0	
	Hindustanees ...	27	3	10	5	6	1	21	9	
	Punjabees ...	29	4	14	5	6	1	23	14	
	Afghans ...	33	11	15	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	27	0	
	Nepalese ...	28	10	27	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	16	14	
	From Western Himalayas ...	24	1	3	5	4	1	16	8	
	From Eastern Himalayas ...	26	3	20	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	15	7	
	Bengalees ...	28	3	0	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	20	9	
	From Mahratta countries ...	31	0	0	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	30	0	Listless and apathetic. Less to be depended upon for regular duties than even Bengalees.
	Telingas ...	25	9	24	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	21	8	
	Oorials ...	26	3	0	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	20	3	
	Tamuls ...	31	2	0	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	17	8	
	Assamese ...	28	6	12	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	18	14	
	Cacharees ...	28	6	0	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	23	8	
	Europeans and Eurasians ...	32	5	24	5	6	1	28	15	
HINDOOS ACCORDING TO CASTE.	Other races ...	27	11	10	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	20	3	
	Coles ...	29	0	0	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	16	8	
	Sonthals ...	26	0	0	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	16	8	
	Mugs ...	31	0	0	5	4	1	20	0	
	Brahmans ...	26	8	13	5	5	1	20	3	
	Khettryas ...	25	11	12	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	20	0	
	Rajpoots ...	27	3	2	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	22	2	
	Vydahs ...	26	10	20	5	4	1	20	11	
	Kyasths ...	26	11	23	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	18	3	
Koormees ...	27	7	7	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	19	9		
Shoodras ...	26	11	3	5	6	1	20	2		
Other castes ...	29	6	12	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....		
General average ...		28	1	2	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	20	8	

D 4.

Statement showing the general result of Police operations with regard to each great class of Crime dealt with by the Police during 1867.

CLASS OF CRIME.	PERSONS ARRESTED WITHOUT WARRANT.							CASES PROSECUTED BY INFORMATION BEFORE MAGISTRATES.								
	ACQUITTED.		CONVICTED.		Number of persons arrested.			ACQUITTED.		CONVICTED.		Number of persons arrested.				
	Released without trial.	Number of persons arrested.	By Court of first instance.	On appeal or at Sessions.	Total.	Ordered to find security.	By Magistrate.	Committed.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied in each case.	Number of informations lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.	Pending, withdrawn, commuted, or released without trial, &c.
Offences against the State, (cognizable by the Police) ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto, (not cognizable by the Police) ...	190	333	8	183	13	186	...	83	57	137	38	...	...	10	7	12
Offences relating to coin, stamps, &c., (cognizable by the Police) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, (not cognizable by the Police) ...	499	658	12	219	13	232	...	400	5	392	12	...	...	84	73	29
Offences against public justice, (cognizable by the Police) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,804	8,369	2,273	5,182	312
Ditto, (not cognizable by the Police) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	917	379	487	61
Offences by public servants, (not cognizable by the Police) ...	1,630	3,061	16	330	2	332	...	2,790	...	...	...	932	1,534	166	1,379	9
Breach of Police Act, Act V of 1861. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence, false complaints, and forgery, (not cognizable by the Police) ...	1,188	5,497	295	1,091	107	2,095	52	2,732	19	2,644	1	1,570	2,193	877	1,230	87
Blotting or unlawful assembly, (not cognizable by the Police) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	971	551	487	540
Ditto, <i>Offences against the person.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	1,033	238	736	12
Murder by thug, (cognizable by the Police) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto dacoits, (ditto) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto robbers, (ditto) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto poison for sake of robbery (ditto) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto, from other motives (ditto) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other murders, from motives connected with woman, (ditto) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, from other motives, (ditto) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide, (ditto) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide, (ditto) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure of infants, (ditto) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure of infants, (ditto) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stunt, (ditto) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, (not cognizable by the Police) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,432	3,030	1,045	12	1,730
Administering supplying drugs, (cognizable by the Police) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over	5,968	13,411	532	3,734	425	4,596	63	6,091	1,207	7,833	...	12,240	18,094	5,782	29	12,323

E 1.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1867-68, and sanctioned as required by Law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to explain and amend Act VI. of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.	The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.	To affirm decrees passed in appeal by Deputy Collectors, under the mistaken idea that appellate jurisdiction had been conferred on them by Act VI. of 1862, except in cases when such appeals had been re-heard before Collectors.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 30th April 1867. Governor General's assent, 21st May 1867.
An Act for shortening the language used in Acts passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	The Advocate-General.	To include in one Act those provisions for the construction and interpretation of Acts, which are usually included in the interpretation clause of each Act.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 23rd May 1867. Governor General's assent, 30th idem.
An Act for the better regulation of the Police in Towns and Municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Mr. H. T. Prinsep...	To place the Police Chowkedars in towns under the charge of the Officers of the general Police, and to provide for raising the expense of Police in Municipal and other Towns, and for determining the amount to be levied therein for Police purposes.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 30th April 1867. Governor General's assent, 3rd June 1867.
An Act to amend Act III. of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	The Advocate-General.	To amend the District Municipal Improvement Act in certain points in which it had been found defective, principally in the mode of levying the rates under that Act. Also to empower the expenditure of a portion of the Municipal Fund in supporting hospitals, in vaccination, and in lighting streets.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 30th May 1867. Governor General's assent, 17th June 1867.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to provide for the recovery of rates for water supplied by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company.	Mr. V. H. Schaleh...	To enable the Government to recover rates for water supplied by this Company, to fix the procedure to be adopted in all questions respecting such water rates, and to prevent waste and fraud with respect to water so supplied.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 13th June 1867. Governor General's assent, 27th idem.
An Act to amend Act VI. of 1863 and Act VI. of 1866 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	Mr. Stuart Hogg ...	To amend the Calcutta Municipal Acts in certain points in which they had been found defective; principally in the mode of enforcing payment of the license tax for horses and carriages. To empower the Municipality, to purchase lands outside the towns for the purposes of these Acts, and to enable them to demise lands or railways belonging to them. Also to amend the provisions respecting water-supply, and to recover water and lighting rates from owners in lieu of occupiers in certain cases.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 22nd June 1867. Governor General's assent, 1st July 1867.
An Act to continue the existing settlement of the land revenue in the districts of Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore, until the expiration of the year 1304 Umlee.	Mr. V. H. Schaleh ...	To enable the settlement of some portions of Orissa, which had not been permanently settled, to be re-settled at the existing rates for a further term of 30 years.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 6th July 1867. Governor General's assent, 10th idem.
An Act to provide, from rates to be levied in the Town of Calcutta, the expense of the Police of that Town, and to enable the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta to apply a portion of the Municipal Fund of the said Town for the support of a Pauper Hospital.	Mr. H. T. Prinsep ...	To raise rates from the occupiers of lands or houses in Calcutta for the payment of the Town Police, and to determine the amount to be paid for the expense of such Police. Also to enable the Municipality of Calcutta to support an hospital for the sick poor.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 30th May 1867. Governor General's assent, 1st July 1867.

E 2.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1867-68.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
Bill to amend Act X. of 1866 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (an Act for the improvement of the Port of Calcutta.)	Mr. Stuart Hogg	To enable the Justices of the Peace of the Town of Calcutta, in their capacity of the Port Commissioner of Calcutta, to raise money on loan before a complete scheme of improvement of that Port had been adopted.	15th June 1867	Governor General's assent withdrawn 13th July 1867	
Bill to amend Act III. of 1863 and Act VI. of 1866 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein.)	The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet and their employment therein. This Bill modified the law established by the former Acts in a great number of points, but made little change in principle, save so far as abolishing a statutory minimum of wages may be so deemed.	16th March 1867	Governor General's assent refused 16th Aug. 1867.	
Bill for the better regulation of lodging houses in Pooree.	Mr. H. T. Prinsep	To prevent the over crowding of lodging houses at Pooree during the great festivals of Juggernath For this purpose this Bill proposed to give to the executive officers power to determine the numbers to be received in each house, and stringent powers of investigation to prevent reception of larger numbers.	15th Dec. 1867	Withdrawn 6th April 1867.	
Bill for making better provision for the regulation of boats plying for and carrying passengers within the Port of Calcutta.	Mr. Stuart Hogg	To bring boats plying for hire on the Hooghly under rules analogous to those by which Hackney Carriages and Palankeens in Calcutta are regulated.	30th March 1867	Withdrawn 25th May 1867.	

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
Bill to make further provision for the survey of steam vessels plying within the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Mr. V. H. Schalch ...	To extend the provisions for the survey of steam vessels to vessels in any ports to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and to make neglect of those provisions on leaving such ports criminal.	18th Jan. 1868	.....	Report of Select Committee presented on the 10th March 1868.
Bill to provide for the sale of tenures in satisfaction of public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue.	Mr. V. H. Schalch ...	To regulate the procedure by which public demands, recoverable as arrears of land revenue, should be raised by the sale of interests in land not being estates paying revenue to Government.	1st Feb. 1868	Withdrawn 21st March 1868	
Bill to amend and consolidate the law for the regulation of Police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.	Mr. H. L. Dampier ...	To confer on the Magistrates of towns in the mofussil, not within the District Municipal Improvement Act, increased power for the conservancy and improvement of such towns, and to improve the mode of levying the expense of Police therein.	7th March 1868	.....	Referred to Select Committee on the 21st March 1868.
Bill to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue.	The Advocate-General	To amend Act XI. of 1859, to enable officers of Government, by a short and summary process, to enforce undisputed arrears of revenue and public demands. The Bill proposes that a duly registered certificate from the Collector that a sum was due to the Government, should have the effect of a decree, and gives a summary mode of contesting the existence of such debt. It also enables Collectors to sell subordinate estates paying rent directly to Government for their own arrears.	28th March 1868	.....	Time for referring to a Select Committee not arrived, at close of official year.
Bill to amend the provisions of Act IX. of 1847. (An Act regarding the assessment of lands gained from the sea or from rivers by alluvion or deposition within the Provinces of Pungul, Behar, and Orissa.)	Mr. Rivers Thompson	To enable the Government to take possession of islands arising in the sea or in rivers without waiting for the decennial revision of assessment.	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.

F 1.

Statement of Revenue Demands, Collections, and Net Balances for 1867-68.

Divisions.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	NET BALANCES.			Payments in Advance.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
											Rs.
Bhargulpore	27,89,683	1,87,478	29,77,161	26,34,601	1,53,540	27,88,141	1,544	1,54,854	32,622	1,87,476	62,346
Burdwan	77,72,510	2,74,542	80,47,052	76,80,921	90,558	77,71,479	45,434	86,192	1,43,947	2,30,139	34,765
Chittagong	24,31,108	2,92,642	27,23,750	21,05,777	2,70,026	23,75,803	3,722	3,25,331	18,894	3,44,225	1,903
Cuttack	17,37,317	19,50,860	36,88,177	3,10,605	7,72,129	10,82,734	6,775	14,26,712	11,71,956	25,98,668	11,967
Dacca	33,87,678	1,62,995	35,50,673	31,95,400	1,45,915	33,41,315	10,254	1,92,092	7,012	1,99,104	68,933
Patna	79,93,236	49,394	80,42,030	79,41,330	41,404	79,82,734	11,437	43,654	4,805	48,459	1,87,264
Presidency	38,24,198	1,66,188	39,93,386	37,13,977	1,15,747	38,29,724	5,243	1,10,214	48,205	1,58,419	41,937
Rajshahye	62,61,675	1,12,067	63,73,742	61,52,945	1,07,311	62,60,156	922	1,08,673	3,991	1,12,664	43,031
Assam	12,90,231	13,832	13,04,063	12,85,189	12,095	12,97,284	904	5,006	869	5,875	3
Chota Nagpore	2,82,496	7,631	2,90,127	2,62,920	7,031	2,69,951	1,371	18,776	29	18,805	1,015
Cooch Behar	2,26,510	34,224	2,60,734	1,06,747	14,556	2,11,303	10,938	28,784	9,709	38,493	3,326
Total	3,79,90,642	32,44,853	4,12,51,465	3,54,80,312	17,30,312	3,72,10,624	98,544	25,00,268	14,42,039	39,42,327	4,56,390

F 2.

Statement of Grants of Waste Lands made under the old Rules during 1867-68, and up to the end of the year.

DISTRICT.	IN 1867-68.				ALTOGETHER TO END OF 1867-68.			
	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Durrung ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	7,419	.....	2,782
Kamroop ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	10,540	.....	3,952
Luckimpore ...	1	1,583	.....	445	54	1,03,395	.....	29,080
Nowgong ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23,525	.....	6,617
Soobsagur ...	3	2,024	.....	759	109	90,076	.....	33,770
Cachar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	3,61,070	.....	1,30,525
Sylhet ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	21,408	.....	6,021
Soonderbuns...	2	5,182	.....	1,469	155	6,48,230	32,155	1,80,261
Total ...	6	8,789	.....	2,673	573	12,68,663	32,155	4,02,014

F 3.

Statement of Commutation of Revenue of Waste Lands during 1867-68, and up to the end of the year.

DISTRICT.	IN 1867-68.					ALTOGETHER TO END OF 1867-68.				
	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue at time of commutation.	Price of commutation paid.	Price remaining to be paid.	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue at time of commutation.	Price of commutation.	Price remaining to be paid.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kamroop ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11,288	.....	3,299	25,400
Luckimpore ...	1	1,190	.....	3,057	.....	11	11,253	.....	27,443	5,100
Soobsagur ...	4	5,491	.....	1,748	12,837	29	23,250	.....	52,004	13,127
Cachar ...	1	386	.....	820	7,376	32	61,448	.....	1,33,220	27,828
Soonderbuns ...	2	12,529	2,762	8,031	30,413	21	132,837	2,572	68,626	2,08,004
Total ...	8	19,596	1,762	15,156	50,626	98	240,076	2,572	2,79,502	3,40,355

F 4.

Statement of Sales of Waste Lands during 1867-68, and up to the end of the year.

DISTRICT.	IN 1867-68.				ALTOGETHER TO END OF 1867-68.			
	Number of lots sold.	Area in acres.	Price realised.	Price remaining to be realised.	Number of lots sold.	Area in acres.	Price realised.	Price remaining to be realised.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Durrung ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	34,315	43,181	43,462
Kamroop ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9,669	19,348	27,007
Luckimpore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	75,110	2,00,454	87,287
Nowgong ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	33,502	32,616	14,226
Seeksagur	1	1,238	1,774	1,322	47	38,125	2,19,621	2,03,881
Chittagong ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	58,236	68,963	1,06,793
Cachar	2	280	400	202	13	12,500	7,468	24,020
Darjeeling ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	44,982	1,83,088	47,467
Soonderbuns ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	70,183	18,604	1,57,556
Total	3	1,518	2,183	1,614	398	376,716	7,93,933	7,11,762

F 5.

Statement of Leases of Waste Lands under the ordinary Settlement Rules of the district during 1867-68, and up to the end of the year.

DISTRICT.	IN 1867-68.				UP TO END OF 1867-68.			
	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Durrung ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	10,000	8,750	15,125
Kamroop	1	1	6	6	81	1,402	1,133	2,200
Luckimpore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	17,907	17,514	17,514
Nowgong ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2,722	2,296	2,296
Seeksagur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	34,229	29,238	29,238
Chittagong ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,823	114	684
Cachar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7,390	.....	6,235
Darjeeling	10	18,457	269	6,922	48	29,396	6,904	20,187
Western Doonars	104	4,461	430	5,010	315	19,925	1,361	22,416
Total	115	22,919	705	11,947	826	124,884	67,310	1,15,955

G 1.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs for the years indicated.

YEAR.	MERCHANDISE GROSS COLLECTIONS.				RECEIPTS ON SALE.				TOTAL RECEIPTS INCLUDING WHARF RENT, &c.				DEDUCT REFUNDS, DRAW-BACKS, AND CHARGES.				NET REVENUE.				TOTAL.
	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balassore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balassore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balassore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balassore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	
840-41	Rs. 32,41,771	9,918	...	1,808	...	17,13,394	...	...	...	...	50,11,436	9,918	...	1,809	...	6,40,522	6,286	...	2,386	...	Rs. 43,74,546
850-51	42,44,538	4,536	...	815	...	61,30,113	152	...	107	...	1,04,95,161	4,172	...	922	...	7,42,024	17,730	...	9,800	...	96,82,237
860-61	1,35,67,033	42,010	4,043	2,763	6,312	91,39,550	...	...	...	...	2,27,89,259	44,040	4,463	2,763	6,312	1,09,883	3,558	5,732	60	...	2,16,19,376
870-71	92,03,681	78,750	...	...	...	1,94,79,237	1,86,306	...	...	...	2,38,68,737	2,67,430	89,567	5,105	293	15,23,348	27,967	2,354	4,192	...	2,73,35,359
880-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
890-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
900-01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
910-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
920-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
930-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
940-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
950-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
960-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
970-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Excess Charges.

	Rs.
1840-41	457
1850-51	18,003
1860-61	5,873
1870-71	1,214
1880-81	3,313
1890-91	180
1900-01	4,610
1910-11	351
1920-21	...
1930-31	...
1940-41	...
1950-51	...
1960-61	...
1970-71	...
1980-81	...
1990-91	...
2000-01	...

G 2.

Statement showing the principal items of Import—dutiable and free, in 1867-68.

ARTICLES.	1866-67, INCLUDING APRIL 1866.		1867-68.		Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
IMPORTS,—DUTIABLE.						
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt ... Mds. ...	5,692,881	45,51,940	6,088,947	56,55,247	11,03,307	.....
Piece Goods ... Yds. ...	253,154,016	7,54,88,818	632,225,236	9,19,86,904	1,64,98,086	.....
Twist ... lbs. ...	10,807,591	1,20,99,072	12,533,463	1,27,90,054	6,90,982	.....
Iron ... Cwt. ...	3,63,546	18,01,421	570,348	28,84,216	9,92,795	.....
Copper ... " ...	95,558	52,59,733	157,864	75,48,303	22,88,570	.....
Lead ... " ...	10,884	1,57,108	7,059	1,02,376	.....	54,732
Patent Metals ... " ...	21,810	9,51,510	32,014	14,39,805	4,88,295	.....
Tin ... " ...	30,212	10,56,122	12,153	6,79,795	.....	9,76,327
Spelter ... " ...	57,875	6,62,842	114,004	12,77,583	6,14,741	.....
Quicksilver ... lbs. ...	190,973	1,90,973	80,003	80,003	.....	1,01,370
All other Metals ... Cwt. ...	37,893	7,67,578	148,013	3,88,082	.....	3,79,496
Malt Liquors ... Gills. ...	1,064,546	25,43,385	690,013	16,21,481	.....	9,18,904
Wines ... " ...	226,351	22,01,834	234,432	23,05,036	1,03,202	.....
Spirits ... " ...	198,101	17,82,462	224,816	19,46,051	1,63,589	.....
Rum ... " ...	3,227	23,026	3,865	33,537	10,511	.....
Hardware and Ironmongery	.....	1,26,90,439	.....	1,70,12,509	43,22,070	.....
Millinery and Haberdashery	.....	12,14,536	.....	13,08,987	94,451	.....
Oilman's Stores	.....	4,70,911	.....	4,91,968	21,057	.....
Provisions	.....	6,07,129	.....	6,86,669	79,540	.....
Groceries and Confectioneries	.....	2,42,237	.....	1,60,590	.....	81,647
Tea ... lbs. ...	819,627	5,21,040	572,470	5,71,256	47,216	.....
Tobacco ... Cwt. ...	1,818	4,22,050	2,936	3,93,946	.....	26,113
All other Articles	.....	68,20,097	.....	1,09,22,616	21,02,519	.....
Total	.....	13,52,10,272	.....	16,23,10,614	2,96,20,931	25,38,589
IMPORTS,—FREE.						
Cotton ... Cwt. ...	.....	.....	8	223	223	.....
Hides and Skins	1,279	1,715	.....	.....	.....	1,715
Machinery	.....	20,05,264	.....	67,65,812	47,60,548	.....
Agricultural Implements	.....	87,857	.....	1,04,954	17,097	.....
Papers and Books	.....	10,13,017	.....	11,30,465	1,16,848	.....
Precious Stones	.....	79,304	.....	40,075	.....	29,629
Cole and Coke ... Tons ...	48,568	8,30,840	77,300	18,03,902	9,73,062	.....
Gold	.....	1,74,69,632	.....	1,54,20,158	.....	20,49,474
Silver	.....	6,85,51,217	.....	3,20,01,653	.....	3,65,49,564
All other Articles	.....	16,95,200	.....	23,00,902	6,05,612	.....

G 3.

Statement showing the principal items of Export—Dutiable and Free, in 1867-68.

ARTICLES.	1866-67, INCLUDING APRIL 1866.		1867-68.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
DUTIABLE EXPORTS.						
Indigo Mds.	102,011	1,62,43,953	86,409	1,56,37,643	.....	26,06,310
Rice "	3,938,497	1,58,49,093	6,936,211	1,62,35,804	3,86,711	.....
Other Grains "	375,664	12,51,845	600,371	14,24,703	1,72,858	.....
Oil Seeds Cwt.	3,705,829	1,54,56,842	3,411,754	1,69,35,072	14,78,230	.....
Lac Dye "	12,640	5,37,100	14,117	6,32,045	94,936	.....
Shell Lac "	84,558	18,13,905	43,611	12,21,646	.....	5,92,259
All other Articles ... ..	.....	44,14,968	.....	29,73,746	.....	14,41,222
Total ...	.....	5,55,67,715	.....	5,30,60,659	21,32,735	46,39,791
FREE EXPORTS.						
Opium Chts.	46,993	5,88,71,752	43,256	6,40,86,377	52,14,625	.....
Cotton lbs.	128,082,789	3,62,59,437	105,515,710	2,82,39,095	.....	80,20,342
Jute Cwt.	1,916,652	60,12,949	2,259,896	1,30,95,365	61,82,416	.....
Hides and Skins ... Pcs.	5,032,367	48,43,623	4,780,785	70,82,444	22,38,821	.....
Tea lbs.	7,155,232	37,02,771	8,789,344	68,53,205	31,50,434	.....
Sugar Cwt.	66,451	4,44,351	39,684	5,00,231	55,880	.....
Saltpetre "	453,471	33,72,882	321,531	24,86,838	.....	8,86,044
Gunny and Gunny Bags Pcs.	12,052,145	39,30,261	7,971,622	28,75,317	.....	10,54,944
Silk, Raw and Chussum ..	20,880	81,40,671	19,037	1,47,08,632	65,58,961	.....
Wool lbs.	73,948	25,326	6,052	1,747	.....	23,579
Tobacco, Manufactured Cwt.	.....	25,376	.....	39,142	13,766	.....
" Unmanufactured ..	5,423	57,059	3,412	43,489	.....	13,570
Rum, Bengal Glis.	6,641	3,425	3,993	2,031	.....	1,394
Gold ... ..	.....	38,24,207	.....	28,86,021	.....	9,38,186
Silver ... ..	.....	1,36,40,684	.....	1,00,52,370	.....	26,88,314
All other Articles ... ..	.....	21,46,290	.....	48,69,915	27,23,619	.....
Total ...	.....	14,62,10,070	.....	15,87,22,219	2,61,38,522	1,36,26,873

G 4.

Statement showing the principal items of the Interportal Trade in 1867-68.

ARTICLES.	1866-67, INCLUDING APRIL 1866.		1867-68.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
IMPORTS.						
Cotton ... Cwt.	20,723	Rs. 3,09,767	7,449	Rs. 2,36,300	.....	73,46
Cotton Piece Goods, British ... Pcs.	377,522	27,27,909	.....	30,98,170	12,70,261	.....
Cotton Piece Goods, Country ... Yds.	137,802	71,226	146,690	23,858	.....	47,30
Hides and Skins ... Pcs.	386,044	2,85,286	400,883	2,90,906	5,619	.....
Malt Liquors ... Gills.	508	780	32	80	.....	70
Metals ... Cwt.	18,306	6,80,727	15,075	5,60,215	.....	1,20,51
Tobacco ... "	.....	85,883	1,306	73,011	.....	12,87
Twist ... lbs.	594,504	6,29,444	579,780	4,54,886	.....	1,74,56
Coal and Coke ... Cwt.	700	696	1,740	1,638	903	.....
Coir ... "	20,254	1,38,002	8,188	1,09,617	.....	28,38
Precious Stones ...	.....	1,65,684	.....	87,450	.....	78,18
Spices ... Cwt.	57,822	9,01,658	53,394	8,06,841	.....	4,81
Salt ... Mds.	1,300,724	4,72,612	421,086	2,34,739	.....	2,37,87
All other Articles ...	.....	58,06,546	.....	40,19,829	.....	17,86,71
Total ...	.....	1,22,76,169	.....	1,09,87,559	12,70,843	25,65,45
EXPORTS.						
Twist, Cotton ... lbs.	3,022,065	41,68,229	4,153,794	44,55,031	2,86,802	.....
Cotton Piece Goods ... Yds.	.....	85,21,999	.....	90,41,960	5,19,961	.....
Silk ditto ... "	.....	16,30,201	910,676	20,77,948	4,47,747	.....
Mixed ditto ... "	.....	2,250	.....	.....	.....	2,25
Woollen ditto ... "	.....	7,70,917	631,521	12,30,885	4,58,968	.....
Cotton ditto, Country Pcs.	102,121	4,88,832	8,810	70,872	.....	4,18,20
Silk ditto, ditto ... "	330,151	22,79,926	127,500	9,85,747	.....	12,94,17
Saltpetre ... Cwt.	5,401	84,383	9,445	80,360	.....	4,02
Indigo ... "	294	44,745	17	8,496	.....	36,25
Sugar ... "	329,600	20,75,892	284,112	50,62,071	20,86,170	.....
Jute ... "	90,513	3,09,795	202,725	12,02,280	8,32,485	.....
Rice ... "	1,581,731	57,11,910	1,382,803	46,27,462	.....	11,84,44
Other Grain ... "	167,478	6,52,036	118,018	3,73,720	.....	2,78,31
Gunnies ... Pcs.	18,167,388	35,52,922	21,275,486	38,88,484	3,35,562	.....
All other Articles ...	.....	1,50,04,848	.....	1,18,45,070	.....	31,69,77
Total ...	.....	4,62,58,885	.....	4,48,50,076	49,68,704	63,79,51

G 5.

*Statement showing the principal items of the trade with America
in 1867-68.*

ARTICLES.	1866-67. INCLUDING APRIL 1866.		1867-68.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
IMPORTS.						
DUTIABLE.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Clocks and Watches	156	10,415	.....	33,100	2,685	.....
Drugs and Medicines ... ..	.....	19,006	.....	12,983	.....	6,113
Rosin Cwt.	2,820	14,111	1,133	9,063	.....	5,048
Oils of sorts Gals.	45,252	79,732	115,891	1,69,328	89,596	.....
Provisions Cwt.	132	4,356	46	2,633	.....	1,723
Tobacco ... ..	.....	2,22,321	.....	1,23,802	.....	98,439
Timber and Wood ... ..	.....	86,458	.....	35,271	.....	51,187
Fruits Cases.	24	1,736	.....	200	.....	1,536
Piece Goods, Grey Pcs.	3,000	25,406	.....	.....	.....	25,406
Ditto, American Yds.	.....	.....	230,243	46,074	46,074	.....
Machinery Cases.	2	356	.....	25	.....	331
Glass-ware ... ..	.....	.....	.....	7,602	7,602	.....
Pitch ... ..	.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....
All other Articles ... ..	.....	48,135	.....	18,557	.....	29,578
Total ... ..	.....	5,12,182	.....	4,38,718	1,45,977	2,19,441
FREE.						
Books Cases.	30	4,906	.....	2,813	.....	2,153
Agricultural Imple- ments	3	585	.....	.....	.....	585
Fruits Barrel.	600	7,200	.....	3,900	.....	3,300
Ice Tons.	2	97,267	3,965	44,641	.....	52,626
Machinery Cases.	10	2,569	.....	40	.....	2,469
All other Articles ... ..	.....	1,773	.....	1,255	.....	618
Total .. ..	.....	1,14,300	.....	52,649	.....	61,651
EXPORTS.						
DUTIABLE.						
Rice Mds.	154	614	1,996	5,980	5,375	.....
Oil Seeds Cwt.	854,022	36,06,723	1,140,431	57,15,296	21,08,483	.....
Shell Lac ... ..	.....	5,855	.....	5,324	1,40,085	86,571
Lac Dye ... ..	.....	2,645	.....	2,186	98,206	12,805
Indigo Mds.	3,043	4,61,394	4,988	6,40,744	1,88,350	.....
Hides and Skins, tanned Pcs.	25,404	54,316	1,842	921	.....	53,395
All other Articles ... ..	.....	2,04,875	.....	93,174	.....	2,01,701
Total ... ..	.....	47,64,649	.....	67,12,385	23,02,208	3,54,472
FREE.						
Hemp Cwt.	.....	.....	134	1,205	1,205	.....
Hides, Raw Pcs.	1,256,643	11,06,078	1,130,506	15,34,461	4,28,383	.....
Gunnies	9,419,151	30,34,851	5,800,505	21,34,022	.....	8,90,929
Jute Cwt.	115,840	3,60,685	124,167	5,45,681	1,85,016	.....
Tea lbs.	131,760	67,806	3,781	3,209	.....	64,597
Salt-petre Cwt.	54,334	4,18,777	50,634	3,71,559	.....	47,214
All other Articles ... ..	.....	14,477	.....	4,18,658	4,04,183	.....
Total ... ..	.....	50,02,648	.....	50,09,785	10,18,787	10,11,650

G 6.

Statement showing the principal items of the trade with Australia in 1867-68.

ARTICLES.	1866-67, INCLUDING APRIL 1868.		1867-68.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
DUTIABLE.						
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hardware and Cutlery		5,850		21,063	15,213	
Malt Liquors ... Gls.	8,132	10,928				10,928
Unwrought Copper ... Cwt.	46,59½	25,42,101	54,157	25,76,109	34,008	
Provisions		10,883		52,825	41,742	
Wines ... Gls.	639	5,797	2,380	16,505	10,708	
Spirits ... "	377	3,258	7,138	45,443	42,185	
Railway Materials		26,708		14,538		12,170
Tobacco ... No.	120,000	1,619		236		1,383
Iron ... Cwt.	115	16,515	26	74		16,441
All other Articles				15,740	15,740	
Total ...		26,23,659		27,42,333	1,59,596	40,922
FREE.						
Gold		40,44,272		22,79,372		17,64,900
Horses ... No.	1,105	4,50,600	899	3,24,539		1,26,061
Dogs ... "	21	300	37	920	620	
Other Animals ... "	43	540		420		120
Coal ... Cwt.	88,720	58,248	32,160	21,880		36,368
Machinery		4,600		2,000		2,600
Garden Seeds		500		570	70	
All other Articles		3,125		2,792		333
Total ...		45,62,185		26,32,473	690	19,30,402
DUTIABLE.						
		Rs.		Rs.		
Rice ... Mds.	177,746	7,94,401	178,321	4,03,568		3,30,803
Other Grains ... "	3	12	252	508	494	
Shell-lac ... Cwt.	50	2,208	17	403		1,835
Groceries and Oilman's Stores		2,248				2,248
Oil ... Cwt.	4½	182	367	1,826	1,644	
All other Articles		78,584		1,40,761	62,177	
Total ...		8,77,785		6,07,124	64,315	3,34,976
FREE.						
Gunnies ... No.	728,577	2,36,649	207,400	71,401		1,65,248
Sugar ... Cwt.	73	500	5,218	80,395	79,395	
Saltpetre ... "	496	3,971	84	630		3,341
Tea ... lbs.	367	184	5,351	3,618	3,429	
Tobacco ... Cwt.	1,740	13,465	804	11,265		2,200
Rum ... Gls.	107	54	298	150	96	
All other Articles		3,210		16,328	13,118	
Total ...		2,58,083		1,83,782	96,538	1,70,769

G 7.

Comparative Statement showing the number and tonnage of Vessels which entered into and cleared from the Port of Calcutta during 1866-67 and 1867-68.

NATIONALITY.	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES			
	1866-67, INCLUDING APRIL 1866.		1867-68.		1866-67, INCLUDING APRIL 1866.		1867-68.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
American ...	44	42,777	35	34,700	47	45,102	44	43,59
Arab ...	6	3,620	11	6,437	.....	.....	11	6,43
British ...	705	640,045	750	688,813	687	625,215	768	700,45
French ...	89	48,855	68	39,393	88	47,406	63	37,38
Hanseatic ...	5	3,167	5	4,242	4	2,141	5	4,44
Norwegian ...	.....	.....	1	857	1	371	.....	.....
Prussian ...	.....	.....	1	371	.....	.....	1	3
Roman ...	1	560	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....
Russian ...	1	514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkish ...	1	998	1	998	3	2,610	1	9
Native Craft ...	99	9,858	110	10,370	99	11,167	95	9,0
Total ...	951	750,394	962	786,181	930	734,572	968	802,4

H.

Comparative Statement showing the sales of Government and Private Salt, and of the Receipts, Expenditure, and Net Revenue derived from Salt in the years indicated below.

YEAR.	GOVERNMENT SALT.										PRIVATE SALT.						AGGREGATE GROSS RESULTS.				Balance.	Customs charges deductible on Salt.	Net Revenue.	
	WHOLESALE UNDER PRESIDENCY ROWANAHS.					TOTAL DEPOT SALES.					SEA IMPORTED.			Miscellaneous Receipts.			Proceeds.		Quantity.	Rs.				Rs.
	Quantity.	Cost.	Duty.	Total Pro.	Mds.	Rs.	Quantity.	Mds.	Rs.	Quantity.	Mds.	Rs.	Quantity.	Mds.	Rs.	Quantity.	Mds.	Rs.						
1846-47	3,711,446	38,13,847	1,02,06,476	1,40,35,323	985,712	34,26,823	1,64,52,146	1,466,744	40,03,181	...	...	...	53,146	6,173,902	2,05,08,473	42,06,983	1,62,41,400	23,210	1,62,16,296					
1856-57	2,775,670	16,30,043	69,89,175	85,09,223	995,569	19,03,536	1,04,72,769	945,372	90,53,363	37,000	92,500	96,532	7,653,611	1,97,45,154	43,05,345	1,54,39,909	62,489	1,53,87,370						
1866-67	1,906,712	13,90,491	53,52,314	72,42,505	206,983	8,55,654	80,95,439	5,523,701	1,79,59,028	1,772	5,759	73,253	7,533,053	2,61,23,499	8,81,977	2,52,47,522	61,736	2,51,85,766						
April 1866	112,956	1,03,044	3,06,782	4,09,826	34,313	1,41,926	6,11,752	243,736	7,53,549	252	916	6,908	391,197	13,78,025	1,56,077	12,21,948	3,813	12,18,135						
Total of 1866-67 and April 1866	1,983,568	14,93,535	62,19,096	77,12,631	241,191	9,97,580	87,10,211	5,767,437	1,87,10,577	2,054	6,675	80,067	7,924,240	2,75,07,524	10,38,054	2,64,69,470	65,569	2,64,03,901						
1867-68	1,498,912	7,13,428	43,35,964	55,52,392	221,965	8,71,564	64,23,956	6,165,351	1,95,82,389	12,013	33,942	77,602	7,898,241	2,61,22,989	10,07,283	2,51,15,601	69,963	2,50,45,738						

I 1.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Opium in the years indicated below.

	1851-52.	1852-53.	1861-62.	1865-66.	1866-67.	April 1866.	Total of 1866-67 and April 1866.	1867-68.
RECEIPTS.								
Proceeds of Opium sold by public auction at the Presidency	3,07,96,432	3,92,30,400	3,83,35,765	0,28,40,359	4,82,33,135	51,47,791	5,93,80,925	6,39,27,309
Value of Opium supplied for Abkaree and Medical purposes	3,46,345	3,70,467	7,71,827	10,30,332	11,84,544	26,979	12,11,814	14,70,977
Fines, Savings, and Miscellaneous receipts	2,235	3,837	2,292	22,447	61,446	610	62,056	38,057
Outstanding balance	140	5,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Profit and Loss	10,453	12,027	30,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confiscation	779	1,955	1,676	250	745	8	753	40
	3,11,58,396	3,96,15,216	3,91,41,560	6,39,02,388	4,94,80,170	51,75,379	3,46,55,549	6,54,36,983
CHARGES.								
Salaries and Establishments	5,02,182	5,34,425	6,95,096	6,90,556	5,74,211	51,569	6,25,720	6,15,170
Awarding charges	8,90,756	9,52,517	6,56,012	10,70,893	8,02,461	11,05,021	19,07,082	9,71,159
Advances for Opium and Poppy Leaves	98,01,707	1,17,21,647	1,30,64,258	1,71,39,758	99,65,757	49,07,092	1,42,72,519	1,71,33,061
Cost and charges for Oudh Opium .....	.....	.....	.....	a	a	a	a	a
Service pensions	1,190	4,686	27,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Profit and Loss on miscellaneous charges	1,578	14	976	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confiscation	2,096	2,342	1,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,11,60,439	1,32,15,031	1,44,40,280	1,89,10,117	1,07,42,020	60,63,692	1,68,06,221	1,86,99,950
	1,96,88,957	2,61,98,185	2,47,01,280	4,49,92,271	3,87,57,541	.....	3,49,39,228	4,67,37,033
Net Revenue, Ba.								

a. — Pensions are not now included as a charge against Receipts.

I 2.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Abkaree Opium in the years indicated below.

YEAR.							Sale proceeds of Opium.	Cost of Opium contingencies, &c.	Balance.
1861-62	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,10,825	6,76,682	13,34,143
1865-66	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,22,914	8,07,944	21,14,970
1866-67	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,85,478	9,00,837	18,84,641
April 1866	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,55,722	23,583	2,32,139
Total of 1866-67 and April 1866							30,41,200	9,24,530	21,16,680
1867-68	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,55,425	11,09,740	20,45,685

I 3.

Comparative Statement of the quantity of Provision Opium sold, and the value realised on it during the years indicated below.

YEAR.							NUMBER OF CHESTS SOLD.			AMOUNT REALISED.	
							Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.
										Rs.	Rs.
1861-62	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,534	9,725	31,259	2,14,43,990	93,31,224
1861-63	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,004	9,059	24,063	2,42,90,445	1,40,89,350
1864-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,946	24,540	54,486	2,90,09,020	2,20,67,150
1865-66	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,284	24,727	56,011	3,80,21,397	2,68,27,225
1866-67	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,000	16,680	38,680	2,80,04,761	2,01,38,375
April 1866	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,336	3,336	30,89,500	20,11,525
Total of 1866-67 and April 1866							24,000	18,010	42,010	3,11,84,261	2,21,49,900
1867-68	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,900	23,099	47,999	3,37,31,539	3,01,95,770

J.

Comparative Statement showing the Gross Collections from Stamps in the Lower Provinces during the years indicated.

DISTRICT.	Amount sale of Stamps in 1862-53.	Amount sale of Stamps in 1862-63.	Amount sale of Stamps in 1866-67.	Amount sale of Stamps in 1867-68.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bancoorah ...	26,942 12 0	53,885 0 0	68,139 2 0	74,187 8 0
Balasore ...	12,043 12 0	20,106 0 0	29,478 6 0	35,189 7 0
Backergunge ...	87,587 12 0	1,52,834 5 0	1,69,230 12 0	2,10,325 7 0
Behar ...	94,905 8 0	1,29,062 11 0	1,34,698 8 0	1,52,124 12 0
Beerbhoom ...	50,251 8 0	70,697 0 0	72,212 0 0	92,399 8 0
Bhaugulpore ...	89,511 8 0	95,213 8 0	1,32,247 6 0	1,52,957 6 0
Bhulloah ...	34,244 0 0	81,896 12 6	1,00,035 12 0	1,30,318 8 0
Bograh ...	18,482 11 0	29,561 5 0	30,052 14 0	35,006 13 0
Burdwan ...	87,940 0 0	1,45,951 6 6	1,59,005 2 0	2,12,547 4 0
Cachar ...	.....	10,462 8 0	22,647 0 0	25,320 11 0
Chittagong ...	72,850 0 0	1,48,443 0 6	1,90,078 12 0	2,27,887 2 0
Chumparun ...	.....	13,023 0 0	18,854 0 0	34,776 4 0
Cherra Poonjee ...	.....	1,646 0 6	849 13 0	1,907 8 0
Cuttaek ...	30,043 10 0	61,846 11 0	78,045 10 0	92,680 11 0
Calcutta ...	1,10,203 1 0	1,13,850 5 6	9,39,401 11 6	10,03,744 7 0
Dacca ...	68,138 10 0	1,85,234 4 0	2,03,847 0 0	2,39,504 4 0
Darjeeling ...	621 3 0	6,540 2 0	9,651 3 0	11,150 8 0
Dinagapore ...	58,185 8 0	82,364 14 6	92,104 0 0	1,14,595 9 0
Doomka ...	.....	.....	2,335 7 0	2,548 0 0
Durrug ...	.....	6,368 7 0	7,267 12 0	11,596 11 0
Deoghur ...	.....	6 0 0	8,169 3 0	15,523 0 0
Furreedpore ...	39,100 0 0	63,090 0 0	68,252 8 0	87,356 0 0
Godda ...	.....	.....	3,664 9 0	5,220 12 0
Gowalparah ...	7,544 3 0	14,803 3 0	16,001 15 6	20,289 8 0
Hazareebaugh ...	12,632 8 0	26,831 4 0	25,589 13 0	40,320 12 0
Hooghly ...	63,534 8 0	1,71,946 13 0	1,35,986 0 0	1,77,039 0 0
Jessore ...	68,238 14 0	1,64,558 15 0	1,86,728 4 0	2,43,765 6 0
Kamroop ...	.....	24,216 3 0	25,191 8 0	37,898 4 0
Lohardugga ...	15,384 2 0	31,940 13 0	37,999 0 0	48,173 8 0
Luckimpore ...	.....	6,180 6 0	15,036 0 0	16,207 8 0
Maunbhoom ...	21,652 14 0	56,977 10 0	45,923 13 0	59,309 5 0
Malda ...	17,029 14 0	30,422 8 0	30,991 8 0	41,189 14 0
Midnapore ...	57,487 8 0	1,28,507 14 6	1,54,955 5 0	1,87,626 0 0
Monghyr ...	39,773 6 0	1,00,046 15 0	89,421 8 0	1,01,529 0 0
Moorsheadabad ...	55,246 0 0	1,26,064 12 0	1,39,088 10 0	1,71,610 9 0
Mynensing ...	91,073 0 0	2,03,680 2 0	2,18,194 4 0	2,69,867 12 0
Nowgong ...	.....	9,393 3 6	14,477 12 0	22,951 9 0
Nuddea ...	56,268 14 0	1,44,342 6 0	1,24,219 9 6	1,65,035 11 0
Pakour ...	.....	23 0 0	1,468 8 0	3,029 1 0
Patna ...	88,692 4 0	1,47,058 6 0	1,72,680 1 0	2,08,263 15 0
Pooree ...	10,133 12 0	15,800 0 0	26,443 8 0	33,325 6 0
Purneah ...	69,137 0 0	1,85,157 4 0	1,29,546 4 0	1,59,318 13 0
Pubna ...	21,600 0 0	51,020 2 0	55,036 12 0	95,446 6 0
Rajmehal ...	.....	70 7 0	2,891 6 0	4,979 2 0
Rangpore ...	57,180 10 0	95,852 0 0	1,22,433 10 0	1,50,087 4 0
Rajshahye ...	58,075 6 0	88,012 8 0	74,142 8 0	94,478 12 0
Sarun ...	97,852 15 0	1,47,363 0 0	1,34,365 5 0	1,84,050 4 0
Seebasgur ...	.....	8,373 4 0	18,399 10 0	24,493 0 0
Shahabad ...	84,612 8 0	1,27,017 4 0	1,14,436 7 0	1,65,918 6 0
Singhboom ...	.....	2,278 8 6	2,705 0 0	4,116 4 0
Sylhet ...	49,746 0 0	1,15,643 2 0	1,35,494 14 0	1,67,910 2 0
Tipperah ...	48,624 10 0	95,770 8 0	1,33,289 8 0	1,69,633 8 0
Tirhoot ...	1,44,620 1 0	2,70,352 5 0	2,45,587 9 0	3,07,615 13 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	85,262 8 0	3,27,852 1 0	3,15,480 10 0	4,80,818 10 0
Howrah ...	.....	.....	37,037 8 0	51,046 8 0
Mynagoree ...	.....	.....	2,517 9 0	6,488 10 0
Hidgellee ...	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	21,00,854 12 0	53,90,968 0 6	55,29,467 13 6	68,62,391 7 0

BENGAL	Panchora...	1	500	2	460	21	2,100	74	1,450	257	2,570	2,203	8,812	2,571	15,362	1,789
	Berhoom...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG	Midnapore	2	1,000	17	3,400	75	6,850	890	5,952	1,176	9,750	7,680	22,998	9,254	50,080	6,346
	Total	3	1,500	33	6,500	167	18,190	977	18,292	3,065	28,105	24,295	88,027	29,420	1,98,564	18,263
	Bhulooah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazareebaugh	1	500	4	700	16	1,600	177	3,572	601	6,175	8,444	14,160	4,285	26,710	1,528
	Lohardugga	3	1,500	6	1,200	31	3,060	108	2,900	407	4,027	2,732	10,956	3,287	22,963	3,366
	Maunbhoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COOCH BEHAR	Total	4	2,000	12	2,900	53	5,890	386	7,792	1,433	14,453	8,767	35,472	10,661	67,897	7,716
	Darjeeling...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gawalparah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Doora...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CUTTACK	Balasore...	1	300	3	580	13	1,206	50	956	151	1,490	826	3,804	1,044	7,896	2,530
	Cuttack...	2	1,000	13	2,300	45	4,480	298	5,960	533	5,345	2,353	9,335	3,224	28,718	2,422
	Pooree...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	2,300	26	5,680	95	9,186	490	9,416	1,134	10,500	4,734	17,983	6,480	54,108	7,380
DACCA	Backergunge	11	4,800	37	7,080	61	6,490	484	9,526	707	7,216	2,115	8,464	3,415	43,026	2,519
	Cachar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dacca...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	Sylhet...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	31	11,200	72	14,080	209	21,120	1,678	33,282	3,063	30,668	12,878	51,512	17,921	1,64,969	16,246

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1867-68.]

DIVISION.		DISTRICT.		REALISATIONS.												Grand Total of Collections.		Total Expenditure.					
				CLASS I.		CLASS II.		CLASS III.		CLASS IV.		CLASS V.		CLASS VI.						TOTAL SCHE- DULE A.		TOTAL SCHE- DULE B.	
				No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.	No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.	No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.	No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.	No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.	No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.					No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.	No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.
PATNA	Chunarun	8	4,000	12	2,300	13	1,202	158	3,165	381	3,570	1,934	4,890	1,986	19,067	1	1,000	20,067	1,485				
	Gya.	9	4,370	36	7,100	84	8,300	326	7,070	646	6,010	3,209	11,811	4,350	44,641	...	...	44,641	3,079				
	Patna	17	7,900	9	1,750	68	6,300	324	6,440	667	6,014	8,221	12,712	4,306	42,246	...	...	46,552	3,460				
	Saran	21	10,950	25	5,000	65	6,500	180	3,580	414	4,138	1,642	1,623	2,347	36,730	...	...	36,730	3,104				
	Siwan	4	2,000	18	3,800	25	5,180	103	3,632	644	6,373	2,006	11,525	3,820	32,300	...	...	32,300	3,210				
	Tirhoot	8	4,000	13	2,900	42	4,200	227	4,540	467	4,970	2,381	11,442	3,618	31,752	...	...	31,752	3,169				
PRESIDENCY	Total	67	83,190	113	22,380	324	32,182	1,448	28,477	3,246	31,673	15,136	58,894	20,837	2,06,786	1	1,000	2,07,786	17,507				
	Calcutta	189	96,083	323	87,559	1,103	87,186	5,335	78,064	4,315	25,990	11,331	35,511	22,800	4,00,403	47	68,536	4,08,239	18,290				
	Jessore	6	3,000	14	2,500	68	6,780	371	7,420	898	8,660	9,259	36,992	10,954	68,682	...	...	68,682	8,096				
	Nuddea	5	2,500	12	2,400	47	4,700	321	6,420	717	7,170	6,233	25,036	7,357	48,220	...	...	48,220	7,804				
	24-Pergunnahs	1	500	2	400	10	1,010	191	3,826	677	6,795	8,038	32,166	8,919	44,687	...	...	44,687	10,356				
	Total	201	92,083	550	93,159	1,233	99,686	6,218	95,790	6,575	48,615	34,883	1,29,089	49,600	5,58,972	47	68,536	6,27,498	42,316				
RAJSHAHYE	Bogra	...	...	8	1,600	11	1,100	135	3,100	400	4,000	1,872	7,498	2,446	17,288	...	...	17,288	2,885				
	Dinapore	...	...	1	200	11	1,080	136	2,716	294	2,893	2,142	8,558	2,684	15,600	...	...	15,600	4,921				
	Malda	...	...	3	500	16	1,600	84	1,670	537	3,379	2,229	8,916	15,665	16,665	...	...	16,665	2,401				
	Moorshedabad	...	...	500	500	5	2,835	255	4,700	996	3,945	3,925	15,688	4,593	28,721	...	...	28,721	7,131				
	Patna	...	...	4	2,000	8	1,587	20	1,563	176	3,400	326	8,096	2,763	21,068	...	...	21,068	5,329				
	Rajshahye	...	...	1	500	8	1,600	39	4,080	507	4,590	2,862	9,744	3,634	24,314	...	...	24,314	6,080				
RAJSHAHYE	Kungpore	...	...	4	800	35	3,500	228	4,590	613	5,130	4,704	18,316	5,484	32,806	...	...	32,806	6,889				
	Total	7	3,500	37	7,387	162	15,928	1,225	24,236	2,759	27,103	19,984	78,216	24,174	1,56,390	...	...	1,56,390	84,746				
Grand Total		354	1,66,563	929	1,67,896	2,473	2,22,418	14,121	2,51,683	24,486	2,25,944	1,46,781	5,60,182	1,88,174	15,90,976	49	71,528	16,62,502	1,73,987				

L 1.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces for 1867-68.

HEADS OF SERVICE.				1865-66. As per Books.	1866-67. As per Books.	1867-68. Approximate.
RECEIPTS.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	3,82,01,951	3,08,28,251	3,70,74,411
Forest	...	...	...	38,659	45,590	52,798
Abkaree	...	...	...	67,63,584	56,00,956	68,13,486
Income Tax...	In 1867-68	License Tax	...	18,67,736	32,163	17,73,856
Customs ...	{	Imports	...	67,27,467	68,22,248	86,57,042
		Exports	...	26,50,927	17,48,775	24,72,409
		Warehouse Rent	...	47,446	60,531	63,153
		Miscellaneous	...	50,988	39,037	38,672
		Customs Duty	...	1,96,49,357	1,78,01,536	2,05,49,384
Salt ...	{	Excise Duty...	...	1,92,364	15,300	29,720
		Proceeds of Government Salt	...	43,59,189	73,76,587	62,28,712
		Rent of Golahs	...	67,822	23,296	39,639
		Miscellaneous	...	48,722	41,053	37,904
Opium	...	...	...	6,39,02,388	4,94,80,171	6,54,36,983
Stamps	...	...	...	60,56,986	56,25,465	69,29,915
Mint	...	...	...	13	..A....	.....
Law and Justice	...	...	...	17,96,717	16,77,563	17,97,160
Police	...	...	...	1,09,503	3,31,205	5,40,324
Marine	...	...	...	9,41,380	16,18,646	16,61,427
Education	...	...	...	2,81,178	3,32,995	3,34,534
Interest	...	...	...	8,858	14,927	62,576
Miscellaneous Services	...	...	...	7,41,595	2,36,874	1,67,893
Local Taxes	...	...	...	824	82	268
Service Funds	...	...	...	3,32,552	1,08,435	1,03,381
Local Funds	...	...	...	45,21,658	64,67,385	43,84,872
Nizamut Stipend Fund	...	...	...	99,108	5,48,619	94,183
Total				15,94,60,972	14,28,67,890	16,62,56,724

HEADS OF SERVICE	1865-66. As per Books.	1866-67. As per Books.	1867-68. Approximate.
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	73,828	50,749	21,446
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	14,92,050	10,89,200	14,20,432
Land Revenue ...	30,13,257	27,80,802	34,20,711
Forest ...	45,292	1,05,215	1,08,914
Abkaree ...	11,20,433	12,02,187	14,44,358
Income Tax...In 1867-68 License Tax ...	68,789	2,987	1,73,179
Customs ...	6,11,409	5,39,553	5,86,632
Salt ...	1,81,516	1,28,333	1,17,051
Opium ...	1,89,10,117	1,07,42,029	1,86,99,950
Stamps ...	2,91,800	5,29,188	2,51,514
Mint ...	20,796	.....	.....
Administration and Public Departments ...	14,77,850	14,33,503	15,07,952
Law and Justice ...	60,38,046	62,77,997	61,51,041
Police ...	54,29,965	52,36,280	59,06,327
Marine ...	25,46,604	38,17,128	33,02,981
Education, Science, and Art ...	18,01,575	18,04,260	21,80,293
Ecclesiastical ...	2,49,577	2,44,592	2,76,384
Medical Services ...	6,00,233	5,87,130	7,73,803
Stationery and Printing ...	5,39,544	13,15,065	2,79,171
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	54,247	38,109	31,927
Allowances and Assessments, &c. ...	18,66,238	23,98,061	19,17,055
Miscellaneous Services ...	1,89,844	36,80,529	2,81,504
Superannuations ...	5,89,866	5,17,215	6,08,894
Service Funds ...	2,40,156	15,499	6,979
Local Taxes ...	.....	514	.....
Local Funds ...	61,93,885	55,95,605	41,76,831
Nizamut Stipend Fund ...	2,16,260	2,38,703	2,56,831
Total ...	5,38,90,186	5,03,51,843	5,30,89,250
Surplus ...	10,55,70,786	9,25,16,047	11,22,87,474

L 2.

Statement showing the Circulation of Government Currency Notes during 1867-68.

ITEMS.	• NUMBER OF NOTES OF EACH VALUE. •						TOTAL.	
	1,000 Rs.	500 Rs.	100 Rs.	50 Rs.	20 Rs.	10 Rs.	Number.	VALUE.
								Rs.
			<i>Receipts.</i>					
In store at date of last Return ...	410	484	5,268	4,098	8,793	12,501	32,454	17,29,570
Received from Bank of Bengal, Calcutta ...	281	577	14,705	17,152	18,196	30,978	71,889	34,71,300
„ from other Treasuries ...	72	87	3,913	2,843	7,951	12,180	27,046	9,20,770
„ from the public in payment of Government dues ...	4,961	3,220	25,372	16,366	47,010	76,667	1,73,596	1,16,33,370
„ in exchange for Notes of the same circle ...	39	36	156	95	109	220	655	81,730
„ from the public in exchange for Silver ...	1,926	1,550	7,404	3,773	6,094	7,846	28,692	38,43,890
Total Receipts ...	7,279	5,479	51,640	40,229	79,360	117,891	301,878	1,99,60,060
Total to be accounted for ...	7,689	5,963	56,908	45,227	88,163	130,392	334,332	2,16,89,630
			<i>Issues.</i>					
To the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta ...	4,422	2,305	5,859	3,887	15,906	26,241	58,580	69,63,230
To other Treasuries ...	77	83	3,892	2,836	8,309	13,297	28,554	9,46,830
To the public in payment of Government dues ...	1,569	1,391	19,797	16,771	25,702	38,090	102,320	59,27,090
To the public in exchange for Notes of the same circle ...	7	44	353	184	231	650	1,478	84,710
To the public in exchange for Silver ...	1,087	1,663	21,091	17,835	28,418	37,168	107,262	58,59,390
Total Issues ...	7,162	5,546	50,922	40,513	78,526	115,455	298,194	1,97,84,920
Remaining in store ...	527	417	5,916	4,714	9,637	14,937	36,138	19,04,710

M

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road.		Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
			From	To			
1	L	Kissengunge Road...	Kotechandpore ...	Kissengunge ...	20½	1,60,626	May 1861
2	"	Kallygunge " ...	Ditto ...	Kallygunge ...	8	64,483	Nov. 1863
3	"	Meherpore " ...	Chooadangah ...	Meherpore ...	18	1,06,413	Jan. 1864
4	"	Jenidah " ...	Ditto ...	Jenidah ...	22	2,00,131	Dec. 1862
5	"	Dadapore " ...	Kooshtea ...	Dadapore ...	7½	74,109	Nov. 1863
6	"	Salgamoodce " ...	Ditto ...	Salgamoodce ...	10	1,00,058	Mar. 1864
7	I	Calcutta and Jessore Road	Bongong ...	Jhingergatchee ...	19	1,45,722	Jan. 1865
8	L	Synthea Feeder No. I.	Synthea ...	Moheswa ...	9½	27,438	Nil
9	"	Amedpore Feeder No. I.	Moheswa ...	Andee ...	6	14,188	Mar. 1863
10	"	Amedpore Feeder No. II.	Andee ...	Koolce ...	3½	26,053	Dec. 1864
11	"	Amedpore Feeder No. II.	Amedpore ...	Sooree ...	13	12,130	April 1864
12	"	Bhulpore Feeder No. II.	Amedpore ...	Laghaita ...	8½	12,879	Aug. 1863
13	"	Panaghur Feeder No. I.	Bhulpore ...	Elambazar ...	12½	7,059	
14	"	Panaghur Feeder No. II.	Panaghur ...	Ditto ...	14	17,763	May 1866
15	"	Panaghur Feeder No. II.	Panaghur ...	Joyrampore "	21	.....	.....
16	"	Burdwan Feeder ...	Burdwan ...	Shooshundiggy ...	15	19,167	
17	"	Mymaree Feeder No. I.	Shooshundiggy ...	Cutwa ...	19	71,611	June 1866
18	"	Pandooa Feeder ...	Mymaree ...	Jamalpore ...	11	32,024	Dec. 1864
19	"	Biddabatty and Bholah Feeder ...	Pandooa ...	Culna ...	17	45,286	May 1864
20	"	Muddehpoorah Road	1st mile ...	3rd mile ...	3	36,852	April 1863
21	"	2nd Section, Sooltan-gunge Road	3rd mile ...	10th mile ...	7	38,574	Nil
22	"	3rd Section of ditto	Ganges ...	Muddehpoorah ...	45	71,056	Oct. 1865
23	"	Burriarpore Road...	Arjusingunge ...	Luckimpore ...	1½	6,384	Dec. 1867
24	"	Burriarpore Road...	Luckimpore ...	Rampore ...	8	7,580	Not yet ...
25	"	Burriarpore Road...	Burriarpore ...	Khurruckpore ...	11	25,225	April 1864

1.

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1867-68.

TOTAL WORK REQUIRED IN EACH ROAD.				PROPORTION OF WORK DONE UP TO 31ST MARCH 1868.			PROPORTION OF WORK STILL TO BE CARRIED OUT.			Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1868.	REMARKS.
Earthwork.	Bridges.		Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.									
Lks. of C. Ft.			Lks. of C. Ft.							Rupees.	
93	20	106	10	1'	1'	1'	0	0	0	1,80,329	Completed.
44	12	120	4	1'	1'	1	0	0	0	95,084	Ditto.
89.5	23	329	8	1'	1'	.95	0	0	.05	1,68,064	
179	21	326	10.5	1'	1'	.75	0	0	.25	2,02,829	
50.75	10	214	3.5	1'	1'	1'	0	0	0	86,910	Ditto.
86.75	19	218	6.5	1'	1'	1'	0	0	0	1,12,930	Ditto.
12.25	0	0	9.25	1'	0	0	0	0	1	1,37,135	
53½	23	385	3½	0	0	...	1'	1'	...	.....	Not commenced this year for want of funds.
29½	7	119	2½	.5	.12	...	.5	.88	...	2,583	Metalling and bridges not yet sanctioned.
24½	9	210	1½	0	.8	.33	1	2	.66	42,928	Including value of materials for bridges Nos. 6 and 7.
17½	11	57	1½	.8	.16	.43	2	.84	.57	6,242	
62	20	238	2½	.8	...	...	2	...	...	7,174	Estimates for metalling and bridges under preparation.
Completed.				1'	1'	1'	0	0	0	.....	Completed, with exception of platforms to bridges Nos. 6 and 7.
26½	22	509	1	4½	1'	.87	.56	0	.13	12,642	Including manufacture of bricks Rs. 593.
..	...	...	...	1'	1'	1'	0	0	0	.....	(a) Except bridge No. 19. The extension of this line from Joyrampur to Bishenpore, 8 miles, is pending the provision of funds.
Completed.				1'	1'	.5	0	0	.5	.....	Except metalling from Kur-jannah to Shooosundiggy.
51½	11	178	7½	1	0	0	.9	1'	1'	810	Work is at a stand still for want of funds.
15½	11	60	3	.9	.5	.5	1	.5	.5	26,764	Including manufacture of ballast bricks.
18½	7	58	4½	1'	.02	.5	0	.88	.5	36,070	Ditto ditto.
5½	1	3	1½	1'	.25	.9	1	.75	1	27,776	Ditto ditto.
31½	4	18	1½	0	0	0	1'	1'	1'	Nil.	Not commenced for want of funds.
..	20	1,692	...	1'	.15	...	0	.85	...	38,256	Work stopped for want of Timber.
Culverts.											
6.5	8	...	...	.9	.33	...	1	.66	...	2,800	
1.04	9	...	...	0	0	...	1'	1'	...	.....	Not yet commenced.
...	...	...	11	...	...	1'	...	...	0	24,617	10½ miles done in 1866-67, and the remaining ½ mile in 1867-68.

M 1.—

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	ROAD		Length of Road in miles.	Estimated cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
			From	To			
22	L	Kujrah Road ...	Kujrah ...	Soorujghurra ...	6	9,313	Feb. 1868
23	"	Amraparah " ...	Mooradoi ...	Amraparah ...	21	21,021	July 1866
24	"	Bridges and Culverts on ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	71,868	Mar. 1868
25	"	Pakour " Road ...	Pakour ...	Heeranpore ...	13	16,582	Mar. 1866
26	"	Bahawa " ...	Bahawa ...	Burhait ...	12	56,805	Jan. 1868
27	"	Teenpahar " ...	Teenpahar ...	Burio ...	12	49,275	Feb. 1868
28	I	Bhaugulpore and Soory Road.					
29	"	Bridges on ditto ...	Bowsee ...	River More ...	70	1,35,256	Jan. 1866
30	"	Culverts on ditto ...	Hansdiah ...	Ditto ...	48	84,993	Oct. 1864
31	"	Darjeeling Road ...	Caragolah ...	Silligooree ...	124	6,29,300	Jan. 1864
32	"	Jullapahar Hill Cart Road ...	Saddle ...	Jullapahar ...	256	30,335	March 1867
33	"	Lower Section Darjeeling Hill Cart Road ...	Gyabaroo ...	Kurseong ...	6	2,52,355	— 1862
34	"	Terai Road ...	Mahanuddy ...	Panchkheela ...	8	79,094	— 1865
35	"	Patna Branch Road ...	Poon-Poon ...	Jehanabad ...	22	10,29,007	Dec. 1862
36			Nowadah ...	Rajowlee ...	16.25	95,868	Feb. 1863
37	L	Behar Roads ...	Rajowlee ...	Burhee ...	...	...	Mar. 1864
38	"		Giricck ...	Luckeeserni ...	37.5	1,07,402	Mar. 1863
39	"		Burrakhur ...	Rughoonathpore ...	21	1,83,204	— 1863
	"	Burrakhur and Cheybassa Road...					
40	"		Rughoonathpore ...	Poorpooea ...	24	58,891	— 1866
41	"		Poorpooea ...	Cheybassa ...	25	38,350	June 1867
42	"	Baroon and Bitah Road ...	Baroon ...	34th mile ...	34	Not yet sanctioned.	Feb. 1867
43	I	Ballyghye Road ...	Ballyghye ...	Jellapore ...	22½	1,20,000	Ditto ...

(Continued)

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1867-68.

TOTAL WORK REQUIRED IN EACH ROAD.				PROPORTION OF WORK DONE UP TO 31st MARCH 1868.			PROPORTION OF WORK STILL TO BE CARRIED OUT.			Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1868.	REMARKS.
Earthwork.	Bridges.		Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.									
Lks. of C. Ft.			Lks. of C. Ft.								
...	...	...	1 25	...	...	20	...	...	80	No payments made yet.	
750 34	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	20,990	
...	Bridges. 6 Culverts. 14	303	...	0	...	...	1	...	...	...	Brick-making in progress.
20 35	9	...	...	0	0	0	1	1	...	...	Work just commenced.
24 08	53	...	...	1	0	...	9	1	...	812	Ditto.
21 35	44	...	...	1	0	...	9	1	...	458	Ditto.
...	Bridges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	23	1,680	...	...	38	...	...	66	...	80,969	
...	124	...	...	...	06	...	...	35	...	79,324	
...	...	...	43	...	1	...	...	0	...	6,07,869	Completed.
32	27	...	...	8	2	...	2	0	...	10,392	
...	113	602	...	1	1	...	0	0	...	2,06,306	A little rock blasting only remaining to be done.
13	8	818	6	0	1	7	1	0	3	56,018	
367	26	5,810	16 5	86	6	*	13	4	*	5,47,590	* Very little metal has yet been consolidated, but 563,113 cubic feet have been collected and stacked on side of road ready for spreading.
66	44	226	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	74,385	Completed.
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	60,307	
37 5	(Work in abeyance.)									75,943	
200	58	889	...	80	2	...	11	8	...	83,097	Of the 58 bridges and culverts, 7 of 166 feet waterway have been destroyed by flood; and in their places 7 more of increased waterway, viz., 539 feet estimated for.
198	...	...	...	75	...	...	25	...	...	38,058	The estimate is for earthwork only.
18	...	...	...	25	...	...	75	...	...	5,270	Ditto ditto.
10 02	34	...	...	04	09	...	06	01	...	3,007	Work postponed.
180	27	740	...	73	0	...	27	1	...	27,873	Materials for culverts and bridges are under preparation. Culverts not commenced. No progress could be made in the culverts and bridges before, owing to the reduction on them not being decided until about the close of the year.

M 1.

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	ROAD		Length of Road in miles.	Estimated cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
			From	To			
44	I	East Assam Trunk Road ...	Gowhatty	Kullung	15½	2,64,885	Dec. 1865
45	"	West Assam Trunk Road ...	Ditto	Sahnarah	27½	2,87,584	Feb. 1863
46	"	Bridges and Culverts on ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	27½	1,11,939	Ditto ...
47	"	Extension of the West Trunk Road	Sahnarah	Dhoopdhara	22½	3,65,604	Nov. 1867
48	"	Nowrong and Bograh Hill Road ...	Nowgong	Bograh Hill	27½	4,01,024	— 1866
49	"	Lowkaghant Road ...	Ditto	Lowkaghant	17	1,21,506	Dec. 1863
50	"	Durrungah Road ...	Gowhatty	Durrungah	4½	1,22,330	Oct. 1864
51	"	Metalling Assam Trunk Road ...	Iron Suspension Bridge	1st mile	1	6,837	April 1865
52	"	Assam Trunk Road	Debrooghur	Jorchaut	80	4,31,131	May 1862
53	"	Jeypore Road ...	Ditto	Jeypore	36	1,30,938	Feb. 1867
54	"	Suddyah Road ...	Ditto	Suddyah	65½	1,37,109	Ditto ...
55	"	Dibroomookh Road...	Ditto	Dibroomookh	7	31,772	Oct. 1863
56	"	Dikrung Road ...	Suddyah	Dikrung	7	2,903	Ditto ...
57	"	Sylhet and Cachar Road ...	Sylhet	Cachar	72	13,82,773	Nov. 1863
58	L	Hylakandy Road ...	Hylakandy	Panchgaon	13	1,30,000	Mar. 1865
59	"	Lailankote Road ...	Lacut	Lailankote	30	Not yet estimated.	Jan. 1864
60	"		Shillong	Ditto	14	2,400	Nov. 1864
61	"		Yeodo	Shillong	13	24,873	Feb. 1864
62	"	Shillong Cart Road ...	Marbusoo	Gowhatty	93	4,38,159	Mar. 1863
63	"	Oomean Road ...	Shillong	Nungrun Chilla	15	3,400	Jan. 1865
64	"	Nuneklow and Gowhatty Road ...	Gowhatty	Mofflong	8½	12,137	Mar. 1864

(Continued.)

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1867-68.

TOTAL WORK REQUIRED IN EACH ROAD.				PROPORTION OF WORK DONE UP TO 31ST MARCH 1868.			PROPORTION OF WORK STILL TO BE CARRIED OUT.			Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1868.	REMARKS.
Earthwork.	Bridges.		Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.									
Lks. of C. Ft.											
223	440	...	...	6	0	...	4	1	...	1,88,540	
505	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	2,35,517	
...	30	...	...	...	0	...	...	1	...	64,840	
31	67	...	...	1	0	...	9	1	...	19,133	
464	13	...	...	2	0	...	8	1	...	38,887	
377	8	...	...	2	0	...	8	1	...	65,895	
40	288	...	...	3	0	...	7	1	...	9,690	
...	...	...	...	40	...	15	...	...	25	2,635	No metalling has been done merely some indifferer metal collected and a littl good stone broken.
329.26	78	1,398	...	6	5	...	4	5	...	3,60,654	
190.08	...	...	...	25	...	...	75	...	...	29,511	
172.92	47	1,108	...	1	5	...	9	5	...	13,021	
29.5	...	...	3.16	0	...	26	1	...	74	25,674	
6.81	...	450	...	1	1	...	0	0	...	3,071	Completed.
575.93	107	1,019	...	8	0	...	2	96	...	3,28,411	
73.82	15	236	...	5	0	...	5	1	...	18,902	
Not known.	...	...	...	About 28 miles of the road opened out.						27,064	Impracticability and uselessness of making this road any thing more than track has been reported and work stopped.
5	7	100	...	76	5	...	24	5	...	2,845	
19.9	23	66	...	04	05	...	96	95	...	13,546	
214.3	484	5,219	...	7	25	...	3	75	...	1,28,174	
Not known.	14	300	...	5	25	...	5	...	...	2,213	
ditto	146	1,468	...	1	1	...	0	0	...	11,451	

M 1.—

Statement showing the progress made in the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	ROAD		Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
			From	To			
65	I	Cuttack Trunk Road	Rajghaut ...	Ryturnee ...	86½	10,02,945	Jan. 1862
66	"	"	Cuttack ...	Ditto ...	45½	1,11,795	Dec. 1864
67	"	Sumbulpore Road ...	Ditto ...	Sumbulpore ...	113	15,989	April 1863
68	"	Madras Trunk Road	Ditto ...	Madras Frontier ...	72	4,55,810	Feb. 1866
69	"	Branch Road to ditto ...	Tanghy ...	Kaleparrah on the Chilka Lake ...	3½	21,417	May 1867
70	"	Taldandah Road ...	Cuttack ...	Taldandah ...	43	Not yet estimated.	April 1867
71	"	Paradeep Road ...	Taldandah ...	Paradeep ...	12	Ditto.	.....
72	"	Aul Road ...	44 miles of the Pattonmoondy Road	Khursoa River ...	11	38,639	Dec. 1866
73	I	Matchgaon Road ...	5th mile of the Taldandah Road	Matchgaon ...	41	Not yet estimated.	Mar. 1867
74	"	"	Katjooree River ...	Beerprotahpore ...	42½	2,84,412	Mar. 1866
75	I	Pooree Trunk Road	Beerprotahpore ...	Uttaronullah ...	6	50,066	Jan. 1866
76	"	"	Uttaronullah ...	Pooree Station ...	2	18,513	May 1867
77	L	Phoolnacra and Madhubpore Road...	Phoolnacra ...	Kakutpore ...	33	Not yet known.	Ditto ...

(Concluded.)

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1867-68.

TOTAL WORK REQUIRED IN EACH ROAD.					PROPORTION OF WORK DONE UP TO 31ST MARCH 1868.				PROPORTION OF WORK STILL TO BE CARRIED OUT.				Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1868.	REMARKS.	
Earthwork.	Bridges.		Metalling.	Causeways.	Earthwork.	Bridge-work.	Metalling.	Causeways.	Earthwork.	Bridge-work.	Metalling.	Causeways.			
	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.													In Number.	Running feet of Bed.
Lks. of C. Ft.			Lks. of C. Ft.												
710'21	50	2,543	53'25	...	3,350	1'	'0	'8	'0	'0	1	2	1'	8,53,450	
23'27	...	...	26'26	...	...	1'	1'	1'	...	'0	'0	'0	...	1,15,965	Only 3 furlongs remaining to complete
6	...	...	...	58	5,020	1'	'0	'9	'9	'0	...	1	1	13,335	No work done during the year.
298'10	26	418	44'78	...	...	'8	1	1	...	2	'9	'0	...	1,38,068	
13'46	7	610	1'31	...	...	1'	1	'0	...	'0	'9	1'	...	6,145	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,878	Six lakhs of earth-work done.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	Survey and level completed.
72½	2	...	...	...	...	Earthwork exceeded.		'0	...	...	1'	...	...	20,564	Revised estimate being checked in Superintending Engineer's Office.
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,925	58½ lakhs of earth-work done.
383'16	40	...	23'66	...	...	1'	'0	'25	...	'0	1'	'75	...	1,63,838	
63'33	4	...	3'21	...	...	1'	1'	'83	...	'0	'0	'68	...	42,980	
16'37	...	...	1'02	...	...	1'	...	'0	...	'0	...	1'	...	7,645	
...	...	...	...	...	...	'6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	29,190	

M 2.

Account of appropriation and outlay for Public Works, Imperial, in the Bengal Presidency for 1867-68.

SERVICE HEADS.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Expenditure.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Less than Grant.	More than Grant.
<i>Original Works.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	22,50,000	9,67,340	12,82,660	.....
Civil Buildings	19,23,000	12,50,661	6,72,339	.....
Agricultural	8,80,000	2,29,600	6,50,400	.....
Communications	11,67,000	17,50,926	.....	5,83,926
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	10,000	29,707	.....	19,707
Total	62,30,000	42,28,234	26,05,399	6,03,633
<i>Repairs.</i>				
Military	4,50,000	3,74,886	75,114	.....
Civil Buildings	4,65,000	3,94,205	70,795	.....
Agricultural	2,75,000	4,05,303	.....	1,30,303
Communications	7,70,000	7,05,331	64,669	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,000	2,617	2,383	.....
Total	19,65,000	18,82,342	2,12,961	1,30,303
<i>Establishment.</i>				
Salaries	16,20,000	14,34,086	.....	63,891
Travelling Allowances		1,79,596		
Contingencies		70,209		
Total	16,20,000	16,83,891	.....	63,891
Tools and Plant	85,000	1,45,019	.....	60,019
Profit and Loss ... ..	.....	20,148	.....	20,148
Total	99,00,000	79,59,634	28,18,360	8,77,994
Deduct net decrease from original grants as per Statement annexed	1,91,000	.....	.....	1,91,000
Increase in Stock Balance	97,09,000	79,59,634	28,18,360	58,928
GRAND TOTAL	97,09,000	80,18,562	28,18,360	11,27,922
Deduct expenditure from grant, and more than grant from less than grant	80,18,562	.....	11,27,922	.....
NET SAVING	16,90,438	.....	16,90,438	.....
Contributions	33,000	90,113	.....	57,113

M 3.

*Abstract of Expenditure of the several Local Funds in Bengal
during 1867-68.*

FUNDS.	CHARGES.				
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Estab- lish- ment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
GENERAL FUND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nuddea or Presidency Division...	1,21,458	34,347	32,540	1,168	1,89,513
Burdwan Division	23,829	8,830	6,802	156	39,617
Bhaugulpore „	17,141	7,630	5,207	350	30,328
Patna „	1,965	98	427	...	2,490
Dacca „	132	...	27	...	159
Total, GENERAL FUND ...	1,64,525	50,905	45,003	1,674	2,62,107
LOCAL FUND.					
Calcutta District	1,330	17,655	3,935	...	22,920
Purneah „	137	448	120	...	705
Total, LOCAL FUND ...	1,467	18,103	4,055	...	23,625
Income Tax Fund	2,52,262	88	52,312	...	3,04,662
Calcutta Canal Toll Collection ...	886	83,745	17,568	118	1,02,317
Buxee „ „ „	253	...	52	...	303
Nuddea Rivers „ „	...	1,43,637	30,006	1,112	1,74,755
Ferry „ „ „	596	15,254	8,222	...	24,072
Strand Bank Fund	5,316	20,583	5,368	...	31,267
Staging Bungalow Fund	1,143	2,163	2,980	...	6,286
Convict Labor „ „ „	63,994	...	13,264	...	77,258
Calcutta Port „ „ „	490	5,124	1,163	...	6,777
Chittagong Port „ „ „	63	215	57	...	335
Khas Mehal „ „ „	5,407	...	1,120	...	6,527
Unna Chutter „ „ „	...	434	89	...	523
Mitford Hospital „ „ „	5,870	...	1,216	...	7,086
Khoorda Estate „ „ „	...	267	55	...	322
Kally Prosaud Roy's Donation Fund „ „ „	1,338	202	319	...	1,859
Pubna School Fund	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	5,03,610	3,40,720	1,82,849	2,904	10,30,088

N.

General Return of imported laborers employed in the Tea Districts in 1867.

Division of Province, or District.	Number of laborers remaining at the end of 1866.	Imported during 1867.	Re-engaged.	Received from other districts.	Returned from desertion.	Returned from imprisonment.	Engaged in the Province.	Total.	Transferred under Section 6 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1865.	Released by permanent unfitness.	Released by completion of service.	Released by purchase.	Transferred to other districts.	Released by cancellation of engagement.	Total.	Died during the year.	Deserted.	Imprisoned.	Total.	Total number of laborers remaining at the end of 1867.
Upper Assam ...	19,930	4,035	404	519	36	47	1,053	26,083	1,481	74	3,437	1	533	844	4,869	1,901	793	43	2,766	16,947
Kamroop ...	269	99	...	4	...	...	...	373	...	...	23	...	1	35	59	23	17	9	42	271
Durrang ...	921	415	...	...	...	...	...	1,386	...	...	153	...	...	...	153	202	18	...	220	963
Nowgong ...	409	129	...	68	36	16	...	650	1	13	15	...	...	79	107	27	93	24	144	398
Mungledye ...	124	150	...	...	...	...	3	277	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	8	3	26	250
Sootah ...	1,147	361	...	74	8	8	...	1,598	...	...	125	...	10	96	231	230	45	9	284	1,083
Cachar ...	18,965	6,425	...	362	23	27	396	26,163	432	14	6,359	44	160	225	6,802	1,319	941	60	2,520	16,609
Sylhet ...	847	352	...	...	...	...	...	1,172	...	1	112	...	...	10	123	121	163	3	287	762
Total ...	42,582	12,026	404	965	105	98	1,451	57,651	1,914	102	10,524	45	704	1,290	13,365	3,928	2,018	143	6,089	37,283

O 1.

Statement showing the number of patients treated in each Charitable Hospital and Dispensary during 1867, the total income and expenditure of the year, the cost incurred for each institution by the Government, and the amount expended on the dieting of house-patients.

DISPENSARY.	Total Number of Patients treated during the year.	Total Income of Dispensary for the year (including balance in hand.)			Expenditure of the year (exclusive of the cost of European Medicines.)			Cost to Government of the Dispensary in salaries and special allowances.			Cost to Government for European Medicines supplied free of charge.			Amount spent in the dieting of Patients.			Average cost of each diet supplied (calculated on the average of the last six months.)
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	R. A. P.
Sukes' Street	8,568	5,004	0	3	4,916	6	9	4,870	11	0	140	12	34	264	18	6	0 2 3
N. Subh. Hospital	8,779	10,055	0	4	6,082	4	5	1,200	0	0	138	15	3	1,611	7	1	0 2 1
Bhowaipore	6,864	3,380	8	9	3,379	0	9	3,380	8	9	95	4	2	18	9	9	0 1 7
Alipore	5,119	4,908	0	8	3,269	11	0	3,145	3	0	163	12	7	124	8	0	0 0 8
Huraset	6,358	1,117	8	10	1,117	8	10	360	0	0	108	14	12	166	1	4	0 0 8
Rajarhaut	2,958	460	7	0	469	7	9	469	7	9	60	13	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buseerhaut	370	368	0	0	220	11	0	180	0	0	28	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Satkhiria	1,063	3,529	7	3	2,144	0	6	1,260	0	0	68	4	92	24	1	4	0 1 6
Takce	1,132	1,145	2	6	808	2	3	504	8	0	62	15	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goburdangah	926	3,011	14	9	2,121	3	6	747	0	0	48	6	113	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deygrunge	4,853	400	3	0	400	3	0	400	3	0	26	6	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howrah	13,589	38,388	9	10	37,058	13	3	7,144	0	0	794	0	9	7,945	7	10	0 5 0
Oterparah	4,370	3,998	3	4	3,719	1	6	2,070	0	0	128	11	4	422	15	6	0 1 3
Serampore	5,756	2,659	7	7	2,001	11	0	960	0	0	.....	.....	.....	262	13	0	0 1 3
Hooghly	6,591	7,403	4	9	6,567	12	8	240	0	0	.....	.....	.....	802	3	3	0 1 3
Dwarbasiny	1,246	3,232	7	43	726	7	2	480	0	0	74	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buddibatty	2,577	3,169	14	8	754	4	9	480	0	0	38	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halishukur	1,515	484	4	6	484	4	6	332	9	0	60	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nyehatty	1,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buridwan	6,847	5,761	12	1	4,867	1	6	3,900	0	0	122	8	1	580	7	0	0 1 1
Cuttwa	2,853	3,526	6	11	2,886	9	24	1,440	0	0	52	13	10	226	0	24	0 1 5
Chinckidgee	2,848	2,503	15	0	2,503	15	0	.....	.....	.....	115	3	10	318	10	0	0 2 2
Boodwood	673	791	13	0	516	8	6	315	0	0	38	8	1	6	2	0	.....
Bancorah	722	2,065	14	9	1,113	6	3	747	0	0	59	6	2	206	10	0	0 1 1
Kanecunge	432	907	2	1	750	0	3	320	0	0	148	9	11	125	12	6	0 0 9
Purulia	2,278	2,425	13	0	2,419	3	5	773	8	5	24	8	102	197	7	9	0 1 0
Beebloom	1,476	2,202	12	94	1,482	7	9	108	4	0	58	6	10	102	10	6	0 1 7
Rajnehal	600	329	13	14	273	12	0	.....	.....	.....	20	5	74	54	9	4	0 1 5
Jessore	1,008	2,920	7	43	2,620	3	43	1,680	0	0	75	0	34	125	5	103	0 1 6
Jenidah	508	548	6	6	190	1	113	.....	.....	.....	50	2	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khoolnah	987	910	3	3	583	12	54	362	1	6	62	6	54	30	1	6	0 2 9
Magoorah	1,065	1,347	13	2	911	0	11	480	0	0	102	7	34	78	.....	.....	0 1 3
Kotechandpore	1,707	1,163	8	3	820	9	6	480	0	0	36	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dowlutpore	852	960	0	0	631	9	1	480	0	0	31	2	02	0	4	0	.....
Nehootollah	1,616	971	14	6	739	5	6	480	0	0	23	10	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omrita Bazaar	759	900	0	0	879	9	9	480	0	0	31	2	109	34	11	4	0 0 9
Nuldanga	3,200	980	0	0	858	8	4	440	0	0	65	13	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hagirhaut	4,479	316	15	3	118	10	6	.....	.....	.....	40	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kalibarah	1,945	474	13	4	297	11	5	314	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kallah	673	414	3	11	208	10	10	254	3	11	32	15	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sreedhurpore	1,681	407	1	9	302	0	7	207	1	9	37	10	114	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooshten	1,940	2,651	11	3	2,554	4	6	1,258	0	0	67	3	14	280	12	6	0 1 10
Kishnagaur	4,618	4,675	10	1	3,408	12	1	3,058	4	2	70	15	8	120	0	6	0 0 5
Woolah	2,447	411	3	3	411	3	3	411	3	3	53	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choochanga	1,599	880	0	6	832	12	74	390	5	3	46	9	8	111	6	104	0 0 8
Kunaghat	829	280	4	0	186	13	0	.....	.....	.....	22	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berhampore	7,287	4,374	9	4	3,393	2	8	2,052	6	8	.....	.....	.....	205	5	4	0 1 1
Jamoonkany	1,586	521	14	18	211	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moorshedabad	8,279	4,216	12	1	3,267	4	8	3,189	6	8	84	15	0	194	18	0	0 1 2
Jungpore	280	93	4	9	93	4	9	.....	.....	.....	4	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Batasium	1,475	375	9	6	375	9	6	.....	.....	.....	24	10	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Azingpore	3,242	1,693	8	6	1,693	8	6	.....	.....	.....	69	15	3	28	0	0	0 0 6
Rajshahye	2,788	1,865	9	0	1,865	9	0	903	11	3	22	12	9	205	13	0	0 1 0
Nattore	3,414	1,216	15	9	1,216	15	9	120	0	0	33	7	5	7	9	6	0 1 0
Pooteah	1,844	967	1	9	967	1	9	15	15	6	23	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farley	.....	609	15	0	609	15	0	.....	.....	.....	25	12	1	6	7	10	.....
Burda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lalpoore	1,108	508	0	7	508	0	7	.....	.....	.....	25	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malda	3,119	800	0	0	749	8	9	244	0	0	38	9	5	129	9	9	0 1 3
Dinagaporo	1,423	1,786	11	11	1,786	11	11	980	0	0	98	7	114	159	7	2	0 1 1
Carried over	161,716	1,58,580	15	2	1,27,114	6	114	53,485	8	2	4,007	0	34	15,143	6	6	...

DISPENSARY.	Total Number of Patients treated during the year.	Total Income of Dispensary for the year (including balance in hand.)			Expenditure of the year (exclusive of the cost of European Medicines.)			Cost to Government of the Dispensary in salaries and special allowance.			Cost to Government for European Medicines supplied free of charge.			Amount spent in the dieting of Patients.			Average cost of each diet supplied (calculated on the average of the last six months.)
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	R.A.P.
Brought forward	161,710	1,53,580	15	2	1,27,114	6	11	53,485	8	2	4,067	0	32	15,143	6	6	...
Bungpore	5,544	8,538	2	0	2,510	11	3	840	0	0	73	12	10	714	2	3	0 1 10
Olcepoore	901	122	5	4	122	5	4	.....	.....	.....	67	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mehekunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhowanigunge	189	558	2	6	132	13	5	.....	.....	.....	6	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bogra	2,466	5,245	15	0	1,606	6	6	827	11	10	55	4	6	141	1	8	0 1 6
Mymensing	3,229	6,833	8	1	2,014	15	10	900	0	0	24	5	11	173	3	7	0 1 9
Sherpore	701	464	8	3	363	12	9	224	8	3	21	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangopalpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pubna	1,743	4,241	7	8	4,405	4	9	727	8	0	78	3	5	145	0	6	0 0 7
Puddumthee	1,985	311	0	4	311	0	4	.....	.....	.....	62	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Comerovly	1,428	814	7	2	195	8	2	.....	.....	.....	28	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dooley	1,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serajunge	1,392	2,563	5	9	2,430	8	0	1,440	0	0	56	0	0	221	9	3	0 1 10
Dace	18,256	21,519	15	2	12,090	13	9	5,128	13	3	.....	.....	.....	2,536	12	9	0 2 9
Joydebpoore	524	1,104	0	3	1,037	7	9	330	0	0	4	14	4	206	14	0	0 2 5
Jonshier	2,324	880	0	6	856	13	6	480	0	0	8	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manickgunge	694	554	2	10	238	9	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipperah	2,546	2,927	9	7	1,703	15	0	795	0	0	85	10	0	161	14	9	0 1 6
Nasernugger	556	322	2	6	194	4	0	.....	.....	.....	19	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	4,791	3,381	6	10	2,852	9	10	1,440	0	0	86	14	0	402	0	6	0 1 9
Percepoore	1,089	345	12	9	204	8	4	.....	.....	.....	18	0	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nakhalia	2,090	2,478	15	7	2,357	5	8	503	0	0	68	6	1	79	6	6	0 1 6
Chittagong	5,089	4,976	2	8	2,123	1	3	1,944	11	9	190	5	2	55	0	6	0 1 8
Sylhet	2,400	1,305	1	0	1,228	15	4	900	0	0	16	3	6	55	7	0	0 4 8
Cachar	454	2,536	7	4	2,536	7	4	1,373	0	0	69	0	5	955	4	1	0 2 0
Gowalparah	100	1,325	11	5	926	7	4	659	11	5	27	15	1	149	11	1	0 1 9
Gowhaty	1,481	2,175	15	11	2,032	0	7	912	0	0	113	3	5	313	4	0	0 2 0
Nowgong	783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tezpoore	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debroghur	337	1,645	9	0	1,606	11	0	390	0	0	46	13	6	72	13	3	0 1 3
Midnapore	5,859	5,249	13	7	5,754	6	10	840	0	0	60	10	10	88	5	4	0 4 8
Tunlook	3,105	1,330	12	0	1,024	1	0	2,664	0	0	17	4	5	675	12	10	0 1 0
Balasoore	1,473	3,144	7	6	3,010	14	5	519	10	3	79	14	0	81	15	6	0 1 0
Bhuddruck	778	1,203	7	2	1,066	11	8	537	4	11	92	14	10	1,064	0	0	0 1 0
Cuttack	4,321	11,166	12	8	5,434	3	4	720	0	0	23	15	3	50	2	0	0 1 1
Jajepore	2,247	715	2	0	635	11	0	3,573	0	0	76	14	8	1,584	13	1	0 1 0
Ungool	482	399	14	4	399	14	4	330	0	0	28	4	4	6	0	0	.....
Khoond Mehal	453	333	8	7	333	8	7	383	8	7	14	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poorce	3,843	2,940	4	8	2,940	4	8	2,085	9	9	5	5	7	110	3	12	0 0 6
Koordah	2,104	1,442	5	3	1,442	5	3	22	12	0	86	13	8	846	13	8	0 0 8
Darjeeling	1,390	2,738	5	4	2,385	3	10	1,538	5	3	85	8	5	152	1	3	0 2 7
Jalpigoree	1,250	1,684	9	2	1,338	0	10	840	0	0	38	8	9	65	13	10	0 0 8
Purneah	2,746	2,369	15	3	1,854	3	1	879	8	3	37	13	3	94	0	0	0 1 0
Titalia	1,549	606	12	8	579	6	4	446	12	8	80	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhaugulpore	4,196	8,596	3	3	7,948	8	0	1,460	0	0	17	12	1	138	5	6	0 1 1
Banka	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mudheepoore	404	1,395	9	0	479	3	10	300	0	0	12	10	7	20	14	9	0 1 1
Monghyr	5,257	3,399	3	0	2,598	0	5	240	2	0	81	6	3	280	3	7	0 1 1
Deoghur	1,601	1,789	10	8	854	4	7	400	0	0	33	13	6	72	13	9	0 1 0
Nya Doomka	99	153	8	6	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	4	5	0	.....
Godda	199	743	9	4	290	4	4	.....	.....	.....	7	0	8	53	4	0	0 1 6
Hazarebaugh	1,275	2,163	13	6	1,752	15	9	0	0	0	31	10	0	272	5	5	0 2 1
Burhee	347	710	3	3	77	14	6	.....	.....	.....	8	14	6	25	11	6	0 1 3
Chyehassa	1,278	291	9	5	290	9	5	201	9	5	14	13	7	99	13	7	1 4 4
Ranchee	2,671	1,230	15	8	1,229	14	7	490	0	0	62	0	0	174	3	8	.....
Palamow	252	649	9	6	600	14	3	398	5	4	15	8	0	7	15	9	1 1 3
Gya	6,361	7,718	7	0	3,977	0	5	3,642	2	10	97	5	3	239	5	7	0 1 0
Sherghotty	1,924	278	14	5	163	12	4	.....	.....	.....	3	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nowadah	506	1,793	1	2	142	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	0	.....
Patna	8,636	5,587	11	8	5,069	5	2	3,920	2	5	102	2	10	233	4	6	0 2 1
Bankipore	9,251	1,029	5	5	440	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinapore	4,172	2,032	13	0	1,272	9	10	570	0	0	134	14	11	150	9	0	0 1 0
Arrah	6,702	15,445	6	6	13,600	6	9	2,216	0	0	77	10	0	105	11	5	0 1 1
Sasaram	3,440	239	13	6	259	13	6	.....	.....	.....	21	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jugdespore	1,948	1,023	0	0	1,023	0	0	480	0	0	36	6	6	25	14	4	0 0 8
Buxar	2,827	3,532	12	3	961	7	11	515	0	0	98	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farun	4,913	5,670	14	3	4,824	1	0	2,890	0	0	61	4	6	339	9	0	0 1 3
Firhoot	11,000	6,659	3	1	5,873	8	7	2,296	7	2	76	14	9	550	6	1	0 1 3
Jumnapur	3,670	2,073	4	2	787	14	6	420	0	0	18	8	6	103	8	6	0 2 8

O 2.

General Return of Vaccination for 1867.

STATION OR DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF VACCINATORS EMPLOYED.		NUMBER OF CASES IN 1866.			NUMBER OF CASES IN 1867.		
	In 1866.	In 1867.	Successful Cases.	Doubtful and unsuccessful Cases.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful Cases.	Doubtful and unsuccessful Cases.	Total number vaccinated.
Central Depôt, Calcutta ...	2	2	1,289	173	1,462	934	131	1,065
Park Street Dispensary ...	1	1	59	14	73	97	3	100
Medical College Dispensary ...	1	1	805	158	1,053	318	197	515
North Division, Calcutta	29	28	25,378	3,402	28,779	37,580	1,191	38,771
Middle " "	21	23	39,783	12,120	51,903	27,938	6,530	34,468
South " "	27	27	42,779	2,502	45,281	49,975	1,238	51,213
Total ...	81	82	110,183	18,519	128,702	116,842	9,290	126,132
Balasore ...	1	2	731	208	937	691	342	1,033
Bhuddruck ...	...	...	27	12	39	63	21	84
Bancoorah ...	1	1	259	418	677	1,201	1,192	2,393
Bafaset ...	1	1	1,098	35	1,133	641	22	663
Beerbhoom ...	1	1	1,684	772	2,456	1,570	757	2,327
Burdwan ...	3	2	973	80	1,059	1,576	48	1,624
Cuttack ...	2	1	1,399	478	1,877	1,765	545	2,310
Darjeeling ...	3	...	3,080	845	3,925	.....	.....	.....
Dinapore ...	...	2	52	23	75	262	2	264
Hooghly ...	3	3	3,722	102	3,824	6,143	207	6,350
Howrah ...	2	2	2,200	105	2,305	3,364	127	3,491
Jessore ...	1	1	251	222	473	313	28	341
Kishnaghur ...	1	1	1,214	31	1,275	968	49	1,017
Malda ...	...	...	32	7	39	11	5	16
Maunbhoom ...	...	...	87	14	101	630	103	733
Midnapore ...	2	2	11,882	760	12,642	13,150	709	13,859
Moorshedabad ...	2	2	801	416	1,217	740	323	1,063
Nattore ...	1	1	849	42	891	561	35	596
Ootterparah ...	2	1	2,734	47	2,781	2,150	59	2,209
Pooree ...	1	1	395	119	514	537	416	953
Rajshahye ...	1	1	2,879	71	2,950	982	84	1,066
Rungpore ...	2	1	2,025	253	2,278	647	53	700
Rajmehal ...	...	...	47	36	83	1,180	422	1,602
Serampore ...	1	1	1,120	138	1,258	165	41	196
Total ...	30	27	39,571	5,238	44,809	39,300	5,759	45,059

STATION OR DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF VACCINATORS EMPLOYED.		NUMBER OF CASES IN 1866.			NUMBER OF CASES IN 1867.		
	In 1866.	In 1867.	Successful Cases.	Doubtful and unsuccessful Cases.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful Cases.	Doubtful and unsuccessful Cases.	Total number vaccinated.
Backergunge...	1	1	432	150	582	357	260	617
Bograh ...	1	...	540	28	568	1,066	79	1,145
Chittagong ...	1	1	382	160	542	12	30	42
Cherrapoonjee ...	...	...	28	4	32	...	...	...
Cachar ...	1	1	315	63	378	541	186	697
Dacca ...	6	6	1,385	709	2,094	2,071	1,181	3,252
Debrooghur ...	1	1	203	70	273	515	87	603
Furreeghore ...	...	...	235	78	313	245	79	324
Gowhatty ...	1	1	394	190	584	447	119	566
Mymensing ...	1	1	638	159	797	774	121	895
Noakhally ...	1	...	33	12	45	8	7	15
Pubna ...	1	1	42	69	111	29	78	107
Saidpur ...	1	1	488	125	613	1,129	477	1,606
Shillong ...	1	1	21	11	32	...	...	...
Sylhet ...	1	1	183	81	264	113	48	161
Tezporo ...	...	...	10	26	36	52	10	62
Tipperah ...	1	1	238	74	312	373	38	411
Total ...	19	17	5,567	2,009	7,576	7,702	2,800	10,502
Arrah ...	1	2	278	136	414	523	158	681
Bhaugulpore...	1	...	81	48	129	192	83	275
Buxar ...	1	...	104	38	142	154	28	182
Chumparun ...	1	1	331	220	551	311	214	525
Chyebassa ...	...	...	32	1	33	19	83	102
Deoghur ...	1	...	1,606	40	1,646	696	39	725
Dinapore ...	1	1	95	36	131	211	65	276
Gya ...	1	1	234	123	357	230	166	396
Hazareebaugh ...	2	3	844	648	1,492	686	519	1,205
Monghyr ...	2	2	287	120	407	921	282	1,203
Patna ...	5	8	2,751	611	3,362	4,608	390	4,998
Purneah ...	...	1	198	60	258	99	129	228
Panchee ...	3	4	1,104	1,774	2,878	1,351	855	2,206
Sarun ...	3	1	288	75	363	1,136	335	1,474
Tirhoot ...	2	2	834	221	1,055	1,845	300	1,945
Total ...	24	26	9,067	3,951	13,018	12,772	3,649	16,421
Grand Total ...	154	152	164,388	29,717	194,105	176,616	21,498	198,114

O 3.

Return of Vaccination in the Darjeeling and Ranchee Circles, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during 1867.

DISTRICT.	Number of Vaccinators employed.	NUMBER OF CASES IN 1867.			Number vaccinated.
		Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown Cases.	Total.	
DARJEELING CIRCLE.					
Western Dooars and Terai ...	4	3,471	374	3,845	271
Dinapore ...	7	5,395	616	6,011	335
Rungpore ...	4	4,828	555	5,383	227
Bograh ...	4	3,778	794	4,572	597
Rajshahye ...	5	5,189	438	5,627	217
Total ...	24	22,661	2,777	25,438	1,647
RANCHEE CIRCLE.					
Ranchee ...	5	966	623	1,589	...
Hazareebaugh ...	9	879	478	1,357	...
Purulia ...	1	415	91	506	...
Chyebassa ...	4	2,858	137	2,995	...
Total ...	19	5,118	1,329	6,447	...
SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.					
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	7,092	657	7,749	...

P 1.

Approximate Return of Field work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces from October 1867 to September 1868.

DIVISION.	District under Survey.	NUMBER OF PERGUNNAHS		Number of Hukkas or Village Circuits.	Average size of Village Circuits in acres.	Approximate area in square miles of work performed.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies for Survey season 1867-68, or from October 1867 to September 1868.	Probable rate per square mile on surveyed area.
		Completed.	Partially completed.					
First Division ..	Kamroop ..	.....	.....	400	2,059	1,287	Rs. As. P. 62,283 0 2	48 6 4
Second Division ..	Luckimpore ..	.....	.....	150	2,560	600	64,806 10 3	108 0 2
Third Division ..	Cachar ..	.....	.....	38	6,737 } Topographical	400 600	52,290 0 4	52 4 8
Fourth Division ..	Moorshedabad.	.....	.....	937	570	1,335	45,483 12 10	34 0 9
	Malda ..	.....	.....					
	Rajshahye ..	.....	.....					
	Nudda ..	.....	.....					
	Pubna ..	.....	.....					
Fifth Division ..	West Doars ..	.....	.....	154	5,469	1,315	71,891 0 0	54 10 1
Sixth Division .. { Upper Assam, Revenue and Topographical Survey, detached party .. }	Lohardugga ..	.....	.....	229	1,621	580	47,784 9 5	82 6 2
	Sebsaugor ..	.....	.....	Alotments 45 Mouzas 21	} 5,689	400	27,463 0 4	68 10 6
	Total ..	.....	.....	1,928 and 45 alotments ..		5,019 600	3,72,007 1 4	57 1 0
Grand Total ..						6,519		

P 2.

Statement of work done by Non-Professional Survey Parties from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.

DIVISION.	District in which Demarcation is going on.	Number of Villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of Thakbust maps made over to Surveyors.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other descriptions of cases disposed of.	Number of duplicate maps prepared.	NUMBER OF REGISTRARS COMPLETED.				Estimated expenditure from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.	Rs. As. P.
								ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.			
								Village.	Estate.	Village.	Estate.		
Second Division	Bulboah	...	...	...	...	184	...	8	8	9	9	11,077	...
Third ditto	...	...	...	...	...	103	2,450	32	15	32	15	23,259	...
Fourth ditto	...	...	...	...	11	660	556	25	9	26	11	34,958	...
North Naspore	Maunbhoom	21	6	24	...	11	24	...	...	...	...	1,981	...
	Palamow	53	...	354	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	6,432	...
Doars	Eastern Doars	146	1,100	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,106	13 11 9
Doars	Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Purneah	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	20	20	8,755	...
	Moorsheadabad, Maldah, Pabna, Nuddah, Shaliye, Pubna, Nuddah	989	1,012	753	72	63	507	...	...	...	...	10,119	18 14 3

Q.
Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or other Periodicals published in Bengal during 1867-68.

DISTRICT.	Presses Worked.	NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PERIODICAL WORKS PUBLISHED.		When and how often published.	Number of Copies issued.	REMARKS.
		Newspapers.	Other Periodical Works.			
Patna.						
Patna	F. Smyth & Co.'s Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	No Newspapers or Periodicals published. Ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Dunne & Co.'s Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto	The General Ware-room Press.	<i>The General Ware-room Gazette and Disapore Advertiser.</i>	.....	The 1st and 15th of each month.	300	
Ditto	Azemoor Mathab Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto	Chashma-talm Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto	Patna Lithographic Press.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tirhoot	Tirhoot Mission Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nothing but religious tracts in the Vernacular, (Hindee and Urdu) which are gratuitous! distributed, are printed in this Press, and also some job work. The Senior Missionary, Mr. Hoppner, is the Publisher.
Shahabad	Moonshee Imrit Pershad's Press.	.....	.....	.....	.....	This is a private Press at Arrah, in which no Periodicals or Newspapers are published. Forms, private books, &c, only are printed.
Cooch Behar.						
Darjeeling	Albion Press	<i>The Darjeeling Advertiser.</i>	.....	Fortnightly at present.	200	
Bhawalpore.						
Monghyr	Monghyr Jail Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	This Press is intended for the printing of the proceedings of the Ferry Fund and Municipal Committees, and is also open to the public.
Purneah	Purneah Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	This is a private Press, confined solely to the printing of forms of Zemindaree accounts, &c.

DISTRICT.	Presses Worked.	NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PERIODICAL WORKS PUBLISHED.		When and how often published.	Number of Copies issued.	REMARKS.
		NEWSPAPERS.	Other Periodical Works.			
<i>Presidency.</i>						
Jessore	Amritta Prababini Press.	<i>Amritta Bazar Patrika.</i>	.....	Weekly, from 24th February 1898.	About 400	
24-Pargha, Rajpore	Shom Probash Press	<i>Shom Probash</i>	.....	Every Monday	About 500	
Kolkata Suburbs	Indian Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dum-Dum	Outram Institution Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sealdah	Kadirya Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto	Annadi Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto	Satrag Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto	Katun Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bahir Mirzapore	Sucharie Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Alipore	Alipore Jail Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Suburbs of Calcutta.	Suburban Municipal Press.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pudoo Pookur, Entally.	Mutway Ngibibi Press.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mataabrooz	Sultan Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* This statement does not include the Presses worked, and newspapers published in Calcutta.

